

## The Crystal Structure of $Zr(IO_3)_4$ \*

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$Zr(IO_3)_4$  is tetragonal, space group  $P4/n$ , with  $a = 8.38 \pm 0.01$ ,  $c = 7.49 \pm 0.01$  Å and has two formula units per unit cell. The complete structure has been determined from single crystal data obtained with a Geiger counter. The zirconium atoms are coordinated to eight oxygen atoms at the corners of a nearly perfect antiprism with an average Zr–O distance of 2.206 Å. An interesting feature of the structure is that there are voids extending completely through the crystal along the fourfold inversion axis.

### Introduction

Several years ago the structure of  $Ce(IO_3)_4$  was reported by Cromer & Larson (1956). This work was done because of interest in the structure of  $Pu(IO_3)_4$ , which is isomorphous with  $Ce(IO_3)_4$ . At that time some  $Zr(IO_3)_4$  was prepared in the hope that it too would be isomorphous with  $Pu(IO_3)_4$ . Because zirconium has a smaller scattering power than cerium,  $Zr(IO_3)_4$  would have been a more favorable compound to study. However,  $Zr(IO_3)_4$  is not isomorphous with the other compounds, so its study was not pursued further at that time.

The zirconium/oxygen radius ratio is slightly smaller than that predicted for a stable Archimedean antiprism coordination (Pauling, 1948). Nevertheless, an antiprism coordination of oxygen about zirconium has been observed in  $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4 H_2O$  (Singer, 1951; Singer & Cromer, 1959). Because  $Ce(IO_3)_4$  has an antiprism coordination and  $Zr(IO_3)_4$  was observed to have a different unit cell and space group, it was thought that in this compound zirconium might not have this type of coordination. For this reason, the study of  $Zr(IO_3)_4$  was resumed. In anticipation we might say now that an antiprism was found.

### Experimental

Stoichiometric amounts of  $NaIO_3$  and  $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4 H_2O$  were dissolved in water and the two solutions were mixed. A white precipitate formed immediately. The precipitate, presumably  $Zr(IO_3)_4$ , or a hydrate thereof, was dried in air. An X-ray powder photograph of the precipitate had no crystalline diffraction lines. The precipitate was placed in the thimble of a Soxhlet extractor, and concentrated  $HNO_3$  was refluxed through it for a day. During this time, a considerable number of small, very well-formed crystals were produced at the bottom of the flask. The crystals were tetragonal prisms showing the forms  $\{001\}$  and  $\{110\}$ .

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Weissenberg and precession photographs were taken. The Laue symmetry of  $4/m$  and the systematic extinctions ( $hk0$  absent if  $h+k=2n+1$ ) observed in these photographs uniquely established the space group to be  $P4/n$ . The lattice constants are

$$a = 8.38 \pm 0.01, \quad c = 7.49 \pm 0.01 \text{ Å},$$

as determined from measurement of the 006 and 071 lines on a powder photograph taken with Cr radiation ( $K\alpha_1$ ,  $\lambda = 2.2896$  Å). The calculated density, with two formula units per unit cell, is 4.99 g.cm.<sup>-3</sup>. The density, measured by displacement of 1,1,2,2-tetrabromoethane, was found to be 5.01 g.cm.<sup>-3</sup>. A chemical analysis of the compound showed 11.66% Zr and 64.0% I. The calculated amounts are 11.57% Zr and 64.16% I. These calculated quantities take account of the fact that the Zr contained 0.36 at.% Hf as determined spectrographically. No water was found.

For intensity measurements, a crystal of dimensions  $42 \times 42 \times 96 \mu$  was mounted on the  $c$  axis. This axis coincided with the long dimension of the crystal. Intensities of levels from  $l=0$  through  $l=10$  were measured with a Geiger counter attached to a Weissenberg camera (Evans, 1953). Intensities were measured to  $\sin \theta/\lambda \approx 1.0$ , using Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation. Of the 1930 reflections in this sphere, 1176 were observed to be greater than zero. Lorentz-polarization corrections were applied to give a set of relative  $F^2$  for each layer with constant  $l$ . No absorption corrections were made.

### Determination of the trial structure

With  $Z=2$ , one would expect to find zirconium in a twofold set and the iodine and three different oxygens in the eightfold general positions. A three-dimensional Patterson was first computed. For this purpose, all  $l$  layers were assumed to have the same scale factor. The iodine atom was found to be at

$$x \approx -0.01, \quad y \approx 0.03, \quad z \approx 0.27.$$

Of the three possible twofold sets in which to place the zirconium atom, only the set  $2c$ , with  $z \approx 0.06$ ,



Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors for  $Zr(IO_3)_4$ 

The column headings are  $h, k, l, F_o$  and  $F_c$ . Where  $F_o=0$ , the reflection was at too small an angle to be observed. Where  $F_o$  is negative, it was unobserved and the value listed is the estimated maximum

0	2	0	311	127	0	16	1	-22	14	0	3	1	-16	15	2	1A	2	-24	-12	11	0	2	-22	26	5	3	3	-12	15	6	3	65	-67	8	2	4	73	59		
0	4	0	291	116	1	2	1	07	82	0	5	1	-17	-22	3	2	2	04	-84	11	11	2	-23	17	5	4	3	33	-32	16	2	3	-22	-15	8	4	4	67	54	
0	6	0	169	111	1	3	1	28	26	0	6	1	14	146	3	3	2	0	14	-105	4	3	-22	-9	6	3	10	-105	4	0	0	4	0	-22	-4	0	71	-26		
0	8	0	130	129	0	4	1	0	12	0	7	1	26	29	0	4	2	0	25	-24	1	2	-20	-15	5	7	3	-15	-8	0	0	4	0	2	56	6	4	31	27	
0	10	0	20	10	1	5	1	51	-48	0	8	1	114	111	1	5	2	61	54	12	2	2	-20	-25	5	8	3	150	-152	0	1	4	0	1	7	4	-18	14		
0	12	0	42	43	1	6	1	128	124	0	9	1	-20	-15	3	6	2	74	-70	12	2	2	-20	16	5	9	3	47	-46	0	2	4	0	205	275	8	4	-18	9	
0	14	0	-22	-24	1	7	1	36	31	0	10	1	87	95	3	7	2	50	-47	12	2	2	-21	-11	5	10	3	68	-65	0	3	4	90	93	-28	0	0	14		
0	16	0	-73	7	1	8	1	76	72	0	11	1	-21	26	3	8	2	-16	-14	12	2	2	-21	-11	5	11	3	29	-28	0	4	4	186	185	8	10	4	-20	-5	
1	1	0	0	-96	1	9	1	33	-24	0	12	1	54	57	3	9	2	122	120	12	2	2	-21	-14	5	12	3	61	-67	0	5	4	34	29	8	11	4	-21	15	
1	3	0	43	36	1	10	1	78	78	0	13	1	-22	-5	3	10	2	41	-62	12	2	2	-22	13	5	13	3	42	-38	0	6	4	127	125	8	12	4	-21	-12	
1	4	0	117	-108	1	11	1	41	37	0	14	1	45	-56	3	11	2	30	84	12	2	2	-22	13	5	14	3	42	-38	0	7	4	107	102	8	13	4	-22	-29	
1	5	0	84	-67	1	12	1	26	21	0	15	1	-17	-27	3	12	2	-20	-1	12	2	2	-23	-11	5	15	3	-22	-23	0	8	4	76	74	7	1	4	69	66	
1	6	0	133	-130	1	13	1	-20	-8	0	16	1	25	27	3	13	2	113	113	10	2	2	-23	10	6	1	3	79	81	0	9	4	31	24	9	2	4	84	85	
1	7	0	80	-73	1	14	1	-21	12	0	17	1	22	-26	3	14	2	-22	-15	12	2	2	-24	16	6	2	3	60	60	0	10	4	39	38	9	3	4	47	53	
1	8	0	126	-124	1	15	1	-22	26	0	18	1	-22	26	3	15	2	-22	-25	12	2	2	-24	16	6	3	4	81	29	0	11	4	81	29	9	4	4	39	33	
1	9	0	85	67	1	16	1	76	72	0	19	1	-18	-20	3	16	2	-23	-11	13	2	2	-25	-6	6	4	3	19	16	0	12	4	-18	13	0	5	4	-17	13	
1	10	0	296	311	2	1	1	48	41	0	20	1	-19	20	4	1	2	56	-49	13	2	2	-26	-46	6	5	3	26	23	0	13	4	-18	11	0	6	4	84	85	
2	4	0	146	146	2	2	1	-8	11	0	21	1	-19	-8	4	2	2	70	-71	13	4	2	-27	-38	6	6	3	45	34	0	14	4	-21	-5	7	4	-10	-13		
2	6	0	211	212	2	3	1	84	86	0	22	1	-20	-12	4	3	2	32	-33	13	4	2	-28	-46	6	7	3	42	-38	0	15	4	-21	-4	8	4	-10	-30		
2	8	0	95	67	2	4	1	81	10	0	23	1	-20	1	4	4	2	150	-147	13	4	2	-28	-8	6	8	3	-17	2	0	16	4	-22	-4	9	4	-10	-30		
2	10	0	76	74	2	5	1	105	105	0	24	1	29	26	4	5	2	46	-39	13	7	2	-23	0	6	9	3	21	13	1	1	4	0	-5	9	10	4	58	60	
2	12	0	20	-1	2	6	1	12	12	0	25	1	26	-23	4	6	2	132	-126	13	8	2	-23	-27	6	10	3	-19	15	1	2	4	96	93	11	4	4	44	-44	
2	14	0	-22	-22	2	7	1	78	75	0	26	1	-20	-13	4	7	2	-15	-12	14	8	2	-24	-28	6	11	3	-19	-15	0	12	4	66	65	9	4	4	35	34	
2	16	0	-23	-16	2	8	1	72	-18	0	27	1	-22	-17	4	8	2	30	-35	14	10	2	-23	-5	6	12	3	-19	-7	1	4	4	14	-10	0	13	4	44	-47	
3	1	0	18	8	2	9	1	102	98	1	1	1	-18	15	4	9	2	-17	-22	14	1	2	-22	11	6	13	3	-21	21	1	5	4	36	-41	1	4	4	-17	7	
3	3	0	92	-65	2	10	1	28	22	1	2	1	107	107	4	10	2	57	-57	14	2	2	-22	7	6	14	3	-22	5	1	6	4	74	75	10	2	4	-27	28	
3	5	0	-12	-65	2	11	1	46	34	1	3	1	127	127	4	11	2	22	-21	15	3	2	-23	-17	7	7	1	3	27	27	7	1	3	82	82	12	7	4	-27	30
3	7	0	84	-67	2	12	1	26	21	1	4	1	127	127	4	12	2	-21	-13	14	4	2	-23	-13	7	7	1	3	45	41	1	8	4	-15	-2	10	4	-18	12	
3	9	0	82	-73	2	13	1	43	41	1	5	1	31	24	1	13	2	-22	-14	14	5	2	-23	-10	7	7	2	3	167	-166	1	9	4	83	-83	10	6	4	32	-32
3	11	0	129	-129	2	14	1	-21	18	1	6	1	109	111	4	14	2	-23	-14	14	6	2	-23	51	7	7	3	-14	-7	1	10	4	35	40	10	6	4	-19	-36	
3	13	0	89	-57	2	15	1	-21	15	1	7	1	-20	-14	1	15	2	-20	-13	14	7	2	-23	-11	8	7	3	-17	-11	0	11	4	23	23	11	7	4	-20	-14	
3	15	0	110	-102	2	16	1	72	-12	1	8	1	116	113	4	16	2	-23	-5	14	4	2	-23	30	7	7	3	-15	-10	1	12	4	-10	-12	8	4	-20	-20		
4	1	0	149	142	3	1	1	51	47	1	9	1	-21	10	5	1	2	70	-57	15	1	2	-23	-62	7	6	3	148	-152	1	13	4	148	-80	10	9	4	-21	14	
4	3	0	188	191	3	2	1	96	100	1	10	1	68	70	5	2	2	-12	-3	15	2	2	-22	-22	7	7	3	16	-19	1	14	4	-21	-16	10	4	32	-28		
4	5	0	82	84	3	3	1	50	-42	1	11	1	-22	-10	6	3	2	73	-70	7	3	2	-23	-17	8	7	3	104	-101	1	14	4	-21	-10	11	4	-22	-21		
4	7	0	147	-149	3	4	1	147	171	1	12	1	68	61	5	4	2	72	-64	15	4	2	-23	-6	8	7	3	-18	-14	1	16	4	-22	-12	10	11	4	27	-26	
4	9	0	18	5	3	5	1	60	62	1	13	1	-19	-16	5	5	2	-14	-1	15	5	2	-27	-26	7	10	3	113	-111	2	1	4	32	28	1	1	4	67	67	
4	12	0	36	33	3	6	1	113	108	1	14	1	26	-21	5	6	2	-15	-6	15	6	2	-27	-27	7	11	3	70	-22	2	1	4	109	206	11	4	4	28	25	
4	14	0	-57	-52	3	7	1	78	75	1	15	1	-22	-12	6	7	2	30	-32	14	7	2	-27	-42	7	12	3	86	-82	2	2	3	44	-42	1	3	4	-21	51	
4	16	0	-23	-15	3	8	1	116	114	1	16	1	-20	25	5	8	2	41	-41	14	1	2	-23	-17	7	13	3	-22	-18	4	4	181	180	11	4	4	72	73		
5	1	0	36	-35	3	9	1	40	43	1	17	1	-20	-4	5	9	2	58	60	16	2	2	-23	-1	8	1	4	50	-53	2	5	4	65	56	11	5	4	-18	24	
5	3	0	73	68	3	10	1	74	69	1	18	1	-20	-19	5	10	2	-19	-5	14	2	2	-23	-1	8	1	3	25	-21	2	7	4	-14	-10	11	7	4	-20	-40	
5	5	0	63	-68	3	11	1	53	52	1	19	1	-21	21	5	11	2	27	-27	10	0	3	0	87	8	8	3	40	47	2	8	4	80	77	11	8	4	59	65	
5	7	0	101	-103	3	12	1	32	34	1	20	1	-22	-15	5	12	2	74	72	10	1	3	0	-24	8	8	3	24	32	2	9	4	51	51	11	9	4	-21	-10	
5	9	0	110	-116	3	13	1	41	-12	1	21	1	-22	-15	6	13	2	84	84	10	2	3	0	-24	8	8	3	17	17	2	10	4	18	18	11	10	4	-22	-21	
5	12	0	213	215	4	1	1	107	-103	1	22	1	89	88	6	2	2	115	-104	0	5	3	102	-94	8	7														

Table 2 (cont.)

A large grid of numbers, likely a data table or statistical output, organized in rows and columns. The numbers are small and densely packed, representing various data points or results from an experiment or study.

Table 3. *Interatomic distances and angles in  $Zr(IO_3)_4$* 

Within the iodate group			
I-O <sub>1</sub>	1.814 ± 0.022 Å	∠ O <sub>1</sub> -I-O <sub>2</sub>	98° 58' ± 52'
I-O <sub>2</sub>	1.836 ± 0.022	∠ O <sub>1</sub> -I-O <sub>3</sub>	92° 47' ± 56'
I-O <sub>3</sub>	1.846 ± 0.024	∠ O <sub>2</sub> -I-O <sub>3</sub>	92° 30' ± 1°
O <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	2.78 ± 0.03	∠ O <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>3</sub>	58° 6' ± 50'
O <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>3</sub>	2.64 ± 0.03	∠ O <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>3</sub> -O <sub>1</sub>	58° 53' ± 50'
O <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>3</sub>	2.67 ± 0.03	∠ O <sub>3</sub> -O <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	63° 1' ± 50'
Within the antiprism			
Zr-O <sub>2</sub>	2.197 ± 0.018 Å	O <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	2.62 ± 0.03 Å
Zr-O <sub>3</sub>	2.216 ± 0.024	O <sub>3</sub> -O <sub>3</sub>	2.68 ± 0.03
		O <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>3</sub>	2.69 ± 0.03
		O <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>3</sub>	2.77 ± 0.03
Non-bonded I-O distances			
I-O <sub>1</sub>	2.94 ± 0.02 Å	I-O <sub>3</sub>	2.94 ± 0.02 Å
I-O <sub>1</sub>	2.55 ± 0.02	I-O <sub>3</sub>	3.11 ± 0.02
I-O <sub>2</sub>	2.83 ± 0.02		
Distances across the $\bar{4}$ axis			
O <sub>1</sub> -O <sub>1</sub>	4.46 ± 0.03 Å		
O <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>2</sub>	5.01 ± 0.03		
O <sub>3</sub> -O <sub>3</sub>	5.14 ± 0.03		

(1954), in a redetermination of the structure of  $HIO_3$  by neutron diffraction, found this distance to be 2.50 Å. Other examples of a short non-bonded I-O distance are found in  $Ce(IO_3)_4$  (2.68 Å) and for three of the four non-equivalent iodate groups in  $Ce(IO_3)_4 \cdot H_2O$  (2.56 Å). In all cases this short distance is to an oxygen which is not part of the coordination polyhedron of the cation. It is interesting to note that in  $NaIO_3$  (MacGillavry & Van Eck, 1943) the two non-equivalent oxygen atoms in the structure are both in the coordination sphere of the sodium and there are no short non-bonded I-O distances.

In  $Zr(IO_3)_4$  the iodine has five non-bonded oxygen neighbors in addition to the three oxygen atoms in the iodate group. These eight neighbors form a rather crude antiprism. A somewhat similar arrangement of eight oxygen neighbors is found in  $Ce(IO_3)_4$  and  $NaIO_3$  while in  $HIO_3$  and  $Ce(IO_3)_4 \cdot H_2O$  all iodine atoms have a more or less distorted octahedral coordination of oxygen atoms.

An extremely interesting feature of this structure is the large amount of empty space. With the exception of O<sub>1</sub>, all atoms are in the quadrants containing the fourfold axes, and the O<sub>1</sub> atoms are just outside these quadrants. Voids surrounding the fourfold inversion axes extend completely through the crystal. The closest approach of atoms across the  $\bar{4}$  axis is an O<sub>1</sub>-O<sub>1</sub> distance of 4.46 Å. In addition, there are two large holes between zirconium atoms along the fourfold axis. Four O<sub>1</sub> and four O<sub>2</sub> atoms at the corners of a slightly distorted antiprism surround one hole. Four O<sub>1</sub> and four O<sub>3</sub> atoms at the corners of a slightly distorted cube surround the other hole. These two holes are slightly larger than the hole in which zirconium is found.

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