

Refinement of the Structure of NaIO₄

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NaIO₄ has been re-examined. It crystallizes in space group *I*4₁/*a* with $a=b=5.337$, $c=11.947$ Å; $Z=4$. Anisotropic refinement reduced R to 8.94% for 740 observed reflexions. The vibrationally corrected I–O length is 1.775 ± 7 Å. The structure consists of IO₄⁻ anions, slightly compressed in the *c* direction, and Na⁺ cations, each surrounded by eight oxygen atoms at distances of 2.54 or 2.60 Å.

Introduction

Sodium periodate together with other periodates *e.g.* KIO₄ (Hylleraas, 1926), crystallizes with the lattice type of scheelite (CaWO₄) (Hiorthdahl, 1887). The lattice parameters and the space group C_{4h}^2 -*I*4₁/*a* were determined by Kirkpatrick & Dickinson (1926) who assigned the iodine and sodium atoms to the two fourfold positions (4*a* and 4*b*). The oxygen atom parameters were later determined approximately by Hazlewood (1938).

The present reinvestigation was undertaken to provide the more precise dimensions now needed for discussions of the bonding in tetrahedral oxyanions.

Experimental

Tetragonal bipyramidal crystals of NaIO₄ were obtained from an aqueous solution of a Hopkins & Williams Ltd. product, held slightly above 40°C. A small well-developed crystal was placed in a drop of distilled water and was rotated in the water by a fine needle slowly but continuously. The progress of the etching of the surface was observed through a binocular stereomicroscope. In this way a small almost spherical specimen was prepared with an average diameter of 0.1 mm. The specimen was then mounted at random on a special goniometer head (Kálmán, 1967) by means of which one of the *a* axes was properly oriented. Equi-inclination multiple-film photographs were taken with Mo *K*α radiation for the layers: *h*0*l*→*h*4*l*. The intensities were estimated visually using standard scales, made from one good reflexion on each layer. After the data reduction 927 independent† $|F_o|$ values were obtained, of which 187 were too weak for observation, mainly due to the absence of the iodine and sodium contributions from *hkl* reflexions with $2k+l=2n+2$. Owing to the small diameter of the specimen ($\mu R=0.47$)

absorption corrections were ignored. The lattice parameters measured from the Weissenberg diagrams were in good agreement with those obtained by extrapolation to 19°C from the data of Deshpande, Suryanarayana & Pawar (1968).

Crystal data

NaIO₄, $M=213.89$. Tetragonal; $a=b=5.337 \pm 0.001$, $c=11.947 \pm 0.002$ Å; $V=340.29$ Å³, $Z=4$, $D_c=4.174$ g.cm⁻³, $D_x=4.12$ g.cm⁻³ (Kirkpatrick & Dickinson, 1926), $F(000)=384$; space group *I*4₁/*a* (no. 88), μ for Mo *K*α ($\lambda=0.7107$ Å) 94.8 cm⁻¹.

Refinement

Following Hazlewood (1938), the space group representation with the iodine atom at the origin at $\bar{4}$ was used. His oxygen parameters were taken as the starting point for a full-matrix least-squares refinement with a program written by Dr J. S. Stephens for the ATLAS computer. Five independent scale factors were used and all atoms were treated with anisotropic vibrations. In order to correct for anomalous dispersion, complex scattering factors were used for iodine [$\Delta f'=-0.64$, $\Delta f''=2.15$, Cromer (1965)]. Form factors for neutral atoms were taken from a recent table supplied by Ibers (1968). The final weighting scheme was

$$w=(7.0+0.15|F_o|+0.008|F_o|^2)^{-1}.$$

The refinement reduced the unweighted residual R to 8.94% and $R'=[\sum w\Delta^2]/(\sum w|kF_o|^2)^{1/2}$ to 11.60% for the 740 observed reflexions. The final parameters are shown in Table 1 and the structure factors in Table 2.

Table 1. Positional and vibrational (Å²) parameters with their estimated standard deviations

	I	Na	O
<i>x/a</i>	0	0	-0.2341 (13)
<i>y/b</i>	0	0	0.1501 (13)
<i>z/c</i>	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.0806 (6)
U_{11}	0.0127 (2)	0.0412 (46)	0.0180 (24)
U_{22}	0.0127 (2)	0.0412 (46)	0.0219 (27)
U_{33}	0.0128 (2)	0.0322 (49)	0.0262 (22)
$2U_{12}$	0	0	0.0046 (24)
$2U_{13}$	0	0	0.0006 (21)
$2U_{23}$	0	0	0.0013 (22)

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† Strictly speaking 190 reflexions were measured twice in the consequence of the symmetry relation $|F(h, k, l)|=|F(-k, h, l)|$. These reflexions, however, were collected from different layer-photographs around the same axis, and independent scale factors were used in the refinement.

Table 4 (cont.)

Oxygen atoms from adjacent layers of iodate tetrahedra, with the iodine atom at $z = \frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$

O(v)	$[-\frac{1}{2}-x, -y, \frac{3}{4}-z] \cdots \text{Na}$	2.60 Å
O(vi)	$[y, -\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{4}+z] \cdots \text{Na}$	2.60
O(vii)	$[-y, \frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{3}{4}+z] \cdots \text{Na}$	2.60
O(viii)	$[\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{4}-z] \cdots \text{Na}$	2.60

Discussion

The corrected I-O bond of 1.775 ± 7 Å is similar in length to the short bonds ranging from 1.78 to 1.81 Å found in different iodates and periodates [LiIO₃ (De Boer, van Bolhuis, Olthof-Hazekamp & Vos, 1966), K₄H₂I₂O₁₀ (Ferrari, Braibanti & Tiripicchio, 1965), H₅IO₆ (Feikema, 1966), α -HIO₃ and HI₃O₈ (Feikema & Vos, 1966)]. Such bonds evidently have an appreciable multiple-bond character in comparison with the distances of 1.96 to 2.02 Å for bridging bonds in K₄H₂I₂O₁₀ and HI₃O₈. The periodate ion is isoelectronic with xenon tetroxide XeO₄, for which a bond length of 1.736 ± 3 Å has been determined with gas-phase electron diffraction by Gundersen & Hedberg (1969). The difference of 0.039 ± 10 Å (say) between I-O and Xe-O is comparable to the trend predicted by Cruickshank (1961*b*) for Cl-O and Ar-O in his discussion of the isoelectronic series SiO₄⁴⁻ to ArO₄.

Our final I-O bond length of 1.775 Å is close to Hazlewood's (1938) value of 1.792 Å, but the iodate tetrahedron is now more compressed in the *c* direction than in Hazlewood's description. This may be explicable on the basis of the packing of the tetrahedra (Fig. 1). Besides its three partners in the same tetrahedron (and two sodium neighbours), each oxygen atom has three other oxygen neighbours at distances of 2.87–2.92 Å. These distances are almost the same as the intra-tetrahedral O···O distances of 2.85–2.97 Å (Table 3). In the less distorted model of Hazlewood, the inter-tetrahedral distances (2.68–2.84 Å) are less than the intra-tetrahedral distances (2.90–2.95 Å). Thus the angular distortions may have relieved some inter-tetrahedral repulsions.

The environment of a sodium cation is shown in Fig. 2. Eight oxygen atoms form two rather irregular tetrahedra enclosing the sodium ion. The four oxygen atoms, which belong to the layer of iodate tetrahedra at the same level of *z* as the sodium ion, are significantly nearer (2.54 Å) to the cation than those which are on the upper and lower layers of iodate tetrahedra (2.60 Å).

We defer discussion of the differences in the thermal expansions of the sodium and potassium salts until we have completed a parallel analysis of KIO₄.

Note added in proof: - The structure of XeO₄ has now been reported in full by Gundersen, Hedberg & Huston (1970). Huston & Claasen (1970) have shown the similarity of the force constants in IO₄⁻ and XeO₄, and have contrasted their values of *F*, the principal non-bonded repulsion constant, with that in OsO₄. This difference may arise from the same cause as the differ-

ing distortions of selenate and chromate tetrahedra discussed by Stephens & Cruickshank (1970).

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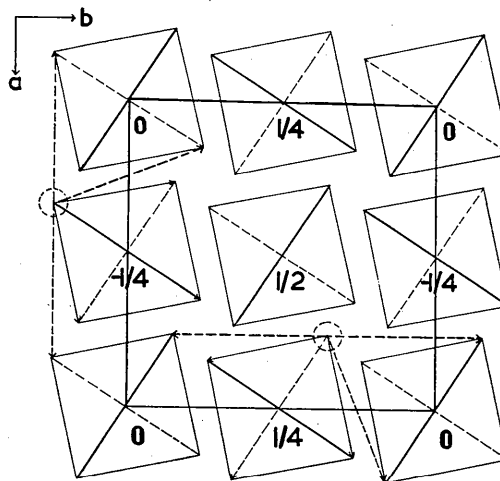


Fig. 1. Periodate tetrahedra viewed down the *c* axis. Inter-tetrahedral O···O contacts are also indicated by dashed lines. The *z* coordinates of iodine atoms are also shown.

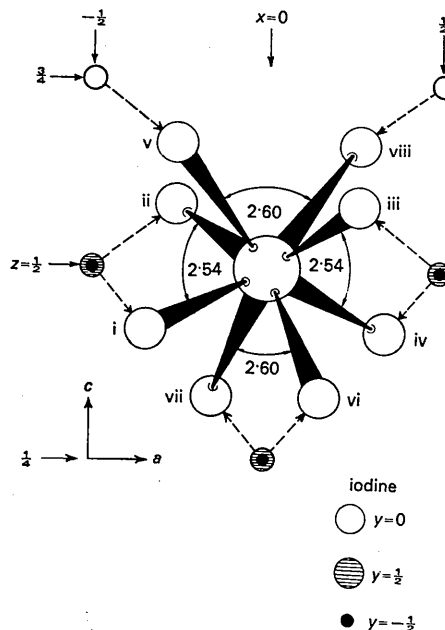


Fig. 2. Oxygen environment of the sodium cation at $(0, 0, \frac{1}{2})$. See Table 4 for identification of oxygen atoms.

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Crystal Structures of Four New Polytypes of Cadmium Iodide

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Crystal structures of four new polytypes of cadmium iodide, two rhombohedral and two hexagonal, have been determined. The structures of the rhombohedral polytypes, *viz.* 24*R* and 36*R*, have been found to be (2213)₃ and (22112121)₃, in Zhdanov notation. The two hexagonal polytypes, *viz.* 18*H_g* and 30*H_a*, have been found to possess the structures (22) (11)₇ and (2211)₄ 1122 respectively. All four polytypes were found to have grown in syntactic coalescence with other polytypes, showing a transformation of structure during growth. The polytype 30*H_a* is the largest hexagonal cadmium iodide polytype for which the atomic structure is known. The growth of these polytypes is discussed.

Introduction

Hitherto, over 80 cadmium iodide polytypes have been reported with cell heights ranging from 6.84 (2*H*) to 218.88 Å (64*H*). Of these, the crystal structures of only 20 polytypes, 17 hexagonal and 3 rhombohedral, have been determined (Mitchell, 1956; Srivastava & Verma, 1962, 1964, 1965; Chadha & Trigunayat, 1967*a, b*; 1968; Agrawal & Trigunayat, 1968). During the course of a study of one-dimensional disorder in cadmium iodide crystals, 46 hexagonal and 7 rhombohedral polytypes have been discovered (Jain, 1968), from which it has been possible to work out the complete crystal structures of two rhombohedral and two hexagonal polytypes, *viz.* 24*R*, 36*R*, 18*H_g* and 30*H_a*. The crystals show significant structure-transformations during growth and provide information regarding the origin of polytypism in crystals.

Experimental

c and *a* axis oscillation photographs of cadmium iodide crystals were used for the identification of the polytypes. In the case of the *c* axis photographs the

identity of the polytype could be established by direct measurement of the *c* parameter, which could also be calculated from the *a* and *b* dimensions, which are the same for all polytypes, from the *a* axis photographs (Trigunayat, 1959). The *c* axis oscillation photographs were taken over a 15° range (from the position where the *a* axis made an angle of 31.5° with the incident X-ray beam to the position (31.5+15)=46.5°). This range of oscillation was found to be the most suitable for all cadmium iodide polytypes as it includes all the reflexions from 10.0 to 10.λ for an *XH* polytype. In the case of the *a*-axis photographs, the usual range of oscillation, *viz.* 25 to 40°, which covers the surface reflexion spots (Chadha & Trigunayat, 1967*a*), was chosen. In the structure determinations the intensities of the reflexions were compared on both the oscillation and Weissenberg photographs, because the crystals were too thick to give transmission diffraction spots. As has already been shown by Ramsdell (1944) and Mitchell (1955), it is sufficient to compare the observed and calculated intensities of only the 10.λ or 01.λ reflexions in order to determine a crystal structure. Zero-layer *a* axis Weissenberg photographs were therefore used for the structure determination.