Mauer, in the press). The bond distances observed in coordinated imidazole are in substantial agreement with those found for corresponding bonds in coordinated biimidazole. Related pairs agree to within two standard deviations of the imidazole bond distances. The observed distances in the imidazole ring, moreover, are in close agreement with the values calculated by Dewar & Gleicher (1966) and with those found by Lundberg (1966) in diimidazolezinc(II) dichloride. The shortest observed and calculated distances in the imidazole ring is between atoms involved in the classical C–N double bond.

Table 5. Distances from the ring atoms to the least-squares planes of the imidazole ring

The equation of the plane in direct space is given by PX + QY + RZ = S (P = 11.385, Q = -5.0896, R = 5.6823 and S = 0.16597).

Å

N(1)	0.00574
N(2)	0.00593
C(1)	-0.00742
C(2)	-0.00221
C(3)	-0.00204

A number of computer programs were written at the NBS specifically for this problem. We would like to acknowledge the use of the X-ray 63 system developed at the Universities of Maryland and Washington. The authors wish to thank Professor J. Stewart for assistance in using the system. Thanks are also due to Mrs Marlene Morris for determining the lattice parameters with the powder method.

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The Crystal Structure of NaNbO₂F₂

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NaNbO₂F₂, a new niobium oxide fluoride, is monoclinic, with a=8.063, b=5.405, c=7.626 Å, $\beta=101.70^{\circ}$, space group $P2_1/c$. The structure, refined by the least-squares method, contains layers of cornersharing NbO₄F₂ octahedra. The structure of the layers with the composition (NbO₂F₂)^{*n*-}_{*n*} is related to the PdF₃ structure type. The structure of NaNbO₂F₂ is also related to the α -PbO₂ structure type. The anion arrangement is probably ordered.

Introduction

The substitution of F^- for O^{2-} in niobium oxides has been useful in making compounds of simple and predictable structures, which can serve as model substances for the study of the principles of synthesis, nonstoichiometry, and possible mechanisms of reaction (Andersson, 1967). Preparative and structural studies have been made on the NaNbO₃-Nb₂O₅, NaNbO₃-Nb₂O₅-H₂O and NaF-Nb₂O₅ systems. The present paper reports the crystal structure of NaNbO₂F₂, a new compound which has been prepared in the NaF-NbO₂F system.

Experimental

Heating a mixture of NaF and NbO₂F in the mole ratio 1:1 in a sealed platinum capsule for one day at 600 °C resulted in a product consisting of colourless plate-shaped crystals. Single-crystal X-ray studies showed the crystals to be of monoclinic symmetry and the crystallographic constants are given in Table 1. The Hägg-Guinier powder pattern is given in Table 2. The h0l, h1l, h2l and h3l reflexions were registered on multiple films by the integrating Weissenberg method using Cu K α radiation and were measured by means of a calibrated film strip. Because of the small crystal used, $0.05 \times 0.04 \times 0.02$ mm, no absorption corrections were considered necessary. All calculations were performed on an IBM 7090 computer, with the *Crystal Structure Calculations System*, *X-ray* 63 (Stewart & High, 1964). The Nb⁵⁺ scattering curve used was derived from the tables of Thomas & Umeda (1957). For Na⁺ and O²⁻ the scattering curves given by Freeman (1959) and Suzuki (1960) were used. The F⁻ scattering curve was taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962).

Table 1. Crystallographic data for NaNbO₂F₂

Symmetry: monoclinic.

Unit-cell dimensions:	$a = 8.013 \pm 0.002 \text{ A}$
	$b = 5.405 \pm 0.002$
	$c = 7.626 \pm 0.002$
	$\beta = 101.70 \pm 0.05^{\circ}$

Systematically absent reflexions

h0l,	l≠2n
0k0,	$k \neq 2n$

 $P2_1/c$

Z=4

Space group

Structure determination

Approximate niobium coordinates were obtained from the Patterson projection on to (010). From the singlecrystal data some similarities of this structure and the structure of α -PbO₂ were recognized, and with the use of this information, it was easy to derive approximate

Table 2. Powder pattern of NaNbO₂F₂ (Cu $K\alpha_1$)

Intensity	$\sin^2 \theta$ (obs)	hkl	$\sin^2 \theta$ (calc)
m	0.00959	100	0.00965
vst	0.03000	110	0.02997
w	0.03859	200	0.03862
w+	0.04264	002	0.04264
m	0.04387	102	0.04389
vst	0.05901	210	0.02893
vst	0.06302	012	0.06295
vw	0.06412	112	0.06420
w	0.06443	202	0.06446
st	0.08098	{ 112 020	{ 0.08100 } 0.08124
w	0.08474	212	0.08477
vw	0.08699	300	0.08690
w	0.09083	120	0.09089
UW	0.09804	202	0.09806
m	0.10573	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 31\overline{1}\\ 12\overline{1}\end{array}\right.$	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 0.10527\\ 0.10575\end{array}\right.$

positions for the anions as well as for the sodium atoms. The first electron density projection on to (010) showed all the atoms in the expected positions. For all the atoms the 4(e) position in space group $P2_1/c$ was chosen, and the data were processed by a full-matrix least-squares refinement. The very strong 110, 210, 120, 130, 012, 222, 320 and 230 reflexions were omitted in the calculations. Of the four anions two (1 and 2) are shared between two Nb and one Na, and the other two (3 and 4) between one Nb and three Na. It was considered well worth trying an ordered arrangement of the anions in a least-squares refinement. Atoms

 Table 3. Fractional atomic parameters

Space group $P2_1/c$. All atoms in the general position 4 (e).

A	lt. 1. A ated as	ll atoms oxygens	Alt. 2. Order of oxygen	red arrangement and fluorine	Coordinates for atoms in an ideal, hexagonal close-packed arrangement
Nb	x y z B	0.1555 ± 2 0.2654 ± 5 0.3177 ± 2 1.14 ± 5	Nb	0.1554 ± 2 0.2655 ± 5 0.3176 ± 2 1.10 ± 5	0.1875 0.2500 0.3125
Na	x y z B	0.3679 ± 11 0.7741 ± 26 0.1187 ± 13 2.47 ± 18	Na	0.3685 ± 11 0.7750 ± 25 0.1187 ± 12 2.42 ± 17	0·3125 0·7500 0·1875
O(1)	x y z B	$\begin{array}{c} 0.1705 \pm 18 \\ 0.1591 \pm 42 \\ 0.0533 \pm 19 \\ 1.39 \pm 30 \end{array}$	O(1)	0.1721 ± 17 0.1561 ± 39 0.0545 ± 19 1.34 ± 29	0·1875 0·1250 0·0625
O(2)	x y z B	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0333 \pm 19 \\ 0.5571 \pm 41 \\ 0.2066 \pm 20 \\ 1.38 \pm 27 \end{array}$	O(2)	0.0351 ± 18 0.5546 ± 38 0.2084 ± 19 1.24 ± 24	0-0625 0-6250 0-1875
O(3)	x y z B	0.3750 ± 16 0.4497 ± 36 0.3143 ± 16 0.53 ± 23	F(3)	0.3760 ± 15 0.4513 ± 33 0.3142 ± 16 1.86 ± 24	0·4375 0·3750 0·3125
O(4)	x y z B	0.3164 ± 16 0.9835 ± 38 0.3775 ± 19 0.95 + 26	F(4)	0.3166 ± 16 0.9827 ± 34 0.3793 ± 18 2.16 ± 26	0·3125 0·8750 0·4375

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors

For unobserved reflexions (indicated by an asterisk) mod F_o is the estimated threshold value.

										n. 1 3
H.C.U	+ 938 94V	A 17L+ 57 H	1.3	H.10	5 281 249	1 178 107	2 1754 15	0 419 452	5 /96 ZAA	4 1520 89
1 484 630	5 648 885	1 1/6+ 6 0 10		374 391			1 179 72	1 218 261	6 235 300	3 375 293
2 342 644	P 5380 91	6 184 178 1 1	114		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			2 1/0 297	7 576 556	2 285 221
3 486 569	7 227 239	5 165 170 2 1				1 1140 110	1.20 11	1 650 685	8 305 353	1 497 413
4 1073 1230	8 504 4/4	1244 113 3 1			1 407 403	1110	0 1110 101			
5 418 403		3 544 617 4 1	120	1 111 116	M. 1. al	1 110 110	1 764 69	H. 3.0	h. 3 3	
6 1013 1018	H.U6			3 444 422	9 110 47			3 1690 47	8 1220 74	
1 507 477	4 337 377	1 / 3 68 9 1				u. 7. 1	H-2/	4 441 459	7 1449 139	1464 36
3 240 00	6 147 137		1 150	1	7 179 157	0 1149 63	A 242 289	5 497 488	6 152+ 170	1 120 24
4 346 337				w.1.6	4 1748 58	1 141 121	7 167 191	6 406 379	5 148* 83	110 120
10 486 499					5 1574 94	2 155 145	6 552 527	7 499 436	 138* 109 	3 230 177
	2 2478 115	3 930 74 4 6	18 66.3	1 195 226	4 387 427	3 346 310	5 443 391	8 564 550	3 126+ 117	
	1 017 705		99	2 576 567	1 11 10 62	4 1694 51	4 Zul 223		2 292 252	
N 2044 148	2 661 177		10 661	3 527 480	2 920 46	5 1794 128	3 041 726	+,3,-1	1 1110 00	• ••••
510 525	1 217+ 16	5 1550 175 6 5	2 588	+ 164+ 171	1 80 65	6 175* 70	2 325 463	9 8 3 • 74		H. 3
7 520 667		6 192 180 5 2	50 277	5 444 445		7 153+ 1	1 177+ 69	8 141 158	. n. 3. 3	7 821 506
A 2320 20	8.2.6	7 176+ 22 4 7	8 775	6 299 347	H.2.1	8 111+ 114		7 1470 42	0 333 293	A 1299 AL
5 610 518	6 727 651	8 16(* 165 3 11	8 1097		C 247 254		1.2.0	6 423 423	1 256 215	5 478 440
6 160 BAN	1 700 627	9 122+ 47 2 1	32* 53	Hala-7	1 487 467	H,2,-4	u 581 448	5 1430 192	2 136• 75	
1 1/1 363	2 2499 27	1.0	50 573	6 155+ 64	2 425 384	9 369 379	1 114 783	4 1270 41	3 1424 66	1 100 422
2 627 611	1 191 114	H.12		5 167* 132	3 1230 80	8 465 471	2 178+ 35	3 108* 22	4 315 271	1 100 100
1 1255 1338	4 046 060	9 621 558 2	.1.4	4 1740 20	4 1450 155	7 459 452	3 431 467	2 430 437	5 151+ 144	1 799 645
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5 231 280	8 190 214 0 13	38 1215	3 176* 27	5 165* 141	6 284 326	4 498 375	1 690 64	o 155 162	1
H+C+2	6 249 275	7 176* 164 1 8	11 713	2 147 203	o 178º 105	5 85> 850	5 146 245		7 125 131	
0 1083 1690		6 720 772 2 7	89 670	1 176+ 80	7 176* 52	4 405 351	6 218 257	H.3.1		н,3,6
1 335 334	H.Q8	5 704 844 3 9	21 825		o 152+ 31	3 169 217		0 430 442	H. 34	0 1524 152
2 641 625	7 462 471	4 368 375 4 3	80 488	H+1+7		2 1003 924	H.27	1 229 225	8 113+ 44	1 150* 174
3 438 399	0 353 404	3 735 673 5 1	764 142	0 176* 31	+,2,-2	1 804 734	7 120 12	2 974 76	7 514 504	2 644 62>
 202+ 84 	> 207+ 80	2 864 773 0 6	99 698	1 194 204	9 1320 5		6 146 8	3 185 184	6 376 367	3 598 504
5 678 768	4 430 417	1 434 340 7 3	2 395	2 167+ 22	a 541 472	H,2.4	2 1054 41	214 218	3 152 22	4 130 156
6 798 779	3 656 573			3 1230 80	7 689 684	0 159 197	4 1710 66	5 148* 143	• 2•2 220	5 400 316
7 246* 66	2 233+ +9	H+1+2 H+	15	4 1310 87	6 1744 79	1 817 790	3 175 135	• 152* 25	3 481 450	
8 338 304	1 662 540	1 960 857 8 1	50* 60	5 940 52	5 333 349	2 1009 984	2 1// /2	1 130 1/4		H.37
9 410 400		2 244 264 1 1	70• C		4 872 926	3 170- 88	1 1//0 40	• • • •	1 313 430	6 1040 16
	H,0.8	3 265 301 e 1	17+ 104	H.15	3 694 741	4 5VC 5V4				> 127. • • 2
H.04	Ú 621 578	4 417 1085 5 1	730 120	6 195 227	2 978 935	3 443 443				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9 371 332	1 2150 200	5 318 351 4 4	14 367	5 510 667	1 576 547	0 100 100	1 1700 101	1 109 155	1 448 420	3 137 33
8 488 546	2 308 267	6 196 275 3 1	58 56	4 343 318		7 320 334	3 1410 35	7 1470 56	2 526 485	1 1470 145
7 279 291	3 564 605	7 431 447 2 1	52* 87	3 304 321	Para	- 1 - 5	1 1010 29		3 670 667	1 1424 155
6 387 410		8 481 497 1 1	04 144	2 702 920			4 1188 92	5 423 465	4 379 325	M. 3. 7
5 476 108C	#+1+0			1 477 302		7 1446		A 207 222	5 1420 71	0 1300 30
600 525	3 1050 12					4 1744 44	H.28	3 695 700	0 530 542	1 1120 11
3 1444 80	VOI		10.7			5 200 195	6 319 368	2 1059 1058	7 384 349	2 1210 122
2 1121 1085	2 243 895			1 420 404	6 661 658	6 1769 80	5 206 178	1 264 235		1020 105
1 1447 1435		A 17(A 97 3 1	/	2 116 161	7 1689 106	3 265 241	4 473 386		H.35	
			744 20	1 109+ (8 447 474	2 1639 135	3 545 367	H, 3, 2	8 97+ 98	H. 3A
	0 712 072		.7. 17			1 1410 113	2 173 174	0 834 815	7 318 290	5 410 434
				h. 2.0	8.2.01		1 513 461	1 777 748	o 144º 15	4 212 245
1 931 836		3 200 204 0 1	034 27	2 396 678	1270 28	H. 7.9		2 331 311	5 151+ 92	3 247 229
2 610 546	Hele-1	2 112- 54 / 1	us+ 2/	2 784 876	1 1 1 2 97	0 117 268		3 434 427		2 441 446
> +>9 361	A 129 502	1 000 607								1 252 258



numbered 1 and 2 were assumed to be oxygens and 3 and 4 to be fluorines. The least-squares refinement with a disordered arrangement of the anions gave an R index of 8.9%, while the fully ordered arrangement gave 8.5%. The ordered arrangement also improved the temperature factors and the standard deviations, which together with the coordinates for the two alternatives are compared in Table 3. In Table 4 a comparison is given between the observed structure factors and those calculated from the ordered arrangement. Interatomic distances are given in Table 5.

Table 5. Interatomic distances

Nb octahedron	
Nb-O(1) ¹ Nb-O(1) ¹¹ Nb-O(2) ¹ Nb-O(2) ¹¹ Nb-F(3) ¹ Nb-F(4) ¹	2·12 1·83 1·93 1·88 2·04 1·99
$\begin{array}{c} O(1)^1 - O(2)^1 \\ O(1)^1 - O(2)^{11} \\ O(1)^1 - F(3)^1 \\ O(1)^{11} - F(4)^1 \\ O(1)^{11} - O(2)^{11} \\ O(1)^{11} - O(2)^{11} \\ O(1)^{11} - F(3)^1 \\ O(1)^{11} - F(4)^1 \\ O(2)^1 - O(2)^{11} \\ O(2)^{11} - F(4)^1 \\ O(2)^{11} - F(4)^1 \\ F(3)^1 - F(4)^1 \\ \end{array}$	2.79 2.76 2.79 2.68 2.88 2.80 2.76 2.76 2.76 2.86 2.74 2.79 2.65
Na	
$\begin{array}{c} Na = O(1)^1 \\ Na = O(2)^1 \\ Na = F(3)^1 \\ Na = F(3)^{11} \\ Na = F(3)^{111} \\ Na = F(4)^1 \\ Na = F(4)^{11} \\ Na = F(4)^{111} \end{array}$	2·58 3·13 2·29 2·77 2·22 2·39 2·27
$Na-F(4)^{111}$	2.98

NaNbO₂F₂

Fig.1. The crystal structure of $NaNbO_2F_2$. The filled and the open circles are niobium (small) and sodium (large) atoms at approximate heights of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively.



Corner sharing



Edge sharing

Fig. 2. Some different ways of joining octahedra when the projection axis is ~ 5 Å, corresponding to $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}$ in the hexagonal close packed arrangement of atoms.



Fig. 3. The relationships between the α -PbO₂, NaNbO₂F₂ and PdF₃ structure types. The drawings of the structures are idealized.

Description of the structure

The structure is shown in Fig.1. The niobium atom has four nearest oxygen neighbours at an average distance of 1.94 Å, and two nearest fluorine neighbours at an average of 2.015 Å. Within this octahedron the average oxygen-oxygen distance is 2.82 Å, the corresponding value for oxygen-fluorine is 2.75 Å and for fluorine-fluorine 2.65 Å. The configuration of the anions around sodium can be described in two different ways. F_{3}^{1} , F_{3}^{11} , F_{3}^{111} , F_{4}^{1} , F_{4}^{11} and F_{4}^{111} form a trigonal prism and on the outside of this there is an oxygen atom O_1^1 , which completes the sevenfold coordination of sodium. On the other hand, sodium can also be described as being situated in a distorted octahedron of O_1^1 , O_2^1 , F_3^1 , F_{31}^{111} , F_4^1 and F_4^{11} . The sodium-fluorine distances within this octahedron are 2.26, 2.23, 2.36 and 2.22 Å with an average of 2.30 Å. The errors for the Nb-(O,F), Na-(O,F) and (O,F)-(O,F) distances are 0.015, 0.020 and 0.025 Å respectively.

The anion arrangement of this structure is approximately hexagonally close-packed. The ideal coordinates for atoms in such an arrangement are given in Table 3. The relationships between the real monoclinic cell of NaNbO₂F₂ and the hexagonal are:

Some different ways of joining octahedra formed by a hexagonal close-packed arrangement of anions are given in Fig.2. The projection axis is the same as the b axis of NaNbO₂F₂.

If sodium is situated in an octahedron formed by the hexagonal close-packed arrangement of anions, the structure can be described as an ordered α -PbO₂ structure. The cation ordering, different from that of columbite, is described in an idealized drawing in Fig. 3.

Another way of describing this structure is to relate it to the PdF₃ structure type (Hepworth, Jack, Peacock & Westland, 1957), which is demonstrated in Fig. 3. Here it can be seen that blocks of the PdF₃ structure type form layers in the NaNbO₂F₂ structure. The composition of these layers is $(NbO_2F_2)_n^{n-}$, and they are held together by the sodium ions. The niobium anion octahedra all share corners. The ordering of the fluorine and oxygen atoms found is quite natural, with the fluorine atoms bridging the sodium ions and the layers.

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