

The Crystal Structure of Calcium Diiodate(V) Hexahydrate

A. Braibanti, A.M. Manotti Lanfredi, M.A. Pellinghelli, and A. Tiripicchio

Received March 15, 1971

The crystals of calcium diiodate(V) hexahydrate, $\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, are orthorhombic, space group $Fdd2$ with 8 molecules in the unit cell. The structure consists of pyramidal anions joined to one another in chains by intermolecular $\text{I} \dots \text{O}$ interactions. The chains are held together by calcium ions and by hydrogen bonds between water molecules and anions. The coordination polyhedron around calcium can be described as a square antiprism, with distances $\text{Ca}-\text{O}=2.43-2.57 \text{ \AA}$. In the pyramidal anion the distances between oxygen and iodine atoms are $\text{I}-\text{O}=1.78, 1.90, 1.85 \text{ \AA}$. The environment of the iodine atom is approximately octahedral: the coordination is completed by two water molecules and by one oxygen atom of another anion.

Introduction

As part of researches on salts of oxyacids of heptavalent and pentavalent iodine, we have now determined the structure of the crystals of calcium diiodate(V) hexahydrate, $\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Experimental Section

Preparation. The crystals of the compound are obtained¹ in form of colorless prisms by concentrating solutions of calcium carbonate in periodic acid and concentrated hydrochloric acid.

Crystal Data. Compound: calcium diiodate(V) hexahydrate, $\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; F.W. 498.02

Crystal class: orthorhombic pyramidal

Unit cell: (from rotation and Weissenberg photographs around $[010]$ and $[001]$, $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda=1.5418 \text{ \AA}$)

$a=23.02(2)$, $b=14.82(1)$, $c=6.39(1) \text{ \AA}$;

$V=2180.0 \text{ \AA}^3$; $Z=8$;

$D_x=3.03$, $D_m=2.97 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ (by picnometer method);

$\mu(\text{CuK}\alpha)=497.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$;

Space group: $Fdd2$ ($C_{2v}(19)$ - No. 43) from systematic absences; the crystals are piezoelectric.

Intensity Data. Three-dimensional intensity data

(1) M. Biagini Cingl, F. Emiliani, and C. Guastini, *Acta Cryst.*, **23**, 1114 (1967).

have been determined photometrically on integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg, photographs (multiple film technique) of layers $h0l, h1l, \dots, h3l$ and $hk0, hk1, \dots, hk5$ (626 independent reflections out of 685 possible).

Calculations. Usual Lorentz and polarisation corrections, but not anomalous dispersion corrections, have been applied. Absorption corrections have been applied as for cylindrical specimens with $\mu R_{[010]}=8.5$ (crystal section $0.28 \times 0.40 \text{ mm}$); $\mu R_{[001]}=5.0$ (crystal section $0.19 \times 0.25 \text{ mm}$). Interlayer scaling constants have been calculated by the method of Rollet and Sparks². Atomic form factors from Cromer and Mann³ have been used.

The structure has been solved by Patterson and Fourier methods and refined by differential syntheses. Anisotropic temperature factors have been introduced following the method of Nardelli and Fava⁴, although their physical significance is dubious. The final conventional agreement index was $R=11.8\%$. The computer programs prepared by Nardelli and coworkers⁵⁻⁸ have been employed.

Table I. Fractional atomic coordinates (with e.s.d.'s $\times 10^4$).

	x	y	z
I	1393(1)	4853(1)	1833(4)
Ca	2500(4)	2500(4)	2500(15)
O(1)	0669(12)	5281(18)	1848(49)
O(2)	1785(11)	5826(7)	3166(38)
O(3)	1558(17)	5162(17)	-0915(40)
H ₂ O(1)	2442(13)	0858(18)	1613(50)
H ₂ O(2)	1537(21)	1974(12)	3443(113)
H ₂ O(3)	2747(14)	1525(15)	5562(59)

All the calculations have been performed on the computer Olivetti Elea 6001/S of Centro di Calcolo Elettronico of the University of Parma.

The results of the structure determination are reported in Tables I-VI.

- (2) J.S. Rollett and R.A. Sparks, *Acta Cryst.*, **13**, 273 (1960).
 (3) D.T. Cromer and J.B. Mann, *Acta Cryst.*, **A24**, 321 (1968).
 (4) M. Nardelli and G. Fava, *Ric. Sci.*, **30**, 898 (1960).
 (5) M. Nardelli, P. Domiano, A. Musatti, and G. Andreotti, *Ric. Sci.*, **34**, (II-A) 711 (1964).
 (6) M. Nardelli, A. Musatti, P. Domiano, and G. Andreotti, *Ric. Sci.*, **35**, (II-A) 469 (1965).
 (7) M. Nardelli, G. Andreotti, P. Domiano, and P. Musatti, *Ric. Sci.*, **35**, (II-A) 477 (1965).
 (8) M. Nardelli, A. Musatti, P. Domiano, and G. Andreotti, *Ric. Sci.*, **35**, (II-A) 807 (1965).

Table II. Anisotropic thermal parameters (Å²) *

Table with 7 columns: I, Ca, O(1), O(2), O(3), H2O(1), H2O(2), H2O(3). Rows list thermal parameters for each site. Values range from 1.669 to 2.137 for B11, 0.918 to 2.420 for B22, 2.787 to 4.098 for B33, -0.111 to -0.953 for B12, 0.077 to 0.168 for B13, and 0.049 to 1.342 for B23.

Shifts of the last cycle |ΔBij|av=0.091 |ΔBij|max=0.293 * Bij=8²π²Uij referred to the base a*, b*, c*.

Table III. Observed and calculated structure factors.

= after Fo indicates unobserved reflections.

Large table with 24 columns: h, k, l, |Fo|, |Fc|, h, k, l, |Fo|, |Fc|, h, k, l, |Fo|, |Fc|, h, k, l, |Fo|, |Fc|, h, k, l, |Fo|, |Fc|. Rows list observed and calculated structure factors for various reflections.

Table IV. Coordination around iodine.

I-O(1)	1.78(3) Å	O(1)-O(2)	2.82(4) Å
I-O(2)	1.90(2)	O(1)-O(3)	2.71(5)
I-O(3)	1.85(3)	O(2)-O(3)	2.84(4)
O(1)-I-O(2)	99.1(1.1) °	O(2)-O(1)-O(3)	61.7(1.0) °
O(1)-I-O(3)	96.2(1.5)	O(1)-O(2)-O(3)	57.2(1.1)
O(2)-I-O(3)	98.0(1.2)	O(1)-O(3)-O(2)	61.1(1.0)
I-H ₂ O(1'')	2.89(3) Å	I-O(2''')	2.85(2) Å
I-H ₂ O(2')	2.86(7)		
O(1)-I-O(2''')	76.8(1.0) °	H ₂ O(1'')-I-O(3)	81.6(1.3) °
O(1)-I-H ₂ O(2')	75.0(1.4)	H ₂ O(1'')-I-O(2''')	101.9(0.7)
O(3)-I-O(2''')	93.5(1.1)	H ₂ O(1'')-I-H ₂ O(2')	107.1(1.1)
O(2''')-I-H ₂ O(2')	84.0(0.9)	H ₂ O(1'')-I-O(1)	177.4(1.2)
O(2)-I-H ₂ O(2')	84.4(1.0)	O(2)-I-O(2''')	168.3(0.9)
H ₂ O(1'')-I-O(2)	81.8(0.9)	O(3)-I-H ₂ O(2')	171.2(1.5)

Asymmetric units:

'	$\frac{1}{4}-x$	$\frac{1}{4}+y$	$\frac{1}{4}+z$	v	x	$-\frac{1}{2}+y$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$
''	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	z	vi	x	$-\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
'''	$\frac{1}{4}-x$	$-\frac{1}{4}+y$	$-\frac{1}{4}+z$	vii	$\frac{1}{4}-x$	$-\frac{1}{4}+y$	$\frac{3}{4}+z$
iv	$\frac{1}{4}-x$	$\frac{3}{4}-y$	$-\frac{1}{4}+z$	viii	$\frac{1}{4}+x$	$\frac{3}{4}-y$	$\frac{3}{4}+z$

Table V. Coordination around calcium.

Ca-H ₂ O(1)	2.50(3) Å	O(1''')-H ₂ O(1'')	2.99(4) Å
Ca-H ₂ O(1'')	2.50(3)	H ₂ O(1'')-H ₂ O(3''')	2.80(5)
Ca-H ₂ O(2)	2.43(5)	H ₂ O(3''')-H ₂ O(2)	3.08(5)
Ca-H ₂ O(2'')	2.43(5)	H ₂ O(2)-O(1''')	2.96(7)
Ca-H ₂ O(3)	2.50(3)	O(1''')-O(1'')	3.19(4)
Ca-H ₂ O(3'')	2.50(3)	O(1''')-H ₂ O(1)	3.49(4)
Ca-O(1''')	2.57(3)	H ₂ O(1)-H ₂ O(2)	2.91(5)
Ca-O(1'')	2.57(3)	H ₂ O(2)-H ₂ O(3)	3.17(6)
		H ₂ O(3)-H ₂ O(3'')	3.11(3)
O(1''')-Ca-H ₂ O(2)	72.5(1.7) °	H ₂ O(3''')-H ₂ O(2)-O(1''')	88.5(1.3) °
H ₂ O(2)-Ca-H ₂ O(3'')	77.5(1.5)	H ₂ O(1'')-O(1''')-O(1'')	68.7(0.9)
H ₂ O(3'')-Ca-H ₂ O(1'')	68.1(1.0)	O(1'')-O(1''')-H ₂ O(1)	53.0(0.8)
H ₂ O(1'')-Ca-O(1''')	72.4(0.9)	H ₂ O(1)-O(1''')-H ₂ O(2)	52.8(1.0)
O(1''')-Ca-O(1'')	76.8(0.9)	O(1''')-H ₂ O(1'')-O(1'')	58.3(0.8)
O(1''')-Ca-H ₂ O(1)	87.0(1.0)	O(1'')-H ₂ O(1'')-H ₂ O(2'')	54.1(1.3)
H ₂ O(1)-Ca-H ₂ O(2)	72.2(1.0)	H ₂ O(2'')-H ₂ O(1'')-H ₂ O(3'')	67.4(1.6)
H ₂ O(2)-Ca-H ₂ O(3)	80.1(1.6)	H ₂ O(1'')-H ₂ O(3'')-H ₂ O(2'')	57.9(1.4)
H ₂ O(3)-Ca-H ₂ O(3'')	76.9(1.0)	H ₂ O(2'')-H ₂ O(3'')-H ₂ O(3)	58.8(0.9)
H ₂ O(2)-O(1''')-H ₂ O(1'')	88.4(1.3)	H ₂ O(3)-H ₂ O(3'')-H ₂ O(2)	61.6(1.1)
O(1''')-H ₂ O(1'')-H ₂ O(3'')	93.3(1.2)	H ₂ O(3'')-H ₂ O(2)-H ₂ O(3)	59.6(1.2)
H ₂ O(1'')-H ₂ O(3'')-H ₂ O(2)	89.6(1.7)	H ₂ O(3)-H ₂ O(2)-H ₂ O(1)	54.7(1.2)
		H ₂ O(1)-H ₂ O(2)-O(1''')	73.1(1.7)

Asymmetric units: see Table IV.

Table VI. Hydrogen bonds.

H ₂ O(1)-O(2')	2.67(4) Å	H ₂ O(2)-O(3 ^{vi})	2.72(3) Å
H ₂ O(1)-O(3 ^{vi})	2.78(4)	H ₂ O(3)-O(1 ^{viii})	2.80(5)
H ₂ O(2)-O(3 ^{vi})	2.64(7)	H ₂ O(3)-O(2 ^{vi})	2.96(4)

Asymmetric units: see Table IV.

Description of the Structure and Discussion

The clinographic projection of the structure is shown in Figure 1. The structure consists of chains of pyramidal anions IO₃⁻ joined to one another by intermolecular I...O interactions. The chains are held together by bridging Ca²⁺ ions and by hydrogen bonds of water molecules.

The coordination polyhedron around calcium (Fi-

gure 2) can be described as a square antiprism whose corners are occupied by six water molecules and two oxygen atoms belonging to different anions. The bonds around Ca²⁺ are in the range Ca-O=2.43-2.57 Å, the longest ones being those with the oxygen atoms of the anions. The angles in the polyhedron are fairly close to those of the regular antiprism. This type of coordination has been found also in calcium bromide tetra(diacetamide), CaBr₂·4(CH₃CO)₂NH⁹ with distances Ca-O=2.37-2.46 Å. Coordination numbers from six to nine are rather common for calcium. Coordination number 8 gives rise to different kinds of polyhedra with distances Ca-O=2.41-2.54¹⁰, Ca-O=2.37-2.57 Å and Ca-N=2.49 Å¹¹, Ca-O=2.37-2.50

(9) J.P. Roux and J.C.A. Boeyens, *Acta Cryst.*, B26, 526 (1970).
 (10) M. Granger and J. Protas, *Acta Cryst.*, B25, 1943 (1969).

Table VII. Environment of iodine atom in iodate(V) crystals.

Compound	Coordination number	I—O(1)	I—O(2)	I—O(3)	I...O	I...O	I...O	I...O	I...O	I...OH ₂	I...OH ₂	I...Cl
Ca(IO ₃) ₂ · 6H ₂ O	6	1.78(3)	1.90(2)	1.85(3)	2.85(2)					2.86(7)	2.89(3)	
Sr(IO ₃) ₂ · H ₂ O ⁽¹⁶⁾	7	1.786(8)	1.806(9)	1.825(6)	2.853(11)	2.846(11)	3.168(6)	3.219(8)				
K ₂ H(IO ₃) ₂ Cl ⁽¹⁷⁾	6	1.89(3)	1.83(2)	1.94(1)	2.61(1)	2.95(2)						3.07(1)
	6	1.94(3)	1.81(3)	1.96(2)	2.47(4)	2.59(2)						3.05(1)
Ce(IO ₃) ₄ · H ₂ O ⁽¹⁸⁾	6	1.81	1.83	1.84	2.93	2.99	3.00					
	6	1.82	1.82	1.83	2.56	2.78	2.99					
	6	1.83	1.82	1.86	2.51	2.73				3.10		
	6	1.77	1.82	1.82	2.55	2.66				3.00		
Ce(IO ₃) ₄ ⁽¹⁹⁾	8	1.78(9)	1.84(9)	1.83(9)	2.68(9)	2.90(9)	3.07(9)	3.25(9)	3.28(9)			
Zr(IO ₃) ₄ ⁽²⁰⁾	8	1.81(2)	1.84(2)	1.85(2)	2.55(2)	2.83(2)	2.94(2)	2.94(2)	3.11(2)			
HI ₃ O ₅ ⁽²¹⁾	6	1.80	1.78	1.97	2.58	2.62	2.71					
	6	1.78	1.79	1.95	2.38	2.56	2.83					
	7	1.90	1.79	1.81	2.54	2.59	3.11	3.17				
LiIO ₃ ⁽²²⁾	6	1.81(1)	1.81(1)	1.81(1)	2.89(1)	2.89(1)	2.89(1)					
α-HIO ₃ ⁽²³⁾	6	1.82	1.90	1.78	2.50	2.77	2.88					

and Ca—N=2.59¹², in some cases one or two of the bonds are much longer (~2.9 Å) than the others¹³⁻¹⁵.

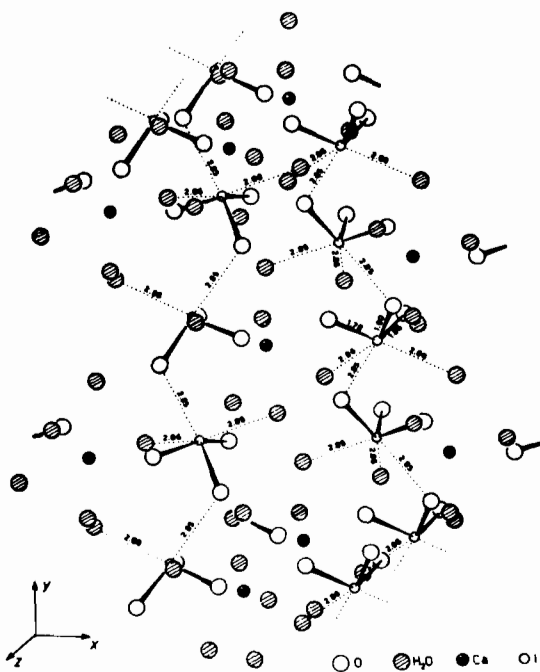


Figure 1. Clinographic projection of the structure.

The iodate anion is pyramidal with bonds between iodine and oxygen I—O(1)=1.78, I—O(2)=1.90, I—O(3)=1.85 Å.

These can be compared with values found in other iodates (Table VII). The environment of each iodine atom of the anion (Figure 3) is approxi-

- (11) G. Strahs and R.E. Dickerson, *Acta Cryst.*, B24, 571 (1968).
 (12) A. Braibanti, A.M. Manotti Lanfredi, M.A. Pellinghelli, and A. Tiripicchio, *Acta Cryst.* (in the press).
 (13) D.R. Peacor and C.T. Prewitt, *Am. Mineralogist*, 48, 588 (1963).
 (14) G. Ferraris, *Acta Cryst.*, B25, 1544 (1969).
 (15) N.C. Webb, *Acta Cryst.*, 21, 942 (1966).

mately octahedral; three corners of the octahedron are occupied by the oxygen atoms of the anion, one corner by one oxygen atom of a different anion, I...O=2.85 Å and two corners by water molecules, I...OH₂(1)=2.89 and I...OH₂(2)=2.86 Å. The intermolecular distances between iodine and oxygen atoms do not present here any particular short values (2.5 Å) as those found in other iodates.

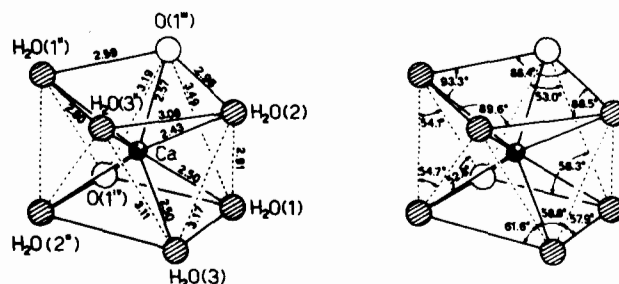
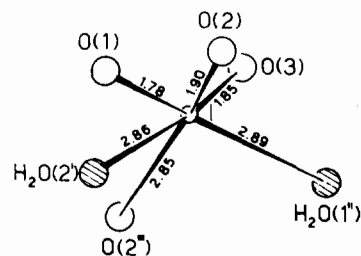


Figure 2. Coordination polyhedron around calcium ion.

Figure 3. Environment of iodine atom. Distances between iodine and H₂O(2'), H₂O(1''), O(2''') correspond to dotted lines of Fig. 1.

- (16) A.M. Manotti Lanfredi, M.A. Pellinghelli, A. Tiripicchio, and M. Tiripicchio Camellini, *Acta Cryst.* (in the press).

- (17) A. Braibanti, A. Tiripicchio, and A.M. Manotti Lanfredi, *Chem. Comm.*, 1128 (1967).

- (18) J.A. Ibers, *Acta Cryst.*, 9, 225 (1956).

- (19) D.T. Cromer and A.C. Larson, *Acta Cryst.*, 9, 1015 (1956).

- (20) A.C. Larson and D.T. Cromer, *Acta Cryst.*, 14, 128 (1961).

- (21) Y.D. Feikema and A. Vos, *Acta Cryst.*, 20, 769 (1966).

- (22) J.L. de Boer, F. von Bolhms, R. Olthof-Hazekamp, and A. Vos, *Acta Cryst.*, 21, 841 (1966).

- (23) B.S. Garrett, ONRL-1745 Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee (1954).

Each water molecule forms two hydrogen bonds with oxygen atoms of the anion: $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1) \dots \text{O}(2) = 2.67$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1) \dots \text{O}(3) = 2.78$ Å, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2) \dots \text{O}(3) = 2.64$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2) \dots \text{O}(1) = 2.80$ Å, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(3) \dots \text{O}(2) = 2.72$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}(3) \dots \text{O}(1) = 2.96$ Å. Some of

them are particularly strong: they determine the packing of the chains in the crystal structure.

Acknowledgment. We thank the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, for financial help.