

Strontium tetrafluoroborate. Erratum

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Received 14 December 2009

Accepted 16 December 2009

Online 27 February 2010

In the paper by Bunič, Tavčar, Goreshnik & Žemva [*Acta Cryst.* (2007), **C63**, i75–i76], the structure reported as $\text{Sr}(\text{BF}_4)_2$ is actually that of $\text{Cd}(\text{BF}_4)_2$. The correct structure of $\text{Sr}(\text{BF}_4)_2$ is now reported.

Comment

This erratum is to correct the report of the crystal structure of strontium tetrafluoroborate (Bunič *et al.*, 2007). The investigated compound was $\text{Cd}(\text{BF}_4)_2$ and not the reported $\text{Sr}(\text{BF}_4)_2$ because of experimental error. We report here the correct structure of strontium tetrafluoroborate, which appears to be isomorphous with the previously published structures of $\text{Ca}(\text{BF}_4)_2$ (Jordan *et al.*, 1975) and $\text{Cd}(\text{BF}_4)_2$ (Tavčar & Žemva, 2005). In the $\text{Sr}(\text{BF}_4)_2$ structure, the metal atom possesses a coordination number of eight with a square-antiprismatic coordination polyhedron. The Sr–F distances lie in the narrow range 2.490 (4)–2.538 (4) Å, compared with Ca–F distances in the range 2.330 (2)–2.401 (2) Å in $\text{Ca}(\text{BF}_4)_2$ and Cd–F distances in the range 2.296 (2)–2.381 (3) Å in $\text{Cd}(\text{BF}_4)_2$. The Sr metal center is bonded to eight BF_4^- units. In turn, each anion is connected to four Sr atoms. All four F atoms in each anion act as μ_2 -bridges between B and Sr atoms, resulting in similar B–F bond lengths of 1.376 (7)–1.402 (7) Å.

Experimental

Routine crystallization of strontium tetrafluoroborate from different solvents usually gives crystals of various solvates. However, crystals of the anhydrous salt were grown by dissolving $\text{Sr}(\text{BF}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, prepared by the reaction between SrCO_3 (Aldrich, 99.99%) and excess aqueous HF (Aldrich, 40%), in acetone and further very slow crystallization.

Crystal data

$\text{Sr}(\text{BF}_4)_2$	$V = 1235.0 (10) \text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 261.24$	$Z = 8$
Orthorhombic, <i>Pbca</i>	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 9.602 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 8.83 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 9.259 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 296 \text{ K}$
$c = 13.890 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku Mercury CCD (2×2 bin mode) diffractometer	9319 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (Blessing, 1995)	1534 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.427$, $T_{\max} = 0.504$	1348 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.055$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.059$	101 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.111$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.49 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
$S = 1.34$	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.76 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1534 reflections	

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 1999); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993) and *TEXSAN* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Version 1.70; Farrugia, 1999) and *enCIFer* (Version 1.2; Allen *et al.*, 2004).

The authors gratefully acknowledge Dr Stefan Adams (Department of Materials Science and Engineering, National University of Singapore), who first noted some discrepancies in the structure, erroneously entitled as strontium tetrafluoroborate, and to the Slovenian Research Agency (ARRS) for the financial support of the Research Program P1-0045 (Inorganic Chemistry and Technology).

Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LN3136). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

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