## Crystal Structure of $KTeO(OH)_5 \cdot H_2O^1$

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The structure of  $\text{KTeO}(\text{OH})_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  crystallizing in the monoclinic space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c with 4 molecules in a unit cell with parameters a = 8.26, b = 6.20, c = 12.83 Å., and  $\beta = 108^\circ$  has been solved by Patterson and Fourier methods and refined by least-squares technique. The interesting results of this study, which is probably the first detailed study of a tellurate, are: (1) the octahedral oxygen environment of the Te atom, (2) the geometry of this environment, and (3) the 12-fold oxygen coordination of the K atom. The correct chemical composition, namely,  $\text{KTeO}(\text{OH})_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , not known in the beginning, was arrived at through the X-ray analysis and is consistent with the subsequent chemical analyses.

## **Preliminary Studies**

The study of potassium tellurate was undertaken to ascertain the shape and size of the tellurate ion. It is surprising that not much information is available in the literature about the crystallography of tellurates. The earliest study was the incomplete work of Pauling<sup>2</sup> on telluric acid. Patry<sup>3</sup> concluded from powder photographs taken of the anhydrous sulfate, selenate, and tellurate of potassium that the three compounds are isomorphous and are orthorhombic. Crystals belonging only to the monoclinic system could be obtained by us whether the crystals were grown from aqueous solutions of either K2TeO4 or K2TeO4 · 2H2O. We concluded that our substance was different from either the anhydrous tellurate (Patry<sup>3</sup>) or the pentahydrate reported by Gröth.<sup>4</sup> (See Table I for our goniometric data.) X-Ray reflections of type (hkl), k = 0 to 4, and (0kl) were photographed at room temperature with Weissenberg and precession cameras employing Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation and a needle-shaped crystal of size less than  $0.2 \times 0.2 \times 1.0$  mm. The unit cell dimensions are:  $a = 8.26 \pm 0.04, b = 6.20 \pm 0.03, c = 12.83 \pm$ 0.05 Å., and  $\beta = 108^{\circ} \pm 20'$ . The systematic absences are (0k0), k = 2n + 1, and (h0l), l = 2n + 1, where n is an integer; the space group is probably  $C_{2h}^{5}$ , *i.e.*,  $P2_{1}/c$ . The density is high and could not be measured accurately but is in the range 3.0 to 3.50. The values calculated on the assumptions that there are four molecules of K2TeO4 · 2H2O or KTeO(OH)5 · H2O in the unit cell are 3.40 and 3.04. The two-dimensional (h0l) and (0kl) Fourier syntheses, calculated on the basis of the signs from the Te atom located from the two-dimensional Patterson functions, indicated that the substance under study was a monopotassium tellurate and not the dipotassium salt.

## Three-Dimensional X-Ray Analysis

In order to unambiguously determine the chemical composition and ascertain the geometry of the tellurate ion, a complete three-dimensional analysis was under-

TABLE I					
Goniometric Data of	KTeO(OH)5.	$H_2O$			
$(100) \land (001)$	71° 50′	$\pm 10'$			
$(100) \land (110)$	57° 35′	$\pm 10'$			
$(100) \land (10\overline{2})$	64°	$\pm 30'$			

taken. The intensities of 1700 (hkl) reflections were estimated visually, corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors, and reduced to values of  $|F_o|^2$  on a common scale through the use of the (0kl) data. No corrections were made for absorption effects, the linear absorption coefficient  $\mu$  for Mo K $\alpha$  radiation being 18.3 cm.<sup>-1</sup>.

The three positional parameters of the Te atom were derived from a Patterson synthesis and were refined in two cycles of least-squares calculation. The conventional crystallographic R factor was 0.28. Next a difference Fourier synthesis with coefficients S(Te) $(|F_{o}| - |F_{Te}|)$  was calculated where  $|F_{o}|$ , S(Te), and  $|F_{\rm Te}|$  are the observed structure amplitude, the calculated sign, and the numerical magnitude of the amplitude of scattering from the Te atom. In this difference Fourier were one peak with maximum electron density 38 e/Å.<sup>3</sup> and seven peaks with maximum electron density in the range 10 to 16 e/Å.<sup>3</sup>. There were, of course, some weaker peaks with electron density less than 5 e/Å.<sup>3</sup>. The strongest peak was taken to be that of the potassium atom. Six out of seven remaining peaks were taken to be those of the tellurate oxygen atoms because the centers of these six peaks were at the vertices of an octahedron and were at distances of about 1.9 Å. from the Te atom. The seventh peak was identified to be due to a water of hydration after careful consideration of thermal parameters and peak heights in subsequent cycles of least-squares refinements and Fourier syntheses. The three final cycles of refinements were carried out on the assumption that the asymmetric unit contains one Te, one K, and seven O. These refinements incorporated the effects of anomalous dispersion from the Te and K atoms. For Mo K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 0.7107$  Å.),  $\Delta f''$ , the imaginary component of the scattering factor, has the value 2.2 for the Te and about 0.3 for the K atom. The effect of  $\Delta f''$  in a case where a center of symmetry is present is, as pointed out by Templeton,<sup>5</sup> to make the (5) D. H. Templeton, Acta Cryst., 8, 842 (1955).

<sup>(1)</sup> Research performed under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

<sup>(2)</sup> L. Pauling, Z. Krist., 63, 502 (1926).

<sup>(3)</sup> M. Patry, Compt. rend., 202, 1516 (1936).

<sup>(4)</sup> P. Gröth, Chemische Krist., 2, 292 (1908).



Fig. 1.—Projection of structure of KTeO(OH)<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O down b-axis.

structure factors complex. The resultant correction terms to the derivatives are taken care of by Ibers' modified version of the Busing-Levy least-squares program for the IBM 7090 computer. The atomic scattering factors used were those from the International Tables.<sup>6</sup> An observed amplitude of value less than 18.0 was given a constant weight while an observed amplitude of value  $|F_o|$  greater than 18.0 was given a weight inversely proportional to  $|F_o|$ . The atoms were assumed to have individual isotropic temperature factors. The final parameters, with errors, are given in Table II, and the list of structure factors on an absolute scale is given in Table III. The final value of the R factor is 11%.

## Discussion of the Structure

The chief structural feature is the octahedral oxygen environment of the Te atom (Fig. 1). There are six Te-O distances, five of which are distributed about an average of 1.926 Å. with a maximum deviation of 0.026 Å., while the sixth one, namely Te-O<sub>3</sub>, is 1.83 Å. The estimated standard deviations are between 0.01 and 0.02 Å. so that  $\Delta$ , the difference of 0.1 Å. between the distance 1.83 Å. and others, is probably significant. This, together with the distribution of O-O distances,

(6) International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography, Vol. 3, 1962, p. 215.

is probably indicative of the chemical formula K[TeO- $(OH)_{\delta}$ ]H<sub>2</sub>O.<sup>7</sup> The oxide oxygen atom is then plausibly taken to be O<sub>3</sub> so that the Te–O distance is around 1.83 Å. and the Te–OH distance is around 1.93 Å. These



(7) The author is grateful to the referees and the Assistant Editor, Dr. Robert C. Taylor, for suggesting this.

TABLE III

		Observed an	D CALCULATED	Amplitudes		
H L FOR FCAL	H L FØR FCAL	H L FØB FCAL	H L FØB FCAL	H L FØB FCAL	H L FØR FCAL	H L FOR FCAL
$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 16 & 9 & 16 \\ -10 & 10 & 22 & 14 & 48 \\ -110 & 222 & 24 & 25 & 24 \\ -111 & 4 & 62 & 32 & 31 \\ -111 & 4 & 62 & 32 & 31 \\ -111 & 4 & 62 & 32 & 31 \\ -111 & 4 & 62 & 32 & 31 \\ -111 & 4 & 62 & 32 & 31 \\ -111 & 4 & 62 & 32 & 31 \\ -111 & 14 & 19 & 10 & 112 \\ -111 & 14 & 19 & 10 & 112 \\ -111 & 14 & 19 & 10 & 112 \\ -111 & 14 & 10 & 11 & 122 \\ -111 & 14 & 10 & 11 & 122 \\ -111 & 14 & 10 & 11 & 122 \\ -112 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -112 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -112 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -112 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -112 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -112 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -112 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -112 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -112 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -122 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -122 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -122 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -123 & 12 & 0 & 22 & 12 \\ -122 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 122 \\ -123 & 12 & 0 & 22 & 12 \\ -123 & 12 & 0 & 22 & 12 \\ -123 & 12 & 0 & 22 & 12 \\ -13 & 16 & 10 & 111 \\ -131 & 12 & 20 & 9 & 9 \\ -13 & 16 & 10 & 111 \\ -131 & 12 & 20 & 23 & 116 \\ -133 & 16 & 10 & 111 \\ -131 & 12 & 20 & 23 & 116 \\ -133 & 16 & 10 & 111 \\ -131 & 12 & 20 & 23 & 116 \\ -133 & 16 & 10 & 111 \\ -131 & 12 & 20 & 23 & 116 \\ -133 & 16 & 10 & 111 \\ -131 & 12 & 20 & 23 & 116 \\ -133 & 16 & 10 & 111 \\ -131 & 12 & 20 & 23 & 116 \\ -133 & 16 & 10 & 111 \\ -131 & 12 & 20 & 23 & 116 \\ -133 & 16 & 10 & 111 \\ -14 & 10 & 10 & 111 \\ -155 & 18 & 10 & 10 & 111 \\ -155 & 18 & 10 & 10 & 111 \\ -155 & 18 & 10 & 10 & 111 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 9 & 7 & 7 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 10 & 111 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 9 & 7 & 7 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 10 & 10 & 111 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 9 & 7 & 7 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 23 & 22 \\ 22 & 24 & 33 & 31 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 10 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 10 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 10 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 10 \\ -16 & 14 & 4 & 10 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 & 11 \\ -16 & 14 & 10 &$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} -4 & 6 & 26 & 6 \\ -4 & 7 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ -4 & 7 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ -4 & 7 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ -4 & 11 & 100 & 110 \\ -4 & 1222 & 226 & 60 \\ -4 & 112 & 1222 & 226 \\ -4 & 11 & 100 & 110 \\ -4 & 1222 & 226 & 60 \\ -4 & 1222 & 226 & 60 \\ -4 & 1222 & 226 & 60 \\ -5 & 13 & 3 & 15 & 16 \\ -5 & 5 & 2 & 15 & 16 \\ -5 & 5 & 2 & 15 & 16 \\ -5 & 5 & 2 & 15 & 16 \\ -5 & 5 & 2 & 15 & 16 \\ -5 & 6 & 6 & 226 & 526 \\ -5 & 5 & 12 & 16 & 90 \\ -5 & 12 & 226 & 226 & 526 \\ -5 & 5 & 12 & 16 & 90 \\ -5 & 12 & 10 & 97 & 70 \\ -5 & 14 & 25 & 226 & 128 \\ -5 & 16 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -7 & 7 & 7 & 16 \\ -6 & 6 & 12 & 30 \\ -7 & 7 & 7 & 16 \\ -7 & 7 & 7 & 16 \\ -8 & 12 & 10 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 16 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 10 \\ -10 & 11 & 13 & 12 \\ -10 & 12 & 31 & 7 \\ -7 & 7 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 10 \\ -10 & 12 & 31 & 7 \\ -7 & 7 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 10 \\ -10 & 12 & 31 & 7 \\ -7 & 7 & 12 \\ -7 & 7 & 10 \\ -10 & 12 & 31 & 7 \\ -7 & 10 & 11 \\ -11 & 10 & 22 \\ -7 & 10 & 11 \\ -11 & 10 & 22 \\ -7 & 10 & 11 \\ -11 & 10 & 22 \\ -7 & 10 & 11 \\ -11 & 10 & 22 \\ -7 & 10 & 11 \\ -11 & 10 & 22 \\ -7 & 10 & 11 \\ -11 \\ -11 & 11 \\ -11 \\ -11 & 11 \\ -11 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 &$	$\begin{array}{c} -1 & 5 & 5 & 33 & 33 & 33 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 29 & 255 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 29 & 255 \\ -1 & 1 & 12 & 30 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 33 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 33 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 33 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 33 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 33 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 33 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 224 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 & 41 & 44 \\ -1 & 11 & 2 & 3 & 24 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 45 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 45 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 45 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 24 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 24 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 24 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 24 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 24 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 2 & 11 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 2 & 12 & 16 \\ -2 & 11 & 12 & 22 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 16 \\ -2 & 11 & 12 & 22 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 22 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 22 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -$	$\begin{array}{c} -7 & 16 \\ -7 & 16 \\ -7 & 16 \\ -7 & 16 \\ -7 & 16 \\ -8 & 12 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 13 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 13 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 13 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 13 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 13 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 13 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 13 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 11 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 11 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 11 \\ -8 & 16 \\ -8 & 11 \\ -9 & 13 \\ -9 & 13 \\ -9 & 11 \\ -9 & 13 \\ -9 & 11 \\$

distances are to be compared with the I–O distance of 1.93 Å. in the  $IO_6^{-5}$  ion in  $(NH_4)_2H_3IO_6^8$  and a mean Xe–O distance of 1.875 Å. in the XeO<sub>6</sub><sup>-4</sup> ion.<sup>8</sup> It is to be noted that two types of I–O distances exist in  $\alpha$ -HIO<sub>3</sub>, namely two I–O bonds of length 1.80 Å. and one I–O (probably I–OH) bond of length 1.89 Å., with a difference  $\Delta = 0.09$  Å.<sup>8</sup>

(8) W. C. Hamilton, J. A. Ibers, and D. R. Mackenzie, Science, 141, 532 (1963).

The angles in the octahedron average to  $90^{\circ}$  with a maximum deviation of 7°, whereas the estimated standard deviations are only 1 to 2°. The octahedron is thus somewhat distorted, and the ligands have an approximate C<sub>4v</sub> symmetry (Fig. 2), with the <sup>\*</sup>4-fold axis passing through the presumed oxide atom O<sub>3</sub>, the Te atom, and the hydroxyl O<sub>2</sub>H, the angle O<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>3</sub> deviating from 180° by only 1°. The angles between the oxygen atoms in the basal plane and the central Te

TABLE III (Continued)						
H L FØB FCAL	H L FØB FCAL	H L FØB FCAL	H L FØB FCAL	H L FØR FCAL	H L FØS FCAL	H L FOB FCAL
3 1	C 15 8 9 C 16 12 12 C 16 12 C 16 12 12 C 16 12 C 16 12 12 C 16 12 C 17 15 C 16 12 C 17 C 16 14 C 16 12 C 16 12 C 17 C 17 C 16 14 C 16 12 C 17 C 17 C 1 12 C 10 C 10 C 12 C 10 C	$\begin{array}{c} -7 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & $	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 10 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 2 & 37 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 36 \\ 2 & 37 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 36 \\ 2 & 37 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 36 \\ 2 & 37 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 37 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 36 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 37 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 37 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & 5 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} -9 & 11 & 10 & 13 \\ -9 & 12 & 10 & 13 \\ -9 & 12 & 13 & 19 & 10 \\ -9 & 12 & 19 & 10 & 10 & 12 \\ -9 & 10 & 9 & 9 & 9 \\ -9 & 10 & 9 & 9 & 9 \\ -9 & 10 & 9 & 10 & 12 & 12 \\ -10 & 0 & 10 & 12 & 12 \\ -10 & 0 & 10 & 12 & 12 \\ -10 & 0 & 10 & 12 & 12 \\ -10 & 0 & 10 & 12 & 12 \\ -10 & 0 & 10 & 12 & 12 \\ -10 & 0 & 10 & 12 & 12 \\ -10 & 0 & 10 & 11 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 11 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 11 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 11 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 11 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 10 & 11 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 10 & 11 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 10 & 11 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 10 & 11 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 11 & 12 & 18 & 16 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 11 & 12 & 18 & 16 \\ -11 & 11 & 12 & 18 & 16 \\ -11 & 11 & 12 & 18 & 16 \\ -11 & 11 & 12 & 18 & 16 \\ -11 & 11 & 12 & 18 & 17 \\ -11 & 11 & 11 & 18 & 16 \\ -11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 25 & 5 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 20 & 5 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 11 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 11 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 11 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ -11 & 11 & 11 & 11 & 11 \\ -11 & 11 & $	6 11 15 16   6 12 10 11   7 2 28 31   7 3 28 31   7 3 28 31   7 5 19 20   7 7 16 15   7 8 8 9   7 10 15 15   7 7 16 15   7 8 8 9   7 13 15 15   7 18 29 32   8 2 19 4   8 2 19 14   8 6 13 14   8 0 4 8   8 11 18 8   9 3 13 15   9 3 13 16   9 10 12 8   10 2 8 10   10 2 8 10

atom average to  $89.5^{\circ}$ , deviating from the ideal value of  $90^{\circ}$  by  $0.5^{\circ}$ , whereas the four angles between the oxide oxygen O<sub>2</sub>, the central atom Te, and the four oxygens in the basal plane average to  $95^{\circ}$  with a maximum deviation of  $2^{\circ}$ ; thus the oxygen atoms in the basal plane buckle toward the presumed hydroxyl O<sub>2</sub>H.

There are twelve K–O contacts (Table V) distributed about the average of 3.1 Å. with a maximum deviation of 0.6 Å. The shortest K–O contact is 2.8 Å. The geometry of the K–O coordination (Fig. 1) is best described as follows: eight oxygen atoms approximately occupy the corners of a cube centered on the K atom, with one face parallel to the (100) plane and the other face parallel to (010). The remaining four occupy the corners of a square roughly bisecting the cube and parallel to the (100) plane, with the diagonal of the square passing through the K atom and parallel to the *b*-axis.

TABLE IV					
Bond	LENGTHS AND ANGLES	AROUND	тне Те Атом <sup>а,b</sup>		
Atom 1	Atom 2		Distance, Å.		
Te	$O_1$		1.92		
Te	$O_2$		1.90		
Te	$O_3$		1.83		
Te	$O_4$		1.95		
Te	$O_5$		1.94		
Te	$O_6$		1.92		
Atom 1	Atom 2	Atom 3	Angle, deg.		
O1	Te	$O_2$	83		
Oı	Te	$O_8$	97		
$O_1$	Te	$O_4$	91		
$O_1$	Te	$O_6$	89		
$O_2$	Te	$O_4$	85		
$O_2$	Te	$O_{\mathfrak{d}}$	86		
$O_2$	Те	$O_6$	85		
$O_3$	Те	$O_4$	94		
$O_{3}$	Te	$O_5$	93		
$O_3$	Te	$O_6$	97		
$O_4$	Te	$O_{\tilde{a}}$	87		
$O_5$	Te	$O_6$	91		
$O_1$	Te	$O_5$	170		
$O_2$	Te	$O_3$	179		
$O_4$	Te	$O_6$	169		

<sup>a</sup> The standard deviations in the bond lengths are between 0.01 and 0.02 Å, while those in the bond angles are between 1 and 2°. <sup>b</sup> The numbering of the atoms is the same as in Fig. 1.

	TABLE V					
Potassium-Oxygen Distances in $KTeO(OH)_{\delta} \cdot H_2O^{\alpha,b}$						
Atom 1	Atom 2	Distance, Å.				
K	$O_1$	2.94				
K	$O_1$ <sup>b</sup>	3.03				
K	$O_2$	2.78				
K	$O_2^{\rm b}$	3.71				
K	$O_2^{\circ}$	3.43				
K	$O_2^d$	2.82				
K	$O_4^b$	2.79				
K	$O_4^a$	2.86				
K	$O_5^{b}$	2.92				
K	$O_5^a$	3.50				
K	$O_6^a$	2.85				
K	$O_6$	3.04				

<sup>*a*</sup> The standard deviations are between 0.01 and 0.03 Å. <sup>*b*</sup> The numbering of the atoms is the same as in Fig. 1.

The three shortest K–Te distances are 3.70, 3.87, and 3.70 Å., with an average of 3.76 Å., the fourth distance being greater than 4 Å.

The intramolecular O–O contacts are of two types. The shorter ones, 12 in number, define the edges of the octahedron. They are distributed between 2.54 and 2.81 Å. with an average of 2.70 Å. The three longer ones define the diagonals of the octahedron and are 3.84, 3.73, and 3.90 Å. with an average of 3.82 Å. There are seven intermolecular O–O contacts between 2.62 and 2.92 Å. and 21 between 3.16 and 4 Å. The shorter seven O–O contacts are probably the OH–O bonds, as there are seven hydrogen atoms available for hydrogen bonding, if the molecule is  $KTeO(OH)_5 \cdot H_2O$ , as suggested by the Te-O distances. The H-bonding scheme proposed assumes that there are four hydrogen bonds between the tellurate oxygen atoms and water of hydration and three between the tellurate oxygen atoms.  $O_7$  is involved in four bonds,  $O_3$  in three,  $O_1$ and  $O_5$  in two, and  $O_2$  and  $O_4$  and  $O_6$  in one hydrogen bond. The hydrogen-bond angles are nearly tetrahedral (Table VI). The H-bonding scheme presumes the assignment,  $O_1H \cdot \cdot \cdot O_3$ ;  $O_6H \cdot \cdot \cdot O_3$ ;  $O_7H \cdot \cdot \cdot O_3$ ;  $O_4H \cdot \cdot \cdot O_7$ ;  $O_5H \cdot \cdot \cdot O_7$ ;  $O_2H \cdot \cdot \cdot O_5$ , and  $O_7H \cdot \cdot \cdot O_1$ . The above assignment seems to be consistent with the chemical formula  $KTeO(OH)_5 \cdot H_2O$ .

TABLE VI					
	Hydrogen Bond Lengths and $Angles^{a,b}$				
Atom 1	Atom 2		Distance, Å.		
$O_1^{\rm b}$	$O_3^b$		2.65		
Oıp	<b>O</b> .:		2.92		
$O_2^{\rm b}$	$O_5^a$		2.79		
$O_3^b$	$O_{6}^{\mathfrak{a}}$		2.62		
$O_3$ <sup>b</sup>	$O_7$		2.79		
$O_4^a$	O7		2.68		
$O_5^a$	$O_7$		2.79		
Atom 1	Atom 2	Atom 3	Angle, deg.		
Te	Olp	$O_3^b$	119		
Te	$O_1^{b}$	$O_7$	110		
$O_7$	$O_1^{b}$	$O_3{}^b$	81		
Te	$O_2$ <sup>b</sup>	$O_5^a$	119		
Te	$O_3^{b}$	$O_6^a$	133		
Те	$O_3^{\rm b}$	O7	112		
Te	$O_3^{\rm b}$	O <sub>1</sub> b	134		
$O_1^{b}$	$O_3^{b}$	$O_6$ <sup>a</sup>	94		
$O_6{}^a$	$O_3{}^b$	$O_7$	86		
$O_1$ <sup>b</sup>	$O^{3}p$	$O_7$	91		
Te	$O_4{}^a$	O7	126		
Te	$O_5^a$	O7	112		
$O_2^{b}$	$O_5^n$	$O_7$	87		
$O^{r_p}$	$O_7$	$O_3^{\rm b}$	114		
$O_1^{b}$	$O_7$	$O_4^{a}$	120		
$O_1^{b}$	O7	$O_5^a$	99		
$O^3p$	$O_7$	$O_4^{\mathfrak{a}}$	124		
$O_3^{\rm b}$	O7	Oåů	103		
$\mathrm{O}_4^{\mathrm{a}}$	$O_7$	$O_5^a$	82		

<sup>a</sup> The standard deviations in lengths are between 0.01 and 0.03 Å, while those in the bond angles are between 1 and 3°. <sup>b</sup> The numbering of the atoms is the same as in Fig. 1.

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