# Note On The Crystal Structure of RbNiF<sub>3</sub>

# D. BABEL

Laboratorium für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie der Universität Tübingen, Germany

Received July 13, 1970

In a previous paper on the structures of hexagonal fluoroperovskites (1) we have published our results on the crystal structure of RbNiF<sub>3</sub> as derived from h0l single crystal reflections. Because of the significant differences to the powder work results of Arnott and Longo (2) we have now redetermined the RbNiF<sub>3</sub> structure using three-dimensional single crystal data.

In fact the use of two-dimensional data leads to a parameter interference which accounts for some of the differences mentioned above. In the structure of RbNiF<sub>3</sub><sup>1</sup> the atoms Rb<sub>1</sub> and F<sub>1</sub> coincide in the [010] projection almost completely and the same is true of the atoms Rb<sub>11</sub> and F<sub>11</sub>. Therefore an independent refinement of the positional parameters and the temperature factors of these atoms requires three-dimensional data (rather than h0l reflections only), although there are only x and z parameters to refine.

In addition to the 49 *h*0*l* reflections from a preces-<sup>1</sup> As for notation of atoms we refer to the work of Arnott and Longo (2).

			3						
hk l	Fo	F <sub>c</sub>	hk l	$F_0$	F <sub>c</sub>	hk l	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>	
004	53.49	31.51	5011	48.39	46.05	3 3 2 <sup>b</sup>	5.46	8.57	
00 6	139.79	154.82	5013	34.35	51.56	4 2 2 <sup>b</sup>	30.33	36.09	
008	69.33	75.06	60 0ª	174.62	175.97	5 1 2 <sup>b</sup>	13.98	15.38	
0012	177.63	203.08	10 0 <sup>b</sup>	2.32	0.80	6 0 2 <sup>b</sup>	3.99	2.73	
0016	20.63	38.30	11 0	251.95	277.44	4 3 2 <sup>b</sup>	10.60	14.13	
10 34	68.47	71.02	20 0 <sup>b</sup>	3.47	3.66	103	86.63	71.02	
10 4ª	161.14	164.60	2 1 0 <sup>b</sup>	2.94	3.25	203	162.39	146.01	
10 5ª	74.09	67.24	30 0	228.46	227.38	213	57.55	47.00	
107	104.81	109.63	220	299.23	309.42	3 0 3 <sup>b</sup>	9.19	7.74	
10 8	69.09	60.40	31 O <sup>b</sup>	3.70	0.04	313	61.96	54.27	
10 9	94.43	88.68	40 0 <sup>b</sup>	5.58	8.16	403	108.06	95.51	
1011	86.59	85.58	$32 0^{b}$	4.11	2.36	323	68.42	57.39	
1013	52.17	60.89	410	174.72	176.13	4 1 3 <sup>b</sup>	4.02	3.84	
1016	89.62	98.58	50 0	5.76	7.50	5 0 3 <sup>6</sup>	44.05	36.89	
20 1ª	32.19	26.55	330	161.21	160.38	423	79.28	75 35	
$202^{a}$	97.67	81.53	42 0 <sup>b</sup>	3.88	9.82	513	38.17	40.87	
20 3ª	152.00	146.01	510	3.58	3.28	433	30.54	35.43	
204	204.34	207.40	60 0	164.44	175.97	104	156.22	164.60	
205	129.50	121.99	43 O <sup>b</sup>	2.79	6.64	114	56.97	50.91	
207	121.93	112.02	520	132.14	129.82	204	206.73	207.40	
208	123.95	116.89	10 1"	18.53	25.35	214	141.54	135.61	
209	126.64	126.27	20 1	49.92	26.55	304	52.86	44.56	
2010	36.23	45.22	21 1	2.94	5.34	224*	40.23	32.05	

#### TABLE 1

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR RbNiF3

hk l	$F_0$	F <sub>c</sub>	hk l	$F_0$	F <sub>c</sub>	hk l	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>
2011	44.93	37.35	30 1	18.26	12.04	314	121.57	117.46
2013	56.25	52.42	3 1 1 <sup>b</sup>	7.40	10.39	404	147.41	137.16
2016	98.66	100.60	40 1 <sup>b</sup>	22.32	16.64	324	103.66	100.60
30 0 <sup>a</sup>	216.81	227.38	3 2 1	16.39	11.61	414	34.06	34.24
304	51.81	44.56	41 1 <sup>b</sup>	8.25	6.22	504	92.20	90.23
308	80.17	79.66	50 1 <sup>b</sup>	5.73	6.68	334	20.26	29.87
3012	123.01	116.78	421	20.56	14.22	424	103.95	103.62
3016	66.71	58.55	51 l <sup>b</sup>	3.55	3.34	514	82.51	84.30
40 2"	41.06	47.47	60 1 <sup>b</sup>	4.14	0.60	6 0 4 <sup>b</sup>	25.84	28.47
40 3°	95.97	95.51	43 1 <sup>b</sup>	11.07	7.18	434	73.41	74.95
404	150.20	137.16	521	9.63	6,74	105	73.41	67.24
405	86.01	80.28	10 2 <sup>b</sup>	2.35	4.69	205	124.80	121.99
407	92.02	85.81	1 1 2 <sup>b</sup>	3.17	9.62	215	76.35	66.76
408	101.83	78.64	202	103.36	81.53	3 0 5"	9.13	10.80
409	100.70	94.29	2 1 2 <sup>b</sup>	5.93	2.93	315	53.44	49.95
4011	38.87	32.16	30 2 <sup>b</sup>	4.58	6.25	405	86.33	80.28
4013	45.87	46.50	22 2	5.08	3.94	325	38.76	38.85
4016	90.46	82.48	3 1 2 <sup>b</sup>	14.71	7.99	4 1 5 <sup>b</sup>	3.76	5.94
504	106.04	90.23	40 2"	44.63	47.47	505	53.15	46.86
507	64.33	76.54	3 2 2 <sup>b</sup>	8.13	7.71	425	54.32	59.07
508	34.52	38.06	4 1 2 <sup>b</sup>	4.08	7.20	515	38.17	38.10
509	62.05	50.75	50 2 <sup>b</sup>	11.31	11.47			

TABLE I—continued

" Reflections once more measured on the [001] rotation photograph.

<sup>b</sup> Structure factors derived from estimated intensities, not used in refinement,

$$R = \frac{\Sigma||F_0| - |F_{\epsilon}||}{\Sigma|F_0|} = 0.077 \text{ (89 reflections } hk1)$$

#### TABLE II

Positional Parameters, their Standard Deviations and Temperature Factors of  $RbNiF_3$ 

	x	$\sigma_x$	Z	$\sigma_z$	<i>B</i> [Å <sup>2</sup> ]
$\frac{Rb_{\mathfrak{l}}(2b)}{Rb_{\mathfrak{l}}(4f)}$	0 0.33333		0.25 0.09535 [0.09544]" (0.0954) <sup>»</sup>	0.0005 [0.0007]	0.51 0.22
$Ni_{I}(2a)$ $Ni_{II}(4f)$	0 0.33333		0 0.8443 [0.8450] (0.8462)	0.0007 [0.0008]	1.02 0.57
F <sub>1</sub> (6 <i>h</i> )	0.515₅ [0.502₃] (0.517)	0.0037 [0.0082]	0.25		1.17
$F_{II}(12k)$	0.835 <sub>1</sub> [0.831 <sub>3</sub> ] (0.830)	0.0027 [0.0089]	0.0742 [0.0740] (0.081)	0.0013 [0.0017]	0.77

<sup>a</sup> Values in brackets [] refer to our previous paper (1).

<sup>b</sup> Values in parentheses () are those of Arnott and Longo (2). See Table I of (2).

#### BABEL

#### TABLE III

Rb <sub>r</sub> -6F <sub>r</sub>	2.93 (2.93) <sup>a</sup>	F <sub>I</sub> -2 F <sub>I</sub>	2.65	(2.62) <sup>a</sup>
Rb <sub>1</sub> -6 F <sub>11</sub>	3.02 (2.97)	$F_{I}$ – 2 $F_{I}$	3.19	(3.22)
Rb <sub>II</sub> -6 F <sub>II</sub>	2.94 (2.93)	$F_{I}-4F_{II}$	2.99	(2.89)
Rb <sub>II</sub> -3 F <sub>II</sub>	2.97 (3.02)	$F_{II}$ –2 $F_{II}$	2.95	(2.86)
Rb <sub>II</sub> -3 F <sub>I</sub>	2.88 (2.89)	$F_{II}$ –2 $F_{II}$	2.70	(2.89)
Ni <sub>I</sub> -6 F <sub>11</sub>	1.98 (2.07)	$F_{II}$ -2 $F_{II}$	2.89	(2.98)
Ni <sub>11</sub> –1 Ni <sub>11</sub>	2.70 (2.75)	$F_{II}$ –2 $F_{I}$	2.99	(2.89)
Ni <sub>II</sub> -3 F <sub>1</sub>	2.04 (2.05)	Rb <sub>I</sub> -1 Ni <sub>I</sub>	3.58 =	c/4
Ni <sub>II</sub> -3 F <sub>II</sub>	2.06 (1.95)	Rb <sub>II</sub> -1 Ni <sub>II</sub>	3.59	(3.57)

Some Interatomic Distances (Å) in RbNiF<sub>3</sub>

<sup>4</sup> Results of Arnott and Longo in parentheses. See Table III of Ref. (2).

sion photograph of our previous refinement 40 reflections hkl (l=0-5) were measured on a [001] rotation photograph taken from the same crystal with CuK<sub> $\alpha$ </sub> radiation. The structure factors of 45 further reflections, too weak to be measured, were derived from estimated intensities but not considered in the course of refinement. The data are collected in Table I, which also gives the calculated structure factors after five cycles of least-squares refinement. The resulting parameters are listed in Table II, and Table III summarizes some interatomic distances calculated from them.

As may be seen from Table II a significant change of more than the standard deviation given in our previous paper (1) occurs only in the x parameter of  $F_{I}$ . This change to the new value of  $x_{F_{I}} = 0.515$ removes the main discrepancy to the results of Arnott and Longo (2) and indeed leads to a contraction of the fluorine triangle between the two Ni<sub>II</sub> atoms with F-F distances of 2.65 Å, very close to the radii sum of 2.66 Å. The Ni<sub>II</sub>-Ni<sub>II</sub> separation is also shortened to 2.70 Å; both results are in better agreement with the related structures of CsCoF<sub>3</sub>, CsNiF<sub>3</sub> (1), and CsMnF<sub>3</sub> (3).

Another discrepancy to the work of Arnott and Longo is still maintained. As a consequence of their higher z-value of  $F_{II}$  they find  $Ni_I-F_{II}$  and  $Ni_{II}-F_{II}$ distances in the reverse order than we did and still do now. Our new values are Ni<sub>I</sub>-F<sub>II</sub> = 1.98Å in the single octahedron instead of 2.07 Å (2), and Ni<sub>II</sub>-F<sub>II</sub> = 2.06 Å in the double group instead of 1.95 Å (2). Only the other distances Ni<sub>II</sub>-F<sub>I</sub> in this face sharing octahedra are in good agreement now, 2.04 and 2.05 Å, respectively. The only reason which may be in favour of our new results is the approximate equidistance M-F in the Ni<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> group, also known from the Mn<sub>2</sub>F<sub>9</sub> group in CsMnF<sub>3</sub> (3). But a still more reasonable set of distances would result, if we assume a z-parameter of F<sub>II</sub> of about 0.077, lying midway between the Arnott-Longo value and ours.

## Acknowledgment

I gratefully acknowledge the help of Dr. John Longo who drew my attention to the discrepancy between our results prior to publication of his work.

## References

- 1. D. BABEL, Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. 369, 117 (1969).
- R. J. ARNOTT AND J. M. LONGO, J. Solid State Chem. 2, 416 (1970).
- 3. A. ZALKIN, K. LEE AND D. TEMPLETON, J. Chem. Phys. 37, 697 (1962).