

S—Ta(1)—S ^{iv}	94.9 (3)	O(3)—Sm—O(1 ^v)	66.5 (5)
S—Ta(1)—S ^{vii}	173.01 (6)	O(3)—Sm—O(2)	63.2 (6)
S ^{iv} —Ta(1)—S ^{vi}	173.01 (6)	O(3)—Sm—O(2 ^y)	63.2 (6)
O(1 ^{ix})—Ta(2)—O(1 ^{vi})	79.6 (7)	O(3)—Sm—S	105.4 (5)
O(1 ^{ix})—Ta(2)—O(3 ^{vi})	93.8 (6)	O(3)—Sm—S ^x	121.2 (5)
O(1 ^{ix})—Ta(2)—O(3 ^{vii})	93.8 (6)	O(4)—Sm—O(1)	72.2 (5)
O(1 ^{ix})—Ta(2)—O(2 ^{vi})	150.1 (8)	O(4 ^y)—Sm—O(1 ^y)	72.2 (5)
O(2 ^{vi})—Ta(2)—O(1 ^{vi})	70.5 (8)	O(4)—Sm—O(1 ^y)	151.9 (6)
O(3 ^{vi})—Ta(2)—O(1 ^{vi})	79.0 (6)	O(4 ^y)—Sm—O(1)	151.9 (6)
O(3 ^{vii})—Ta(2)—O(1 ^{vi})	79.0 (6)	O(4)—Sm—O(2 ^y)	144.9 (6)
O(3 ^{vi})—Ta(2)—O(2 ^{vi})	80.8 (6)	O(4 ^y)—Sm—O(2)	144.9 (6)
O(3 ^{vii})—Ta(2)—O(2 ^{vi})	80.8 (6)	O(4)—Sm—O(2)	69.0 (6)
O(3 ^{vi})—Ta(2)—O(3 ^{vii})	155 (1)	O(4 ^y)—Sm—O(2 ^y)	69.0 (6)
O(4 ^{viii})—Ta(2)—O(1 ^{ix})	107.9 (8)	O(4)—Sm—O(3)	127.3 (4)
O(4 ^{viii})—Ta(2)—O(1 ^{vi})	172.5 (7)	O(4 ^y)—Sm—O(3)	127.3 (4)
O(4 ^{viii})—Ta(2)—O(2 ^{vi})	102.0 (9)	O(4 ^y)—Sm—O(4)	104.4 (7)
O(4 ^{viii})—Ta(2)—O(3 ^{vi})	100.1 (6)	O(4)—Sm—S	75.8 (4)
O(4 ^{viii})—Ta(2)—O(3 ^{vii})	100.1 (6)	O(4 ^y)—Sm—S	75.8 (4)
O(1 ^y)—Sm—O(1)	97.5 (6)	O(4)—Sm—S ^x	76.2 (4)
O(1)—Sm—O(2)	61.3 (6)	O(4 ^y)—Sm—S ^x	76.2 (4)
O(1 ^y)—Sm—O(2 ^y)	61.3 (6)	S—Sm—S ^x	133.4 (1)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y, 1 - z$; (ii) $-x, -y, 1 + z$; (iii) $1 - x, -y, z$; (iv) $x, y, z - 1$; (v) $x, y, 1 + z$; (vi) $-x, -y, z$; (vii) $-x, -y, z - 1$; (viii) $\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, -z$; (ix) $1 + x, y, z$; (x) $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$.

The Sm and Ta atoms were located by direct methods (MITHRIL; Gilmore, 1983) with Ta(1) situated near the 2(a) special position. However, refinements with Ta(1) at the 2(a) site led to very high B_{eq} and R values, indicating that Ta(1) cannot be located at that site. Refinement with Ta(1) at the 4(g) site (occupancy 0.5) led to the worse result of $R = 0.15$ and $\Delta\rho_{max} = 49.98 e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$. Re-refinement with Ta(1) distributed statistically at the 4(e) position led to the better result of $R = 0.06$ and $\Delta\rho_{max} = 4.80 e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$; thus Ta(1) was finally located at the 4(e) position. The remaining atoms were found in successive difference Fourier syntheses. The structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares methods with anisotropic displacement parameters for Sm, Ta and S atoms. All calculations were performed on a VAX 11/785 computer using TEXSAN software (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1987).

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Lists of structure factors and anisotropic displacement parameters have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: OH1081). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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Redétermination de la Structure du Sulfure de Cadmium et de Germanium, Cd₄GeS₆

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Abstract

The structure of tetracadmium germanium hexasulfide comprises GeS₄ and CdS₄ tetrahedra. The GeS₄ tetrahedra are regular but are not bonded. Each S-atom vertex of a GeS₄ tetrahedron is shared with two CdS₄ tetrahedra.

Commentaire

La structure de Cd₄GeS₆ a été résolue en 1970 par Susa & Steinfink (1971) avec un R conventionnel de 0,0715. Cependant, disposant d'un cristal de très bonne qualité, nous avons repris cette structure afin d'obtenir des valeurs plus précises des distances et des angles interatomiques; ceci dans le but d'attribuer avec précision les pics observés dans les spectres infrarouges de ce composé.

Chaque cation présente une coordination soufrée tétraédrique classique (Tableau 2), tous les tétraèdres GeS₄ et CdS₄ sont liés les uns aux autres par des sommets. Dans la maille, il y a quatre atomes de Cd indépendants et les quatre tétraèdres correspondants sont liés entre eux par un atome de S commun, soit S(5) (Fig. 1), soit S(1). En revanche deux tétraèdres GeS₄ ne sont jamais liés entre eux. Chaque atome de S d'un tétraèdre GeS₄ est commun à deux tétraèdres CdS₄ (Fig. 2). Les tétraèdres GeS₄ et Cd(3)S₄ sont presque réguliers, les trois autres tétraèdres CdS₄ sont plus irréguliers (Tableau 2).

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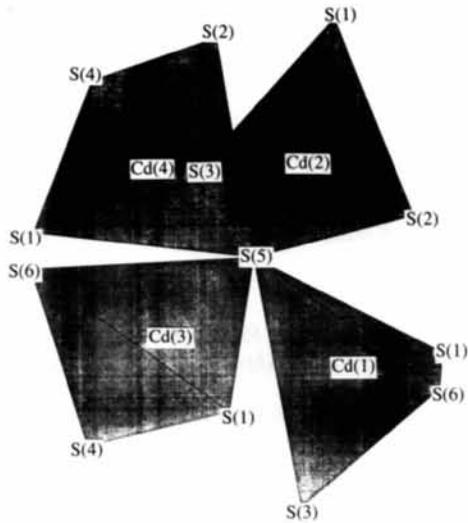


Fig. 1. Mise en commun du soufre S(5) par quatre tétraèdres CdS₄.

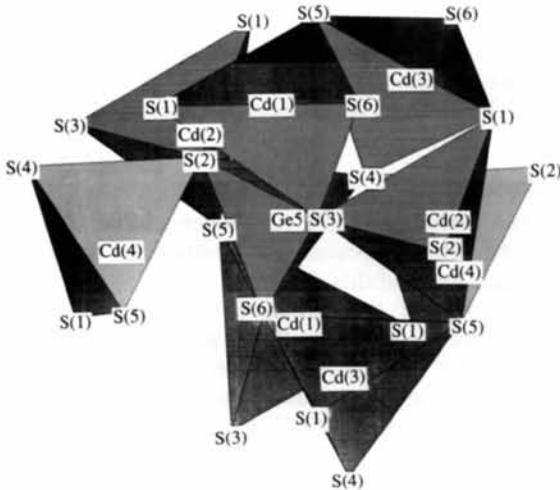


Fig. 2. Environnement d'un tétraèdre GeS₄ par huit tétraèdres CdS₄.

Partie expérimentale

Le sulfure Cd₄GeS₆ est préparé à partir des sulfures CdS et GeS₂ pris en quantité stoechiométrique. Ce mélange est chauffé à 1273 K en ampoule de silice scellée sous vide pendant 4 h, puis trempé dans l'eau à la température ambiante (Barnier, 1993).

Données cristallines

Cd₄GeS₆
 M_r = 714,55
 Monoclinique
 Cc
 a = 12,326 (3) Å
 b = 7,088 (2) Å
 c = 12,365 (3) Å
 β = 110,08 (2)°
 Mo Kα radiation
 λ = 0,71069 Å
 Paramètres de la maille à l'aide de 25 réflexions
 θ = 3,37–11,63°
 μ = 12,246 mm⁻¹
 T = 293 K
 Polyèdre à neuf faces

V = 1014,7 (4) Å³
 Z = 4
 D_x = 4,67 Mg m⁻³
 D_m = 4,70 (5) Mg m⁻³
 D_m mesurée par pycnométrie

0,09 × 0,08 × 0,07 mm
 Jaunâtre

Collection des données

Diffractomètre Syntex
 Nicolet P3F
 Balayage θ/2θ
 Correction d'absorption:
 analytique
 T_{min} = 0,416, T_{max} = 0,527
 1480 réflexions mesurées
 1480 réflexions indépendantes

1480 réflexions observées [F ≥ 0]
 θ_{max} = 30°
 h = -17 → 16
 k = 0 → 9
 l = 0 → 16
 3 réflexions de référence mesurées toutes les 60 réflexions
 variation d'intensité: 2,4%

Affinement

Affinement à partir des F
 R = 0,041
 wR = 0,051
 S = 0,28
 1480 réflexions
 99 paramètres
 w = 1/σ(F)
 (Δ/σ)_{max} = 0,0007
 Δρ_{max} = 2,2 e Å⁻³
 Δρ_{min} = -1,5 e Å⁻³

Correction d'extinction: Becker & Coppens (1975)
 Coefficient d'extinction: 0,88 (3) × 10⁻⁶
 Facteurs de diffusion des International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1974, Tome IV)

Tableau 1. Coordonnées atomiques et facteurs d'agitation thermique isotrope équivalents (Å²)

$$B_{eq} = (8\pi^2/3) \sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* a_i \cdot a_j$$

	x	y	z	B _{eq}
Cd(1)	0,3186	0,3935 (2)	0,6407	1,33 (3)
Cd(2)	0,3477 (2)	0,8844 (2)	0,4530 (2)	1,31 (3)
Cd(3)	0,1627 (2)	0,9186 (2)	0,6438 (2)	1,24 (3)
Cd(4)	0,5298 (2)	0,8031 (2)	0,7992 (2)	1,50 (3)
Ge	0,0966 (2)	0,2302 (2)	0,3912 (2)	0,58 (3)
S(1)	0,3408 (4)	0,2551 (5)	0,1381 (3)	0,83 (6)
S(2)	0,0526 (3)	0,4820 (5)	0,4719 (3)	0,85 (6)
S(3)	0,2847 (3)	0,2366 (5)	0,4438 (4)	0,99 (6)
S(4)	0,0206 (3)	0,0177 (5)	0,9401 (3)	1,04 (6)
S(5)	0,7142 (3)	0,2761 (5)	0,2583 (3)	0,90 (6)
S(6)	0,5206 (3)	0,2218 (5)	0,7041 (3)	0,90 (6)

Tableau 2. Paramètres géométriques (Å, °)

Cd(1)—S(1 ⁱ)	2,509 (4)	S(1 ⁱ)...S(5 ^{vi})	4,218 (5)
Cd(1)—S(5 ⁱⁱ)	2,552 (4)	S(1 ⁱ)...S(4 ^{vii})	4,216 (5)
Cd(1)—S(3)	2,579 (4)	S(5 ^{vi})...S(6 ^{viii})	4,211 (5)
Cd(1)—S(6)	2,638 (4)	S(4 ^{vii})...S(6 ^{viii})	3,753 (5)
S(1 ⁱ)...S(5 ⁱⁱ)	4,462 (5)	S(4 ^{vii})...S(5 ^{vi})	4,203 (5)
S(1 ⁱ)...S(3)	4,256 (5)	Cd(4)—S(1 ⁱ)	2,526 (4)
S(1 ⁱ)...S(6)	4,255 (5)	Cd(4)—S(5 ⁱⁱ)	2,555 (4)
S(3)...S(5 ⁱⁱ)	4,271 (5)	Cd(4)—S(2 ^{viii})	2,560 (4)
S(3)...S(6)	3,522 (5)	Cd(4)—S(4 ^{iv})	2,699 (4)
S(5 ⁱⁱ)...S(6)	4,059 (5)	S(1 ⁱ)...S(5 ⁱ)	4,327 (5)
Cd(2)—S(1 ⁱ)	2,523 (4)	S(1 ⁱ)...S(2 ^{viii})	4,495 (5)
Cd(2)—S(5 ⁱⁱ)	2,524 (4)	S(1 ⁱ)...S(4 ^{iv})	3,972 (5)
Cd(2)—S(2 ^{iv})	2,552 (4)	S(2 ^{viii})...S(5 ⁱ)	4,349 (5)
Cd(2)—S(3 ^v)	2,607 (4)	S(2 ^{viii})...S(4 ^{iv})	3,577 (5)
S(1 ⁱ)...S(5 ⁱⁱ)	4,417 (5)	S(4 ^{iv})...S(5 ⁱ)	4,072 (5)
S(1 ⁱ)...S(2 ^{iv})	4,192 (5)	Ge—S(4 ^{iv})	2,173 (4)

S(1 ⁱ)...S(3 ^v)	4,157 (5)	Ge—S(3)	2,184 (4)
S(2 ^{iv})...S(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	4,353 (5)	Ge—S(2)	2,203 (4)
S(2 ^{iv})...S(3 ^v)	3,675 (5)	Ge—S(6 ^s)	2,205 (4)
S(3 ^v)...S(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3,914 (5)	S(3)...S(4 ^{ix})	3,709 (5)
Cd(3)—S(1 ⁱ)	2,540 (4)	S(3)...S(6 ^s)	3,584 (5)
Cd(3)—S(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2,545 (4)	S(2)...S(4 ^{ix})	3,573 (5)
Cd(3)—S(5 ^{vi})	2,546 (4)	S(2)...S(6 ^s)	3,510 (5)
Cd(3)—S(4 ^{viii})	2,566 (4)	S(4 ^{ix})...S(6 ^s)	3,595 (5)
S(1 ⁱ)...S(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	4,302 (5)	S(2)...S(3)	3,468 (4)
S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(1)—S(5 ⁱⁱ)	123,7 (2)	S(5 ^{vi})—Cd(3)—S(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	111,6 (2)
S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(1)—S(3)	113,5 (2)	S(4 ^{viii})—Cd(3)—S(5 ^{vi})	110,6 (2)
S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(1)—S(6)	111,5 (2)	S(4 ^{viii})—Cd(3)—S(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	94,5 (2)
S(3)—Cd(1)—S(5 ⁱⁱ)	112,7 (2)	S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(4)—S(5 ⁱ)	116,8 (2)
S(3)—Cd(1)—S(6)	84,9 (2)	S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(4)—S(2 ^{viii})	124,2 (2)
S(5 ⁱⁱ)—Cd(1)—S(6)	102,9 (2)	S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(4)—S(4 ^{iv})	98,9 (2)
S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(2)—S(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	122,1 (2)	S(2 ^{viii})—Cd(4)—S(4 ^{iv})	85,7 (2)
S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(2)—S(2 ^{iv})	111,4 (2)	S(2 ^{viii})—Cd(4)—S(5 ⁱ)	116,5 (2)
S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(2)—S(3 ^v)	108,2 (2)	S(4 ^{ix})—Cd(4)—S(5 ⁱ)	101,6 (2)
S(2 ^{iv})—Cd(2)—S(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	118,1 (2)	S(4 ^{ix})—Ge—S(3)	116,7 (2)
S(2 ^{iv})—Cd(2)—S(3 ^v)	90,8 (2)	S(4 ^{ix})—Ge—S(2)	109,5 (2)
S(3 ^v)—Cd(2)—S(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	99,4 (2)	S(4 ^{ix})—Ge—S(6 ^s)	110,4 (2)
S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(3)—S(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	115,5 (2)	S(2)—Ge—S(3)	104,5 (2)
S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(3)—S(5 ^{vi})	112,1 (2)	S(2)—Ge—S(6 ^s)	105,5 (2)
S(1 ⁱ)—Cd(3)—S(4 ^{viii})	111,3 (2)	S(3)—Ge—S(6 ^s)	109,5 (2)

Codes de symétrie: (i) $x, 1 - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$; (ii) $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$; (iii) $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + y, z$; (iv) $\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} + y, z$; (v) $x, 1 + y, z$; (vi) $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$; (vii) $x, 1 - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (viii) $\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{3}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$; (ix) $x, -y, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (x) $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$.

Les corrections d'absorption ont été réalisées à l'aide du programme de J. A. Ibers d'après la méthode analytique décrite par de Meulenaer & Tompa (1965).

Résolution de la structure: *MULTAN80* (Main *et al.*, 1980). Affinement de la structure: *ORXFLS* (Busing, 1971) modifié par P. Laruelle. Tracé des figures: *MOLVIEW* (Cense, 1990). Calcul des distances et des angles interatomiques: *ORFFE* (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1964).

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Les listes des facteurs de structure et des facteurs d'agitation thermique anisotrope ont été déposées au dépôt d'archives de l'UICr (Référence: DU1119). On peut en obtenir des copies en s'adressant à: The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, Angleterre.

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Ba[H₃IO₆]

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Abstract

Barium orthoperiodate was synthesized and its structure determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. The structure consists of Ba²⁺ and (H₃IO₆)²⁻ ions alternately located on the trigonal axis (*c* axis). The IO₆ polyhedron has *D*₃ symmetry, but is greatly distorted from a regular octahedron. A three-dimensional network of IO₆ octahedra is formed through short O—H...O hydrogen bonds. The H atom is positionally disordered.

Comment

As some periodates show non-water-soluble characteristics, the title compound was synthesized in order to investigate its solubility in water.

A drawing of the structure is shown in Fig. 1. The structure comprises Ba²⁺ and (H₃IO₆)²⁻ ions, with the Ba²⁺ ion at the origin and the I atom at 0, 0, $\frac{1}{2}$. Six O atoms coordinate to an I atom with I—O bond lengths of 1.879 (2) Å. The IO₆ coordination octahedron has *D*₃ symmetry: one threefold axis of rotation and three twofold rotation axes perpendicular to the former through the central I atom. Therefore, the octahedron is highly symmetric but distorted from a regular octahedron. The distortion is characterized by (*a*) the angle between the I—O bond and the trigonal axis being 53.5 (1)°, smaller than that of 54.8° for a regular octahedron, (*b*) by an elongation of the octahedron along the trigonal axis, and (*c*) by the fact that the two faces perpendicular to the trigonal axis are rotated with respect to each other by an angle of 17.7 (2)°, which shows that the octahedron is twisted around the trigonal axis. Thus, the distortion is fairly large in contrast to the distortions observed in related compounds, *e.g.* Cd[H₃IO₆].3H₂O (Braibanti, Tiripicchio, Bigoli & Pellinghelli, 1970) and Mg[H₃IO₆].3H₂O (Bigoli, Manotti Lanfredi, Tiripicchio & Tiripicchio Camellini, 1970).

The H atom is positionally disordered at two equivalent sites [0.8 (2) Å apart] so that a half H atom is attached to each O atom. The IO₆ octahedra are linked through hydrogen bonds to form an infinite