

# Synthesis, structure and thermal stability of tellurium oxides and oxide sulfate formed from reactions in refluxing sulfuric acid †

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Reactions between Te, TeO<sub>2</sub>, TeCl<sub>4</sub>, TeO<sub>3</sub> or H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> and 30–95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> were studied at temperatures up to the boiling point of the acid. Depending on the tellurium-containing reactant, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concentration and synthesis temperature, Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>), TeO<sub>3</sub> or TeO<sub>3</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O ( $x = 1.37$ – $1.58$ ) is obtained as the final product (alone or in admixture). The reaction products as well as thermally decomposed and/or crystallized/recrystallized products of these are characterized by powder X-ray diffraction and thermoanalytical techniques. The findings obtained by syntheses with, and thermal decompositions of, H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> concern three crystalline [TeO<sub>3</sub> (I), TeO<sub>3</sub> (II) and TeO<sub>3</sub> (III) in the present notations] and one amorphous modification of TeO<sub>3</sub>, an amorphous modification of H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>4</sub>, one crystalline and one amorphous modification of TeO<sub>3</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O ( $x = 1.37$ – $1.58$ ) and two crystalline (one with somewhat more uncertain composition) and one amorphous modification of Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. The crystal structures of TeO<sub>3</sub> (I) and Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>) have been redetermined by Rietveld refinements of powder X-ray and neutron diffraction data, respectively.

## Introduction

The present contribution on synthesis, structure and thermal stability of tellurium oxides and oxide sulfate represents a continuation of our earlier published work on corresponding phases of iodine,<sup>1–5</sup> titanium,<sup>6</sup> tin,<sup>7</sup> zirconium,<sup>8</sup> hafnium<sup>8</sup> and molybdenum.<sup>9,10</sup> Owing to its position in the Periodic Table the chemistry of tellurium is relatively unique among the elements. Over the years a considerable amount of work has been devoted to studies of tellurium oxides, oxo acids and halides (see Refs. 11,12) whereas other fields of tellurium chemistry are less studied.

Two ambient-pressure, crystalline forms of tellurium dioxide have been prepared (one corresponding to the mineral paratellurite,<sup>13–16</sup> and the other to the mineral tellurite<sup>17,18</sup>) in addition to a high-pressure phase.<sup>19,20</sup> A recent survey<sup>21</sup> establishes  $733 \pm 1$  °C as the melting point of tellurium dioxide, whereas the phase diagram in the vicinity of this point is not known. It has been suggested<sup>21,22</sup> that Te<sub>4</sub>O<sub>9</sub> is not a proper tellurium oxide but rather an oxide hydrate. The hydrothermal<sup>23</sup> synthesis of Te<sub>4</sub>O<sub>9</sub> from H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>, TeO<sub>2</sub> and water could lend support to this suggestion. However, the structure determination<sup>24</sup> did not reveal significant amounts of H<sub>2</sub>O in the Te<sub>4</sub>O<sub>9</sub> lattice. Te<sub>4</sub>O<sub>9</sub> is also obtained<sup>22</sup> (in admixture with Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and TeO<sub>2</sub>) by heat treatment of amorphous TeO<sub>3</sub> at 450–500 °C. The onset of the thermal decomposition of Te<sub>4</sub>O<sub>9</sub> is listed<sup>21</sup> at some 500 °C, and the final product obtained at 650 °C is phase-pure TeO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>23</sup> Thermal decomposition of H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> or TeO<sub>3</sub> at 400–450 °C is said<sup>22,25</sup> to give Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and suitable single crystals for structure determination<sup>26</sup> have been obtained (together with TeO<sub>3</sub>) hydrothermally from H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> and water. At constant temperature the onset of the thermal decomposition of Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> to TeO<sub>2</sub> is listed<sup>21</sup> at 500–520 °C (see also Refs. 22,27), the decomposition rate being appreciable at 595 °C.<sup>21,22</sup>

One amorphous and two crystalline modifications of TeO<sub>3</sub> are described in the literature<sup>21,22,28–37</sup> but only one of the crystalline forms is characterized by structure determination

(FeF<sub>3</sub> type).<sup>32,37</sup> The synthesis route to the latter modification usually involves thermal decomposition of H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> (or H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>4</sub>) with small variations in the details of the procedure; sealed<sup>28–32,35,37</sup> vs. open<sup>22</sup> ampoule, with<sup>22,29,30,32,35</sup> or without<sup>36</sup> added H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and a certain span in the applied temperature (300–350 °C) and the duration of the treatment (3–200 h). According to Ref. 33 this modification of TeO<sub>3</sub> can not be prepared in an open system in air. The second crystalline modification is prepared<sup>30</sup> by heat treatment of amorphous TeO<sub>3</sub> at ca. 300 °C for 12–36 h. This form is characterized by powder X-ray diffraction data ( $d$  values and relative intensities) and its synthesis has apparently been reproduced in Ref. 31. Amorphous TeO<sub>3</sub> is obtained<sup>25</sup> by thermal decomposition of H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> at 310 °C in air and at nearly the same temperature in 0.1 Pa vacuum,<sup>22</sup> the latter product being formulated as TeO<sub>3</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O ( $x = 0.01$ – $0.15$ ). The thermal decomposition sequence of H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> has frequently been studied<sup>22,25,34,36,38–41</sup> and it appears to be a reasonable consensus that H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>4</sub>, TeO<sub>3</sub> and Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> occur as intermediates of this degradation, and that TeO<sub>2</sub> is the final oxide product (see above). However, other intermediates have also been introduced; viz. (H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O,<sup>34</sup> H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>7</sub>,<sup>34</sup> xTeO<sub>3</sub>·yTeO<sub>2</sub>·zH<sub>2</sub>O,<sup>34</sup> uTeO<sub>2</sub>·TeO<sub>3</sub>,<sup>34</sup> TeO<sub>x</sub>·yH<sub>2</sub>O ( $x = 2.4$ – $3.1$ ,  $y = 0.0$ – $0.5$ ),<sup>33</sup> Te<sub>4</sub>O<sub>11</sub>,<sup>36</sup> and Te<sub>4</sub>O<sub>9</sub>.<sup>36</sup> The crystal structures of four tellurium oxo acids [H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>,<sup>42</sup> H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>(monoclinic),<sup>43,44</sup> H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>(cubic),<sup>45</sup> and H<sub>2</sub>TeO<sub>4</sub><sup>46</sup>] are well established.

An account of the (early) preparation history of Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>) is given in Gmelin,<sup>47</sup> the easiest recipe being to heat TeO<sub>2</sub> in conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. More recent studies have focused on its structural properties.<sup>35,48–52</sup> Its structure consists of Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> layers parallel to (001). The layers are connected through sulfate groups which are bound more closely to one of the adjacent layers. However, mutual disagreements between Refs. 50–52 have been pointed out.<sup>53</sup> Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>) is reported to decompose to TeO<sub>2</sub> at 345–450 °C on heating,<sup>48</sup> the temperature being clearly very dependent on the heating procedure and the surrounding atmosphere. The main content of this paper concerns the mutual relationships between many of these phases as a function of sulfuric acid concentration and temperature. In addition we report on thermally decomposed and/or

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: PXD data for TeO<sub>3</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O and TeO<sub>3</sub> (III). See <http://www.rsc.org/suppdata/dt/b0/b005688j/>

crystallized/recrystallized products, and crystal structure refinements for TeO<sub>3</sub> (I) and Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>).

## Experimental

### Syntheses

Telluric acid [H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> Fluka, 99%; monoclinic, *a* = 649.34(5), *b* = 931.90(6), *c* = 833.09(6) pm,  $\beta$  = 99.682(6) $^\circ$ ], TeO<sub>2</sub> [Fluka, pract., >95%; tetragonal, *a* = 481.11(3), *c* = 761.04(7) pm], TeCl<sub>4</sub> (Alfa, 99%), tellurium powder [Fluka, purum, >99.7%; hexagonal, *a* = 445.74(5), *c* = 592.8(1) pm], and conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (Merck, p.a.; 95–97 wt%, the former value being used throughout this paper) were used as starting chemicals for the syntheses. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concentrations in the range 30–95 wt% were made by diluting with distilled water.

With H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> as starting chemical, 50 ml conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> [originally 95 wt%; in some cases first heated at 320–325  $^\circ$ C for *ca.* 2 h (open system) to increase the concentration towards 100 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>] and 4.6 g of telluric acid were mixed. Such mixtures were stirred in a round-bottomed flask equipped with a reflux cooler at temperatures from room temperature (r.t.) to boiling point (bp) for 1 d or longer. After cooling to r.t. (with frequent intermediate stirring in order to avoid mass solidification and sticking of the product to the glass of the reaction vessel) a white–yellowish, non-hygroscopic precipitate was obtained. Similar syntheses gave white products for reactions in 60–75 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and white–yellowish products for 80–95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The liquid phase was removed by decantation and the precipitate stirred with *ca.* 100 ml glacial acetic acid for 15 min, filtered off, and washed with glacial acetic acid and acetone. The entire washing procedure was repeated twice before the product was dried and stored in a desiccator.

A similar procedure was followed with tellurium dioxide as starting chemical. 3.2 g TeO<sub>2</sub> and 30–95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (50 ml) were treated for periods of 1–2 d. After cooling to r.t., the colourless to yellowish clear liquid phase was removed by decantation. The white precipitate was treated as described above. In the case of tellurium tetrachloride as starting chemical, 8.1 g TeCl<sub>4</sub> were similarly treated with 50 ml 60–95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in the described reaction system. With tellurium powder as starting chemical, mixtures of 5.1 g Te and 50 ml 60–95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> were heated and stirred at different temperatures (from r.t. to bp) for reaction periods of 2 h to one week, depending on acid concentration and temperature, usually judged by the amount of deposited white, non-hygroscopic precipitate in the colourless solution.

Duplicate experiments at r.t. were performed by treating tellurium powder with 95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for one week, as described above. The stirring was then stopped and the liquid and solid phases were separated by filtering through a sintered-glass funnel. The obtained violet solution was added to 150 ml glacial acetic acid with stirring, and a bulky black precipitate immediately separated. The solid product was filtered off, washed with glacial acetic acid and dried in a desiccator. The small amount of white solid product remaining on the sintered-glass funnel was washed with 95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> until no violet colouring of the washing liquid could be seen, and then washed with glacial acetic acid and dried in a desiccator.

Precipitated TeO<sub>3</sub> was purified by washing with a concentrated KOH solution and thereafter with distilled water. Afterwards it was washed with concentrated HCl and subsequently with distilled water (until pH *ca.* 6). The products after filtering were dried at 300  $^\circ$ C.

### Powder X-ray and neutron diffraction and refinements

Characterization by powder X-ray diffraction (PXD) was performed with Guinier–Hägg cameras (Cu-K $\alpha$ 1 radiation, Si as internal standard). Positions of Bragg reflections were obtained by means of a Nicolet L18 scanner using the

**Table 1** Solid products synthesized at different temperatures by reaction between H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in different concentrations

wt% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	<i>T</i> / $^\circ$ C	Product
30–55	r.t.–136 (bp)	H <sub>6</sub> TeO <sub>6</sub>
95	r.t.	H <sub>6</sub> TeO <sub>6</sub>
95	135	TeO <sub>3</sub> · <i>x</i> H <sub>2</sub> O, <i>x</i> = 1.58; amorphous
60–75	150–190 (bp)	TeO <sub>3</sub> · <i>x</i> H <sub>2</sub> O, <i>x</i> = 1.37–1.58; crystalline
95	200	TeO <sub>3</sub> (III); 5 wt% adsorbed H <sub>2</sub> O
80–95	210–290 (bp)	TeO <sub>3</sub> (III); 2–5 wt% adsorbed H <sub>2</sub> O
<i>ca.</i> 100	250	TeO <sub>3</sub> (II); 2 wt% adsorbed H <sub>2</sub> O
<i>ca.</i> 100	320	TeO <sub>3</sub> (I); 2 wt% adsorbed H <sub>2</sub> O

SCANPI program system.<sup>54</sup> Indexation of unknown diffraction patterns was attempted using the TREOR program.<sup>55</sup> Unit-cell parameters were refined using the CELLKANT program.<sup>56</sup>

PXD intensity data for the refinement of the TeO<sub>3</sub> (I) crystal structure were collected with a Siemens D5000 diffractometer equipped with primary germanium monochromator, position sensitive detector, using Cu-K $\alpha$ 1 radiation and the sample in cylinder (transmission) geometry.

Powder neutron diffraction (PND) data for Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>) were collected with the high-resolution, two-axis diffractometer PUS at the JEEP II reactor, Kjeller, Norway. Monochromatized neutrons of wavelengths 155.4 pm were obtained by reflections from Ge(511) and detected by two PSD banks, each covering 20 $^\circ$  in  $2\theta$ . Diffraction data were measured at r.t., between  $2\theta = 10$  and 130 $^\circ$ , and analysed in steps of  $\Delta 2\theta = 0.05^\circ$ . A cylindrical sample holder was used and filled with *ca.* 1.5 g sample.

Rietveld refinements of the PXD and PND data were performed with the program GSAS.<sup>57</sup> A pseudo-Voigt profile function was used both for the PXD and PND data. Isotropic thermal parameters were refined individually for the elements of different kinds but no absorption correction was made.

### Thermoanalyses

Thermogravimetric (TG) and differential thermal (DTA) analyses were performed between 20 and 800  $^\circ$ C with a Perkin-Elmer TGA 7 and DTA 7 system, respectively. The 15–40 mg samples were placed in Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> crucibles, nitrogen was used as atmosphere and the heating rate was 10  $^\circ$ C min<sup>-1</sup>.

## Results and discussion

### Telluric acid (H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>) as reactant

H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> as reactant in 60–*ca.* 100 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> leads to at least four different solid reaction products [Table 1; TeO<sub>3</sub> (I), TeO<sub>3</sub> (II), TeO<sub>3</sub> (III) and TeO<sub>3</sub>·*x*H<sub>2</sub>O (in two forms, crystalline and amorphous, *x* = 1.37–1.58), arranged according to decreasing concentration of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and reaction temperature]. (In order to avoid confusion with the literature where the designations A, B, C,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  have been used to name different modifications of TeO<sub>3</sub>, the notations I, II and III are used to distinguish those prepared in this study.) The yields were generally good for syntheses in 95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> between 200  $^\circ$ C and bp, but lower for less concentrated acid. For reaction temperatures below 200  $^\circ$ C (even for 95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) the products became X-ray amorphous and contained appreciable amounts of water. For reactions attempted at r.t. the solid “product” proved to be unchanged H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>, but the low residual indicates some dissolution of H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> in 95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

As the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was decreased the particle size of the solid products decreased (recognized by PXD) and their water contents increased gradually (see Table 1). The H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concentration and the reaction temperature play a decisive role for the product obtained, in particular with respect to the different forms of TeO<sub>3</sub>.

**Table 2** Unit-cell dimensions at r.t. with e.s.d.s in parentheses for tellurium–oxygen-containing compounds

Compound	Symmetry	<i>a</i> /pm	<i>b</i> /pm	<i>c</i> /pm	<i>α</i> °	<i>β</i> °	<i>γ</i> °	<i>V</i> /10 <sup>6</sup> pm <sup>3</sup>	<i>M</i> (20) <sup>a</sup>
H <sub>6</sub> TeO <sub>6</sub> <sup>21,22</sup>	Monoclinic	649.34(5)	931.90(6)	833.09(6)		99.682(6)		496.94(6)	192.9
H <sub>2</sub> TeO <sub>4</sub>	Amorphous								
TeO <sub>3</sub> · <i>x</i> H <sub>2</sub> O	Unindexed								
TeO <sub>3</sub> · <i>x</i> H <sub>2</sub> O	Amorphous								
TeO <sub>3</sub> (I) <sup>18,19</sup>	Rhombohedral <sup>b</sup>	519.47(1)			56.38(8)			272.45(6)	
TeO <sub>3</sub> (II)	Hexagonal	515.0(1)		1429.6(19)				328.4(5)	
TeO <sub>3</sub> (III)	Unindexed								
TeO <sub>3</sub> (IV)	Amorphous <sup>c</sup>								
Te <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (I) <sup>17</sup>	Monoclinic <sup>c</sup>	537.0(2)	469.5(1)	795.7(3)		104.79(3)		194.0(1)	65.1
Te <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (II) <sup>d</sup>	Triclinic <sup>c</sup>	431.7(1)	593.2(1)	876.7(1)	57.35(1)	78.71(1)	90.54(1)	183.54(5)	346.1
Te <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (III)	Amorphous <sup>c</sup>								
Te <sub>4</sub> O <sub>9</sub> <sup>16</sup>	Hexagonal <sup>c</sup>	932.49(5)		1449.2(2)				1091.3(2)	108.8
Te <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>25–27</sup>	Orthorhombic <sup>e</sup>	888.20(3)	693.57(2)	465.39(1)				286.66(6)	135.9
α-TeO <sub>2</sub> <sup>9–12</sup>	Tetragonal <sup>c</sup>	481.11(3)		761.04(7)				176.15(3)	305.1
β-TeO <sub>2</sub> <sup>13</sup>	Orthorhombic <sup>f</sup>	1206.1(6)	546.5(3)	560.1(2)				369.5(3)	23
γ-TeO <sub>2</sub>	Unindexed <sup>f,g</sup>								

<sup>a</sup> Figure of merit. <sup>b</sup> Diffractometer data: hexagonal setting, *a* = 490.77(2), *c* = 1306.2(2) pm. Guinier–Hägg data: hexagonal setting, *a* = 490.97(4), *c* = 1306.5(1) pm. <sup>c</sup> Obtained by thermal decomposition of H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>. <sup>d</sup> The formula may be slightly approximate. <sup>e</sup> Data from PND; PXD gave *a* = 887.98(7), *b* = 693.7(1), *c* = 465.35(3) pm. <sup>f</sup> Obtained from Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>). <sup>g</sup> Obtained in admixture with the α and β modifications.

Characterization by PXD (unit-cell dimensions in Table 2; unindexed diffraction data are deposited as ESI) shows that TeO<sub>3</sub> (I) is identical with the modification described in Ref. 37, also reported as TeO<sub>3</sub> (B)<sup>27,31</sup> and β-TeO<sub>3</sub>.<sup>32</sup> TeO<sub>3</sub> (III) has earlier been synthesized by different methods and is reported as TeO<sub>3</sub> (A)<sup>27,31</sup> and γ-TeO<sub>3</sub>.<sup>30</sup> but note that our assignment is only based on *d* values. A new modification, TeO<sub>3</sub> (II), was obtained as a crystalline product in our syntheses with ca. 100 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at ca. 250 °C.

The hitherto unreported TeO<sub>3</sub>·*x*H<sub>2</sub>O (*x* = 1.37–1.58) was obtained in crystalline form in syntheses with ca. 65–75 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 150–190 °C and in an amorphous form with 95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at ca. 135 °C. TeO<sub>3</sub> (III) and crystalline TeO<sub>3</sub>·*x*H<sub>2</sub>O occur over comparatively wide concentration and temperature ranges alone and are accordingly easy to prepare. Syntheses of TeO<sub>3</sub> (I) and TeO<sub>3</sub> (II) require attention to the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concentration and the reaction temperature. All preparations of TeO<sub>3</sub> (I) were contaminated with small amounts of Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>) [increasing with reaction time (when exceeding 3 d) and/or reaction temperature] as a result of the slow decomposition of TeO<sub>3</sub> into TeO<sub>2</sub> which in turn reacts with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and forms Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>). The oxide sulfate has earlier<sup>48</sup> been obtained from the same reactants in a sealed system.

The progressing reaction between H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was studied in a simple experiment; 4.5 g H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> were treated with 50 ml 65 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at bp (ca. 150 °C) until a colourless solution was obtained. After cooling to r.t. the still clear solution was divided into two portions. One was added to a flask containing ca. 150 ml glacial acetic acid and stirred overnight at r.t. whereby a white precipitate deposited, mainly on the container walls. PXD and TG investigations show that the product after washing and drying actually is H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>. The second portion was heated (as such) overnight in a round-bottomed flask at bp under reflux. This gave also a white precipitate in a colourless solution. PXD and TG showed that the product was crystalline TeO<sub>3</sub>·*x*H<sub>2</sub>O. This indicates that the dissolved species in the acid are effectively speaking H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>(solv) that undergoes dehydration on prolonged heating.

The findings are summarized in Table 1. The present study constitutes the first systematic exploration of the reaction between H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> with regard to variation of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concentration, reaction temperature and duration. As seen from Table 1 the only effect of this treatment is dehydration of H<sub>6</sub>TeO<sub>6</sub>. TeO<sub>3</sub> (II) and TeO<sub>3</sub>·*x*H<sub>2</sub>O constitute new crystalline phases obtained by our treatment. TeO<sub>3</sub> (I) was earlier<sup>32</sup> prepared in an H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> environment in a closed system. A natural question is why the valence state VI for tellurium stabilizes

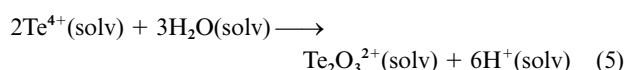
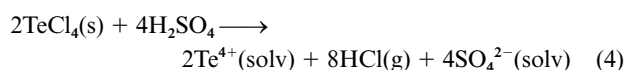
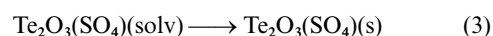
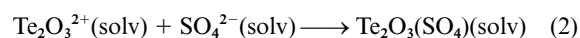
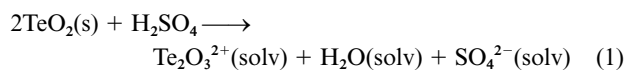
TeO<sub>3</sub> in conc. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> rather than a sulfate or an oxide sulfate. Although sulfates and oxide sulfates of elements in oxidation state VI are rare, they do exist, e.g. for MoO<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>).<sup>9,10</sup> It is therefore not a general valence or crystal chemical rule which forbids formation of tellurium(VI) sulfate or oxide sulfate, but rather the thermodynamic stability of the various polymorphs of TeO<sub>3</sub>.

#### Tellurium(IV) oxide or chloride as reactant

Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>) is the only solid product obtained from reaction between TeO<sub>2</sub> and 30–95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at bp, or TeCl<sub>4</sub> and 60–80 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at bp and 85–95 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 190 °C. In general the yield and reaction rate increase with increasing H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concentration and heating temperature. The best yields are obtained at bp. Derived unit-cell dimensions (Table 2) correspond to those reported for Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>).<sup>50–52</sup>

The reaction progresses differently for TeO<sub>2</sub> or TeCl<sub>4</sub> as reactant. In the case of TeO<sub>2</sub> a stage with complete dissolution to a clear, colourless solution was only obtained with ≤50 wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. For higher H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concentrations and above ca. 125 °C the dissolution of TeO<sub>2</sub> and precipitation of Te<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>) run in parallel. In the case of TeCl<sub>4</sub> as reactant a clear yellow solution is seen as the first step in the reaction, followed by a change to a colourless solution and eventually to the deposition of a white precipitate.

These findings together with experience from corresponding<sup>6,8</sup> reaction systems have led us to propose the following tentative reaction schemes. With TeO<sub>2</sub> as reactant, eqns. (1)–(3). With TeCl<sub>4</sub> as reactant, eqns. (4) and (5). In turn, eqn. (5)



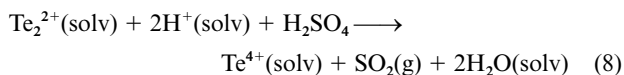
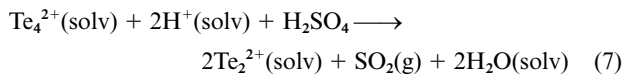
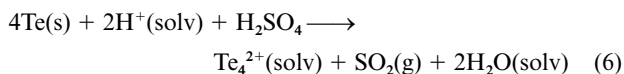
is followed by eqns. (2) and (3). The tentative character of eqns. (1)–(5) must be emphasized. It is experimentally documented that acidic fumes of HCl escape through the reflux

cooler during the syntheses with  $\text{TeCl}_4$  [eqn. (4); no trace of  $\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$  was detected in the exhaust gas].

### Elemental tellurium as reactant

$\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  is the only solid product obtained in reactions between Te and 65–95 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  at various temperatures. This is the old, original method (*cf.* Gmelin<sup>47</sup>) for synthesis of  $2\text{TeO}_2 \cdot \text{SO}_3 \equiv \text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$ . The reaction rate increases appreciably with increasing  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  concentration and reaction temperature (as also found for  $\text{TeO}_2$  and  $\text{TeCl}_4$  as reactants). With 95 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  small amounts of  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  are found at r.t., but the reaction rate is low and the yield is very poor. Conversely, no reaction is observed with 60 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  in the temperature range r.t.–bp.

The progressing reaction between Te and 80–95 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  at 100–200 °C is evidenced by dissolution of Te, liberation of  $\text{SO}_2$  and a resulting red-violet solution, which turns weakly yellow to colourless and eventually a white deposit of  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  separates. On adding glacial acetic acid to the violet solution (at r.t.) a black precipitate of elemental tellurium is formed. With 95 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  the advancing reaction is easily recognized at 100 °C and is so vigorous at 200 °C that the three stages quickly merge into one another. With 85 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  the reaction is quite slow at 100 °C, but much faster at 180 °C. According to Paul *et al.*<sup>58</sup> (and work quoted) the red-violet colour originates from  $\text{Te}_4^{2+}(\text{soln})$  species which become oxidized (rate depending on temperature) to  $\text{Te}_2^{2+}(\text{soln})$ . The tentative reaction scheme (for 80–95 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) in eqns. (6)–(8) is proposed which in turn is followed by eqns. (5), (2) and (3).



In the concentration range 65–75 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  the overall reaction rate is very much lower and the yield correspondingly poorer. However, the most prominent distinction is that the solution remains colourless right up to the moment  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  commences to separate. The authors lean towards the view that the overall reaction scheme remains unchanged (see above), but that the relative reaction rates of eqns. (6)–(8) have changed dramatically. Hence, the dissolution reaction [eqn. (6)] in 80–95 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  has become much slower than the subsequent reactions according to eqns. (7) and (8) (in particular the latter) in 65–75 wt%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .

### Behaviour of reaction products towards water

None of the prepared tellurium compounds is appreciably hygroscopic and most are indifferent to a few days exposure to water. However,  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$  and  $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$  are soluble in water and  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  reacts with water to give  $\text{TeO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , *cf.* Gmelin.<sup>47</sup>

Monoclinic  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$  is recovered phase pure at r.t. after slow evaporation of an aqueous (colourless) solution of the dissolved acid. A similar treatment of a solution of  $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$  gave a mixture of monoclinic  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$  and some 25 wt% of a largely amorphous material,  $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $x \leq 3$ ).

The  $\text{TeO}_2$  product usually obtained in admixture with  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$ , after reaction between  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  and water, proved not to be the tetragonal, thermodynamically stable form of  $\text{TeO}_2$  (used as the starting reactant; see above), but rather the orthorhombic form (Table 2). This illustrates how a

quasi-reversible cycle with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  as a reaction medium may (in certain cases) be utilized to prepare metastable oxides.

The products obtained from the reaction between  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  and water are not fully reproducible. In several cases the products proved to be a mixture of tetragonal, orthorhombic and a third form of  $\text{TeO}_2$  [here named  $\gamma\text{-TeO}_2$ ; PXD reflections observed at  $d/\text{pm} = 349.6$  (100), 306.8 (30), 303.4 (35), 232.76 (25), 228.42 (5) and 173.40 (25%)]. In some parallel experiments  $\gamma\text{-TeO}_2$  coexisted with  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$ .

### Effect of heat treatment on the reaction products

Thermal stability ranges and relative mass losses for decomposition reactions were established by DTA and TG and are summarized in Table 3. The TG, DTG and DTA (DSC) scans for  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$ ,  $\text{TeO}_3$  (I),  $\text{TeO}_3$  (II) and  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  are shown in Figs. 1–3 as examples of simple and more complex decomposition courses. The agreement between observed and

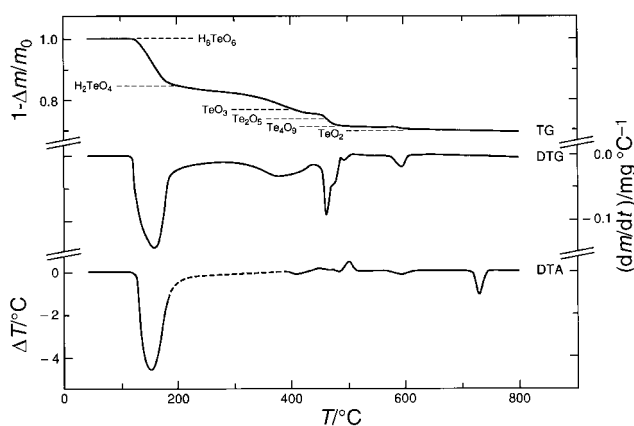


Fig. 1 TG, DTG and DTA data for  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$ . The DTA scan is adjusted to a constant background signal.

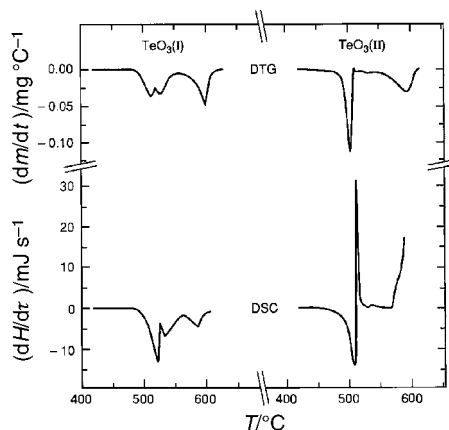


Fig. 2 DTG and DSC data (450–620 °C) for  $\text{TeO}_3$  (I) and  $\text{TeO}_3$  (II).

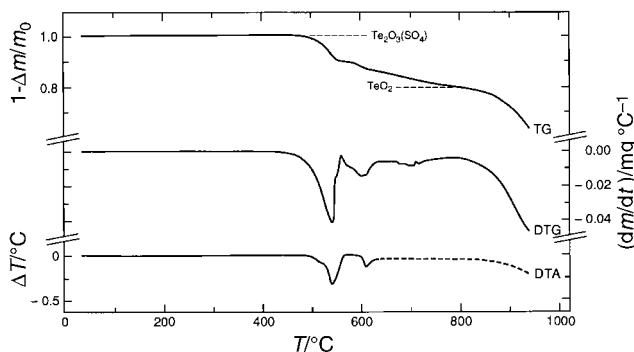
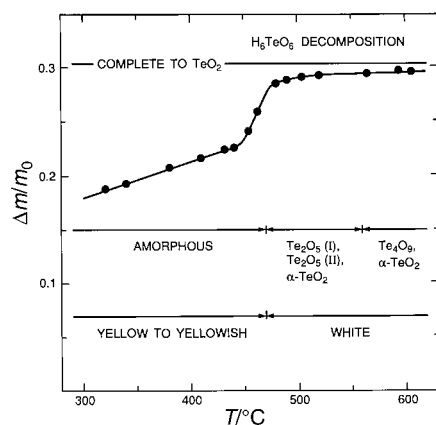


Fig. 3 TG, DTG and DTA data for  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$ . The DTA scan is adjusted to a constant background signal.

**Table 3** Summary of TG results for phase-pure reaction products, where  $m_0$  refers to the mass at the start of the appropriate decomposition reaction

Compound	Decomposition reaction		$T_{\text{start}}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	$T_{\text{end}}/^{\circ}\text{C}$	$(\Delta m/m_0)_{\text{obs}}$	$(\Delta m/m_0)_{\text{calc}}$
$\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$	$\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4(\text{s}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	(9)	120	215	0.156	0.157
	$\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{TeO}_2(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	(10)	215	615	0.176	0.175
	$\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{TeO}_2(\text{s}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	(9 + 10)	120	615	0.303	0.304
$\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4^{\text{a}}$	Eqn. (10)		215	615	0.180	0.175
$\text{TeO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}^{\text{b}}$	$\text{TeO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{TeO}_3(\text{s}) + x\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	(11)	215	405	0.105	—
	$\text{TeO}_3(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{TeO}_2(\text{s}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	(12)	405	615	0.091	0.091
	$\text{TeO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{TeO}_2(\text{s}) + x\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	(11 + 12)	215	615	0.185	—
$\text{TeO}_3$ (I) <sup>b,c</sup>	$2\text{TeO}_3(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{Te}_2\text{O}_5(\text{s}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	(13)	475	540	0.049	0.046
	$\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5(\text{s}) \longrightarrow 2\text{TeO}_2(\text{s}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	(14)	540	615	0.051	0.048
	$\text{TeO}_3(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{TeO}_2(\text{s}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	(13 + 14)	475	615	0.095	0.091
$\text{TeO}_3$ (II) <sup>b,c</sup>	Eqn. (13)		460	510	0.052	0.046
	Eqn. (14)		510	615	0.050	0.048
	Eqn. (13 + 14)		460	615	0.099	0.091
$\text{TeO}_3$ (III) <sup>b</sup>	Eqn. (13)		410	500	0.047	0.046
	Eqn. (14)		500	615	0.048	0.048
	Eqn. (13 + 14)		410	615	0.093	0.091
$\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5^{\text{d}}$	Eqn. (14)		540	615	0.045	0.048
$\text{Te}_4\text{O}_9^{\text{e}}$	$\text{Te}_4\text{O}_9(\text{s}) \longrightarrow 4\text{TeO}_2(\text{s}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	(15)	515	630	0.022	0.024
$\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)^{\text{f}}$	$\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)(\text{s}) \longrightarrow 2\text{TeO}_2(\text{s}) + \text{SO}_3(\text{g})$	(16)	450	785	0.200	0.200

<sup>a</sup> Prepared from  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$  by heat treatment at 160 °C for 5 days; see Fig. 1. <sup>b</sup> For preparation see text and Table 1. <sup>c</sup> See Fig. 2. <sup>d</sup> Prepared from  $\text{TeO}_3$  (I) by heat treatment at 490 °C for 15 h. <sup>e</sup> Prepared from  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$  by heat treatment at 450 °C for 5 h. <sup>f</sup> See Fig. 3.



**Fig. 4** Relative mass loss (in TG instrument) during thermal decomposition of  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$  as a function of maximum set heating temperature. The colour and structural state of the reaction products are indicated.

calculated  $\Delta m/m_0$  values (Table 3) is generally good and the TG data accordingly serve to confirm the composition of the various compounds.

The onset of the degradation of  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$  to  $\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4$  (Table 3) is reasonably well defined in Fig. 1, whereas the further degradation to  $\alpha\text{-TeO}_2$  takes place over a broad temperature range and consists of several steps. This broad feature agrees with the earlier findings outlined in the Introduction, but the details differ to some extent.

Additional instructive results were obtained by heating  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$  to a predecided temperature in the TG instrument and afterwards examining the products by PXD. The findings are summarized in Fig. 4. Although the  $\Delta m/m_0$  vs.  $T$  relationship (Fig. 4) is regular, PXD shows that the intermediate crystalline products which appear during the decomposition are two- or three-phase mixtures. These findings were supplemented by experiments performed as a function of time at fixed temperatures. Under such conditions the temperature for the occurrence of crystalline products (470 °C in TG runs) is shifted to lower values. Heating, at say 450 °C, shows indications of crystalline intermediates after about 3/4 h. After 5 to 30 h mixtures containing  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5$  (I),  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5$  (II),  $\text{Te}_4\text{O}_9$ , and  $\alpha\text{-TeO}_2$  are clearly identified. As time progresses  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5$  (I),  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5$  (II) and  $\text{Te}_4\text{O}_9$  gradually disappear, first  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5$  (II) (after ca. 40 h at

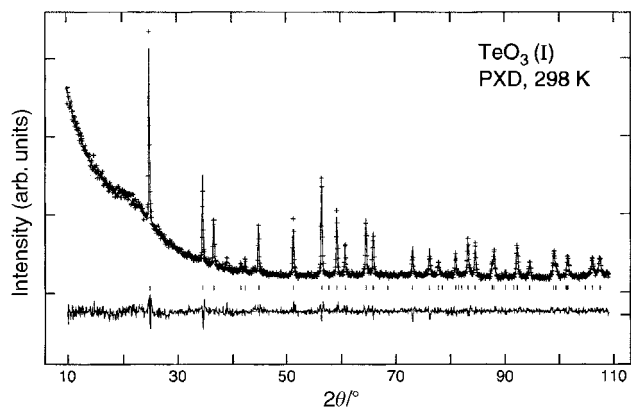
450 °C) and then  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5$  (I) (after ca. 3 days at 450 °C), whereas remains of  $\text{Te}_4\text{O}_9$  are seen even after 17 days at 450 °C.

The coincidence of four entangled circumstances contributes to the complex thermal decomposition course of  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$ : (i) the initial decomposition products (at least  $\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4$  and  $\text{TeO}_3$ ) are amorphous; (ii) the decomposition temperatures for the involved phases are lumped together within a rather narrow temperature range; (iii) the crystallization temperature for the intermediates ( $\text{TeO}_3$ ,  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{Te}_4\text{O}_9$  and perhaps  $\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4$ ) and  $\text{TeO}_2$  falls within the domain of (i) and (ii); (iv) the crystallization process is exothermic (see, e.g., Fig. 1; DTA ca. 430–515 °C), which adds complications to the signal deconvolution. (The crystallization of some amorphous phase(s) may generate extra heat which promotes further decomposition.) In conclusion the thermal decomposition of  $\text{H}_6\text{TeO}_6$  appears to be ruled more by kinetic effects than by equilibrium thermodynamics.

The thermal decompositions of  $\text{TeO}_3$  (I, II or III) and  $\text{TeO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $x = 1.37\text{--}1.58$ ) are summed up as two-stage reactions in Table 3, whereas those for  $\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4$ ,  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{Te}_4\text{O}_9$  and  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  are listed as one-step reactions. The actual processes are clearly more complex (see Figs. 1–4).

According to Table 3 the three modifications of  $\text{TeO}_3$  differ somewhat in the onset and end temperatures for the reaction stages. Fig. 4 shows that  $\text{Te}_4\text{O}_9$  may occur as an intermediate decomposition product of  $\text{TeO}_3$  (I). The exothermic peaks which appear in the DSC scans for  $\text{TeO}_3$  (II) and  $\text{TeO}_3$  (III) reflect their metastable nature, and contribute to mask possible additional intermediate decomposition steps for these polymorphs. Similar findings were reported<sup>30</sup> earlier for  $\text{TeO}_3$  (III).

The thermal decomposition (cf. TG data in Fig. 3) of  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  was studied in more detail by heating samples at fixed temperatures. In one series, heat treatment at 550 °C for 15 h gave, after cooling to r.t., one-piece solidified product, implying that a major part of the sample had been in the molten state, findings in close agreement with Ref. 49. The product contained a mixture of  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  and  $\text{TeO}_2$  (ca. 30 wt% according to TG). At 580 °C  $\text{TeO}_2$  had become the major phase of the corresponding mixture. The onset of the combined decomposition and melting of  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  is observed at 450 °C by TG (Fig. 3 and Table 3). The DTA and DTG curves in Fig. 3 reflect the melting process in  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)\text{--TeO}_2$  mixtures of variable composition and the DTA peak at ca. 610 °C



**Fig. 5** Rietveld refinements (upper line) of PXD data (crosses; 6366 data points; 39 Bragg reflections) for  $\text{TeO}_3$  (I). Positions of Bragg reflections are marked with bars. The difference between observed and calculated intensities is shown by the bottom line.

may possibly be a manifestation of the melting of  $\text{TeO}_2$  in such a eutectic-like mixture. Pure  $\text{TeO}_2$  melts at about  $730^\circ\text{C}$  according to the present DTA data (Fig. 1) in good agreement with the literature<sup>21</sup> value of  $733 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ . Fig. 3 shows furthermore that  $\text{TeO}_2$  sublimates above *ca.*  $800^\circ\text{C}$ . The occurrence of the molten  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$ – $\text{TeO}_2$  mixtures constitutes a considerable obstacle for a more detailed insight into the thermal decomposition of  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$ .

#### Redetermined crystal structure of $\text{TeO}_3$ (I)

The crystal structure of  $\text{TeO}_3$  (I) was redetermined before we had discovered the work of Dušek and Loub.<sup>37</sup> The unit-cell dimensions given in Table 2 are (perhaps owing to different methods of preparation) somewhat larger than those reported in Refs. 32 and 37. The positional parameter of Dumora and Hagenmuller<sup>32</sup> was used as input parameter for the Rietveld refinements and these converged nicely to  $R(F^2) = 0.095$ ,  $R_{\text{wp}} = 0.065$ ,  $R_p = 0.045$  and  $\chi^2 = 2.16$ , see Fig. 5.  $\text{TeO}_3$  (I) crystallizes in space group  $R\bar{3}c$ , and in terms of the rhombohedral description Te is located in  $2b$  (000) and O in  $6e$  ( $x$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} - x$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) with  $x = 0.892(1)$  [ $U_{\text{iso}}/100 = 1.4(1)$  and  $1.0(2)$  pm<sup>2</sup> for Te and O, respectively]. The present value for  $x$  compares quite favourably with that of Dušek and Loub<sup>37</sup> [ $x = 0.890(6)$ ], but differs from the approximate value of Dumora and Hagenmuller<sup>32</sup> ( $x = 0.85$ ).

The present values for the structural variables  $a$ ,  $a$  and  $x$  give 191.8(3) pm for the Te–O bond, 357.32(1) pm for the shortest interatomic Te...Te distance and  $89.05(7)$  and  $137.4(4)^\circ$  for the angles O–Te–O and Te–O–Te, respectively. An illustration of the  $\text{TeO}_3$  (I) structure is given in Ref. 37.

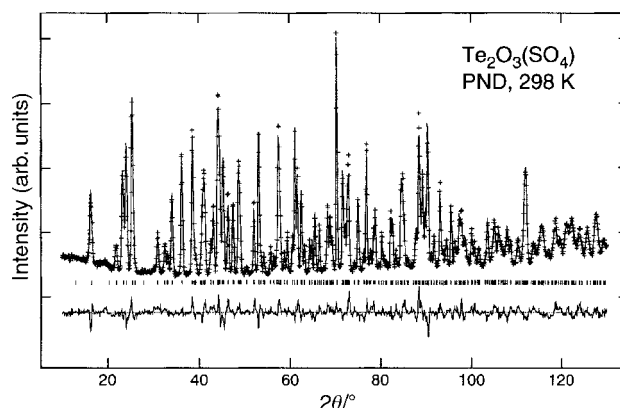
#### Redetermined crystal structure of $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$

The object of the redetermination of the crystal structure of  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  was to provide more accurate positional parameters for the oxygen atoms. However, during the work it became obvious that there are inconsistencies between the parameters reported in Refs. 50–52, possibly owing to trivial errors during compilation of the crystallographic data (*cf.* Ref. 53).

Diffractometer PND data for  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  were collected at r.t. The unit-cell dimensions in Table 2 agree closely with Refs. 50 and 52, whereas they are systematically smaller than those of Loub *et al.*<sup>51</sup> The positional parameters of Johansson and Lindqvist<sup>50</sup> were used as input for the Rietveld refinements (space group  $Pmn2_1$ , standard setting). These calculations converged to the positional parameters listed in Table 4 [ $R(F^2) = 0.073$ ,  $R_{\text{wp}} = 0.059$ ,  $R_p = 0.046$ ,  $\chi^2 = 2.90$ ; Fig. 6]. The present values are in good to reasonable agreement with those of Johansson and Lindqvist<sup>50</sup> except for the  $z$  parameter

**Table 4** Positional parameters (space group  $Pmn2_1$ ; calculated standard deviations in parentheses) for  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  at r.t. according to Rietveld refinements of PND data. For unit-cell dimensions see Table 2. Refined values for  $U_{\text{iso}}/100$  are 0.65, 0.27 and 0.91 pm<sup>2</sup> for Te, S and O, respectively. The positional parameters listed in Ref. 53 (in italics) are quoted for comparison

Atom	Site	$x$	$y$	$z$
Te	4b	0.3013(2)	0.6782(3)	1/4
		<i>0.3008</i>	<i>0.6782</i>	<i>1/4</i>
S	2a	0	0.0182(6)	0.329(1)
		<i>0</i>	<i>0.0210</i>	<i>0.3270</i>
O(1)	4b	0.3624(3)	0.9495(3)	0.0062(7)
		<i>0.365</i>	<i>0.946</i>	<i>−0.003</i>
O(2)	2a	0	0.1595(5)	0.0915(8)
		<i>0</i>	<i>0.166</i>	<i>0.089</i>
O(3)	2a	0	0.4121(5)	0.6622(8)
		<i>0</i>	<i>0.416</i>	<i>0.648</i>
O(4)	4b	0.2365(3)	0.5929(3)	0.8827(7)
		<i>0.261</i>	<i>0.406</i>	<i>0.377</i>
O(5)	2a	0	0.8181(5)	0.2282(8)
		<i>0</i>	<i>0.825</i>	<i>0.207</i>



**Fig. 6** Rietveld refinements (upper line) of PND data (crosses;  $\lambda = 155.4$  pm; 2403 data points; 292 Bragg reflections) for  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$ . Positions of Bragg reflections are marked with bars. The difference between observed and calculated intensities is shown by the bottom line.

of atom O(4) (which is related to the present value by  $1 - z$ ). In order not to add to the confusion concerning  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$ , Table 4 uses the same origin and numbering of the atoms as Ref. 53. As seen from the table the previous coordinates for O(4) appear to be related to the present values by  $\frac{1}{2} - x$ ,  $1 - y$ ,  $\frac{5}{4} - z$ . Note that PND data are very sensitive to the oxygen scattering and this explains the rather large numerical mismatch with the earlier<sup>50–53</sup> reported X-ray-diffraction-based oxygen coordinates, in particular the O(4) parameters.

Relevant interatomic distances and angles for the redetermined  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_4)$  crystal structure are given in Table 5. Illustrations of the structure are found in Refs. 50–53. The main distinction between the presently redetermined coordinates and those of Refs. 50–52 concerns O(4) (for mutual distinctions between Refs. 50–52, see Ref. 53). The effect of the new coordinates for O(4) is that the Te–O(4)–Te [Te–O(4')–Te] bridges within the puckered  $\text{Te}_2\text{O}_3^{2+}$  layers change appearance in a mirror-image-like manner (see Fig. 7).

#### Bond valences

Bond valences ( $V_i$ ) for relevant tellurium compounds have been calculated from observed interatomic distances ( $d_{ij}/100$  pm) according to expression<sup>59</sup> (17) where  $D_{ij}$  is the bond valence

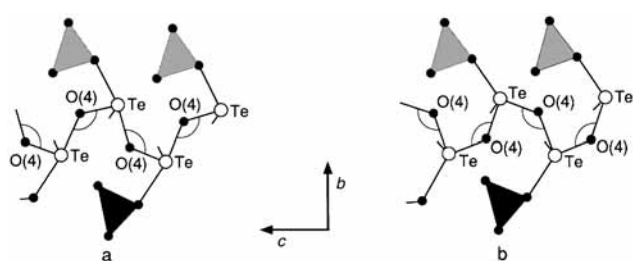
$$V_i = \sum_j \exp[(D_{ij} - d_{ij})/b] \quad (17)$$

**Table 6** Bond valence data for tellurium oxygen-containing compounds (averages in italics)

Compound	Bond valence ( $V_i$ )			Oxidation state	Ref.	
	Specification	Range	Sum			
$H_6TeO_6$ (monoclinic)	Te(1)–O	1.019–1.027	6.14	6.12	6	22
	Te(2)–O	1.008–1.024	6.11			
$H_6TeO_6$ (cubic)	Te–O	1.81–1.98	6.51	6	23	
	Te–O	0.97–1.04	6.08			
$H_2TeO_4$	Te–O	0.999	6.00	6	24	
$TeO_3$ (I)	Te–O	0.999	6.00	6	Present	
$H_2Te_2O_6$	Te(1)–O	0.91–1.15	6.01	5.08	5	20
	Te(2)–O	0.09–1.37	4.16			
$Te_2O_5$	Te(1)–O	0.86–1.21	6.00	5.05	5	17
	Te(2)–O	0.14–1.26	4.10			
$Te_4O_9$	Te(1)–O	0.92–1.04	5.88	4.50	4.5	16
	Te(2)–O	0.10–1.29	4.04			
$\alpha$ - $TeO_2$ (tetragonal)	Te–O	0.675–1.307	3.96	4	12	
$\beta$ - $TeO_2$ (orthorhombic)	Te–O	0.17–1.30	3.95	4	13	
$Te_2O_3(SO_4)$	Te–O	0.167–1.248	3.99	4	Present	
	S–O	1.421–1.520	5.85	6		

**Table 5** Relevant interatomic distances (in pm) and angles (in  $^\circ$ ) in the redetermined crystal structure of  $Te_2O_3(SO_4)$ . Calculated standard deviations are given in parentheses

Te–O(1)	226.3(3)	S–O(1)	149.1(3)
Te–O(2)	262.8(3)	S–O(1')	149.1(3)
Te–O(3)	191.7(3)	S–O(2)	147.8(4)
Te–O(4)	189.8(3)	S–O(5)	146.5(5)
Te–O(4')	200.7(3)		
Te–O(5)	284.8(2)		
O(1)–Te–O(2)	77.6(1)	O(1)–S–O(1')	110.1(3)
O(1)–Te–O(3)	86.8(1)	O(1)–S–O(2)	108.3(2)
O(1)–Te–O(4)	83.1(1)	O(1)–S–O(5)	108.7(2)
O(1)–Te–O(4')	166.7(1)	O(1')–S–(2)	108.3(2)
O(1)–Te–O(5)	85.7(1)	O(1')–S–O(5)	108.7(2)
O(2)–Te–O(3)	69.5(1)	O(2)–S–O(5)	112.9(4)
O(2)–Te–O(4)	151.8(1)		
O(2)–Te–O(4')	109.1(1)	Te–O(1)–S	126.8(2)
O(2)–Te–O(5)	120.5(1)	Te–O(2)–Te	84.4(1)
O(3)–Te–O(4)	89.1(1)	Te–O(2)–S	137.4(7)
O(3)–Te–O(4')	85.0(1)	Te–O(3)–Te	134.1(2)
O(3)–Te–O(5)	165.7(1)	Te–O(4)–Te	128.3(1)
O(4)–Te–O(4')	86.2(1)	Te–O(5)–S	140.0(1)
O(4)–Te–O(5)	77.9(1)	Te–O(5')–S	108.1(1)
O(4')–Te–O(5)	100.0(1)		

**Fig. 7** Segment of a tellurium–oxygen layer of the  $Te_2O_3(SO_4)$  structure according to (a) the present results and (b) Ref. 53.

parameter for the type of bond concerned and  $b = 0.37$ . For the compounds of current interest, Ref. 59 lists  $D_{ij} = 1.917, 1.977$  and  $1.624$  for  $Te^{VI}$ –O,  $Te^{IV}$ –O and  $S^{VI}$ –O, respectively. The bond valences in Table 6 show a generally good match with formal oxidation numbers.

Used in this (common) way, the derived bond valence becomes merely a kind of auditing parameter which reflects the chemical reliability of the crystal structure. The decisive power of such auditing tests clearly also depends on the correctness of the parameters  $D_{ij}$  and  $b$ . The close correspondence between the two kinds of valence data in Table 6 gives some kind of quality confirmation for both the bond valence parameters involved

and the crystal structure determination concerned. The only one of these structures which may be worthwhile to redetermine appears to be  $H_6TeO_6$ (cubic).

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