

Reactions of Tellurium Oxides with Alkali-metal Oxides and Hydroxides

By E. Gutierrez-Rios, M. L. Veiga, and Carlos Pico,* Departamento de Química Inorgánica, Facultad de Ciencias Químicas, Universidad Complutense, Madrid-3, Spain

The double oxides Na_2TeO_4 , K_2TeO_4 , K_2TeO_3 , and the triple oxides $\text{Na}_4\text{Te}_2\text{O}_7$ and $\text{K}_4\text{Te}_2\text{O}_7$ have been prepared by solid-state reactions of TeO_3 and $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with M_2O and $\text{M}[\text{OH}]$ ($\text{M} = \text{Na}$ or K) and have been characterised by their X -ray diffraction patterns. The transformations and structures of the products obtained are discussed.

TELLURIUM differs from the other elements of Group 6B in its tendency to form mixed oxides with metallic elements. These compounds have typically ionic crystal-line structures in which tellurium is present in its VI and/or IV oxidation states.^{1,2} Relatively few studies have been carried out on the mixed anhydrous oxides of tellurium and alkali metals obtained by solid-state reactions.³⁻⁵ The methods of synthesis used in this study avoid high temperatures or pressures and permit polycrystalline compounds to be obtained which are normally pure and from which it is hoped to produce single crystals, to enable a complete structural characterisation to be achieved. The solid phases obtained which correspond to the mixed oxides of tellurium-(VI) and -(IV) have not previously been described in the literature.

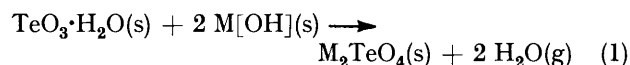
In previous studies, 'tellurates-(VI) and -(IV)' were prepared in good yield by other synthetic methods from orthotelluric acid, H_6TeO_6 , and alkali-metal hydroxides. These preliminary results allowed the prediction of the experimental conditions and processes described in this paper.⁶ Thus the solid-state reactions have been studied to characterise the stable compounds in the M_2O ($\text{M} = \text{Na}$ or K)- TeO_3 - TeO_2 ternary system. The reactions of $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (usually called metatelluric acid) with sodium and potassium hydroxides at intermediate temperatures, and the reactions of TeO_3 with alkali-metal oxides in air at up to 700 °C, have also been studied and the reaction products have been identified. The synthesised compounds can be represented as solid phases of double oxides: $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot \text{M}_2\text{O}$, $\text{TeO}_2 \cdot \text{M}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 2\text{M}_2\text{O}$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reaction characteristics and conditions together with the structures of the products obtained are given in Table 1.

Reactions of $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—The synthesis of Na_2TeO_4 and K_2TeO_4 from a mixture of $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s})$ and $\text{M}[\text{OH}](\text{s})$ ($\text{M} = \text{Na}$ or K) in 1 : 2 molar ratio has been verified by heating to constant weight at 400 and 300 °C (for Na_2TeO_4 and K_2TeO_4 respectively) in air for 24 h.

The preliminary operations were carried out in an inert atmosphere. The process [Table 1, reactions (i) and (ii)] can be represented by equation (1).



Quantitative chemical analysis carried out on the solid Na_2TeO_4 phase (whitish yellow, microcrystalline) and K_2TeO_4 (white, microcrystalline) and the parameters

TABLE 1
Reactions of tellurium oxides with alkali-metal oxides and hydroxides

Reaction	Reactants	Conditions	Product	System
(i)	$\text{TeO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2 \text{Na}[\text{OH}]$	400 °C, in air	Na_2TeO_4	Orthorhombic
(ii)	$\text{TeO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2 \text{K}[\text{OH}]$	300 °C, in air	K_2TeO_4	Monoclinic
(iii)	$\text{TeO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$	650 °C, in air	$\text{Na}_4\text{Te}_2\text{O}_7$	Orthorhombic
(iv)	$\text{TeO}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{O}$	500 °C, in air	$\text{K}_4\text{Te}_2\text{O}_7$	Orthorhombic
(v)	$\text{TeO}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{O}$	700 °C, in air	K_2TeO_3	Tetragonal

deduced for the unit cell are listed in Table 2. The systematic absences observed in the X -ray photographs indicated that Na_2TeO_4 belongs to the $P222$ or $Pmmm$ space groups while that of K_2TeO_4 is $P2/m$.

Although some of these compounds with alkali metals have been known for a long time⁷ (supposedly as derivatives of polymetatelluric acid, H_2TeO_4), the crystallographic data published are not reliable since the results of Patry,⁷ who suggested isomorphism between $\text{K}_2[\text{SO}_4]$, K_2SeO_4 , and K_2TeO_4 , are not considered to be consistent. The four-co-ordination of tellurium in these compounds seems to be supported by spectroscopic data,⁸ although in Na_2TeO_4 tellurium should be six-co-ordinate, as is customary for tellurium(VI) compounds. Mössbauer spectroscopic results⁹ for Na_2TeO_4 are compatible with six-co-ordination for tellurium, and the existence of polymeric anions formed by $\text{Te}^{\text{VI}}\text{O}_6$ octahedrons joined at two vertices has been suggested by analogy with other alkali-metal oxo-derivatives whose structures are well known.¹⁰

However, no substantial differences were observed in the i.r. spectra of Na_2TeO_4 and K_2TeO_4 obtained in this

¹ J. Galy, *Nat. Bur. Stand. Special Publ.*, 1972, **364**, 29.

² G. Bayer, *Fortschr. Mineral.*, 1969, **46**, 42.

³ P. Tarte and J. Preudhomme, *Compt. rend.*, 1971, **C272**, 212.

⁴ R. Julien, P. Khodada, and J. Dugué, *Bull. Soc. chim. France*, 1971, **10**, 3418.

⁵ W. A. Hart and F. Beumel, 'Pergamon Texts in Inorganic Chemistry,' Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1975, vol. 13.

⁶ C. Pico and E. Gutierrez-Rios, *Anales de Quim.*, in the press.

⁷ M. Patry, *Compt. rend.*, 1936, **202**, 1518.

⁸ P. Tarte and F. Leyder, *Compt. rend.*, 1971, **C273**, 852.

⁹ N. E. Erickson and A. G. Maddock, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 1970, 1665.

¹⁰ O. Lindqvist, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, 1972, **26**, 4107.

study, and these compounds will be subjected to further research to clarify their structural nature.

Reactions of TeO₃.—The reactions of amorphous tellurium trioxide with sodium and potassium oxides give

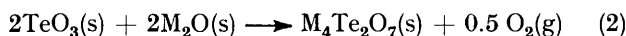
When a mixture of TeO₃(s) and K₂O(s) is heated at 700 °C under the same conditions as those previously described [Table 1, reaction (v)] the compound K₂TeO₃ is obtained, while the reaction with sodium oxide at this

TABLE 2
Analytical, crystallographic, and density results

Product	Analysis (%) *			Cell constant (Å)	Density (g cm ⁻³)	
	TeO ₃	M ₂ O	TeO ₂		Crystallographic	Expt.
Na ₂ TeO ₄	73.6 (73.9)	26.2 (26.1)		<i>a</i> 5.19 (4) <i>b</i> 6.32 (2) <i>c</i> 5.97 (2)	5.00	4.98
K ₂ TeO ₄	64.8 (65.1)	34.7 (34.9)		<i>a</i> 5.47 (5) <i>b</i> 10.55 (2) <i>c</i> 4.62 (0) β = 93.6°	5.05	5.01
Na ₄ Te ₂ O ₇	37.9 (38.2)	27.3 (27.0)	35.0 (34.8)	<i>a</i> 7.37 (6) <i>b</i> 5.50 (2) <i>c</i> 6.16 (3)	3.22	3.11
K ₄ Te ₂ O ₇	33.2 (33.5)	35.8 (36.0)	30.2 (30.5)	<i>a</i> 7.23 (2) <i>b</i> 5.72 (1) <i>c</i> 6.92 (0)	3.04	2.97
K ₂ TeO ₃		37.0 (37.1)	62.8 (62.9)	<i>a</i> 7.88 (2) <i>c</i> 7.45 (1)	3.64	3.46

* Calculated values are given in parentheses.

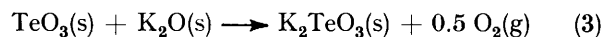
solid products containing Te^{IV} and Te^{VI}. The preparation of compounds of stoichiometry M₄Te₂O₇ has been carried out using a method similar to that previously described, but by heating in air at 650 and 500 °C (for sodium and potassium derivatives respectively) mixtures of TeO₃(s) and M₂O(s) in 1 : 1 molar proportions [Table 1, reactions (iii) and (iv)]. The process can be represented by equation (2).



The chemical analysis of Na₄Te₂O₇ (whitish, polycrystalline) and K₄Te₂O₇ (whitish yellow) and their unit-cell parameters are listed in Table 2. The possible space groups deduced for both compounds are *P222* and *Pmmm* and *P222*, *Pmm2*, and *Pmmm* respectively. The densities determined by picnometry are in satisfactory agreement with those obtained crystallographically.

The existence of double oxides of tellurium of stoichiometry M₄Te₂O₇ was demonstrated by Moret *et al.*¹¹ with the Li₂O–TeO₂ system. Only Li₄Te₂O₇, which has a triclinic structure, has been described. These compounds can be considered to be derivatives of ditellurium pentaoxide Te₂O₅ (Te^{VI}O₃·Te^{IV}O₂)¹² and the corresponding alkali-metal oxide M₂O in a 1 : 2 molar ratio. The structural data reported here give further information on this new type of oxide. The characteristics of lithium, principally those related to its small size and high charge density,⁵ could make the crystalline symmetry of Li₄Te₂O₇ very different from that of its sodium and potassium analogues. The sodium and potassium compounds possess similar unit-cell parameters and their differences can be attributed to the different sizes of the atoms.

temperature gives the double oxide Na₄Te₂O₇ together with another possible phase which could not be identified. The reaction with K₂O can be represented by equation (3).



The analytical, crystallographic, and density data for K₂TeO₃ are in Table 2. The *c/a* quotient is 0.945 and the possible space group *P4̄m2*.

The structural aspects of the double oxides of Te^{IV} with alkali metals have been little studied with the exception of Li₂TeO₃,¹³ which has orthorhombic symmetry, space group *P222*, and parameters *a* = 8.79, *b* = 10.52, and *c* = 7.10 Å; its structure is probably of the same type as Li₂SeO₃. However, these results are not in agreement with those obtained by Moret *et al.*¹⁴ for Li₂TeO₃ synthesised by solid-state reaction, which had monoclinic symmetry with cell parameters *a* = 5.064, *b* = 9.540, *c* = 13.630 Å, and β = 95.35°. The tellurites Na₂TeO₃ and K₂TeO₃ have been known for a long time and their respective *d* values are found in the A.S.T.M. card index, but neither their structures nor their unit-cell parameters have been determined. The *d* values obtained in this study for K₂TeO₃ do not coincide with those mentioned in the A.S.T.M. index, and so must relate to a different solid phase. The rubidium and caesium tellurites have also been described¹⁵ although their crystallographic parameters have not been published. The cause of these inaccuracies lies in the difficult and laborious crystallisation of the products obtained by solid-state reactions or in solution.

An interesting structural variation can be observed in

¹³ O. N. Breusov, T. V. Revzina, and N. A. Druzn, *Zhur. neorg. Khim.*, 1965, **10**, 1990.

¹⁴ J. Moret, D. Cachau-Herreillat, A. Norbert, and M. Maurin, *Compt. rend.*, 1971, **C272**, 1971.

¹⁵ J. Dobrowolski, *Roczniki Chem.*, 1966, **40**, 1813.

¹¹ J. Moret, A. Norbert, and D. Cachau-Herreillat, *Compt. rend.*, 1973, **C276**, 677.

¹² O. Lindqvist and J. Moret, *Acta Cryst.*, 1973, **B29**, 643.

the potassium compounds studied, where there is a progressive increase in crystal symmetry: K_2TeO_4 (monoclinic) \rightarrow $\text{K}_4\text{Te}_2\text{O}_7$ (orthorhombic) \rightarrow K_2TeO_3 (tetragonal). A cubic modification of K_2TeO_3 or a non-stoichiometric derivative of this compound is thought to exist and the preparation of this material is being studied.

EXPERIMENTAL

Reagents and Techniques —The compound $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was obtained by thermal decomposition of H_6TeO_6 (AnalaR, B.D.H.) to constant weight at 200 °C. The solid product is amorphous to *X*-rays and was characterised by the usual techniques of chemical analysis¹⁶ (Found: Te, 65.8.

* For details see Notices to Authors No. 7, *J.C.S. Dalton*, 1977, Index issue.

Calc.: Te, 65.9%) and thermal analysis (Found: weight loss, 15.7. Calc.: 15.8%). Tellurium trioxide, a yellowish amorphous solid, was prepared by complete dehydration of H_6TeO_6 by heating at 300 °C. Alkaline-metal hydroxides were supplied by Scharlau p.a.

The *X*-ray diffraction patterns were obtained using a Philips PW-1310 generator equipped with a chart recorder and cylindrical cameras of 114.6-mm internal diameter. Nickel-filtered $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$ radiation was used. The patterns are available as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 22252 (6 pp.).*

The densities were determined by solid picnometric methods, using CCl_4 as the dispersant liquid.

[7/1493 Received, 17th August, 1977]

¹⁶ K. Kodama, 'Methods of Quantitative Inorganic Analysis,' Interscience, New York, 1963.