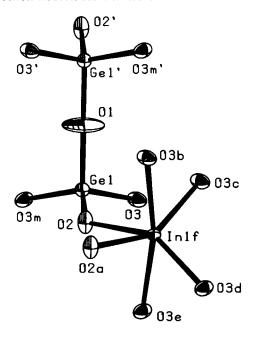
© by Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag, München

Crystal structure of diindium digermanate, In₂(Ge₂O₇)

A. Pfeifer, R. Wartchow* and M. Binnewies

Universität Hannover, Institut für Anorganische Chemie, Callinstr. 9, D-30167 Hannover, Germany

Received October 19, 2000, CSD-No. 409548



Abstract

Ge₂In₂O₇, monoclinic, C12/m1 (No. 12), a = 6.647(2) Å, b = 8.773(2) Å, c = 4.918(1) Å, $\beta = 102.50(3)^{\circ}$, V = 280.0 Å³, Z = 2, $R_{gl}(F) = 0.016$, $wR_{refl}(F^2) = 0.039$, T = 300 K.

Source of material

Single crystals of indium digermanate were grown by chemical vapor transport of In_2O_3 and GeO_2 in a closed quartz ampoule. Chlorine (0.5 mmol) was used as transport agent and a mixture of In_2O_3 (1.5 mmol) and GeO_2 (3 mmol) as source materials. After one day of heating in a temperature gradient (1273 K \rightarrow 1373 K), the transport was conducted for eight days in the inverse gradient. In a homogenous transport indium digermanate was deposited in the crystallization zone with a transport rate of 2 mg/h.

Discussion

The (average) crystal structure of In₂Ge₂O₇ is isotypic to that of In₂Si₂O₇[1]. The Ge—O distances range from 170 pm to 175 pm and the In—O distances from 211 pm to 222 pm. The two longest half axes of the anisotropic displacement ellipsoid of the bridging oxygen atom O1 are larger than those in In₂Si₂O₇ by a factor of two. Therefore a structure model with a splitted O1 atom (two O_{1/4} atoms in, one O_{1/4} above and one O_{1/4} below the mirror plane) was refined, too. This refinement was stable and converged to R values as low as in the average structure. As a result one obtains for the distance Ge—O1 172.4(4) pm and for the angle Ge—O1—Ge' 162(1)°. An analogous calculation for In₂Si₂O₇ yields for the distance Si-O1 161.6(3) pm and for the angle Si-O1-Si' 169(2)°. A recent discussion of a linear Si-O-Si bond is given in [2].

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal: colourless prism, size $0.11 \times 0.204 \times 0.39$ mm Wavelength: Mo K_{α} radiation (0.71073 Å) 187.49 cm Diffractometer, scan mode: Stoe IPDS, 240 exposures, $\Delta \phi = 1.5^{\circ}$ 60.98° $2\theta_{max}$: N(hkl)_{measured}, N(hkl)_{unique}: 2671, 426 Criterion for Iobs, N(hkl)gt: $I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}}), 418$ N(param)refined: Programs: SHELXL-93 [3], CIF2SX [4], PLATON [5]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in $Å^2$).

Atom	Site	x	у	z	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	U ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	U ₂₃
In(1)	4g	0	0.30714(3)	0	0.0034(2)	0.0049(2)	0.0048(2)	0	0.00045(9)	0
Ge(1)	4i	0.23254(5)	0	0.40752(7)	0.0047(2)	0.0054(3)	0.0033(2)	0	-0.0001(1)	0
O(1)	2c	0	0	1/2	0.012(2)	0.047(4)	0.056(4)	0	0.023(2)	0
O(2)	4i	0.4084(4)	0	0.7282(5)	0.012(1)	0.006(2)	0.005(1)	0	-0.0017(9)	0
O(3)	8 <i>j</i>	0.2391(3)	0.1658(3)	0.2121(4)	0.0062(7)	0.009(1)	0.0094(8)	0.0024(6)	0.0026(6)	0.0045(7)

^{*} Correspondence author (e-mail: wartchow@aca.uni-hannover.de)

Acknowledgment. Computing facilities of RRZN (Hannover) were used.

References

- 1. Patzke, G. R.; Wartchow, R.; Binnewies, M.: Refinement of the crystal structure of diindium disilicate, In₂Si₂O₇. Z. Kristallogr. NCS 215 (2000) 15-16 and the literature cited therein.
- 2. Haile, S. M.; Wuensch, B. J.: X-ray diffraction study of K₃NdSi₇O₁₇: a new framework silicate with a linear Si-O-Si bond. Acta Crystallogr. B56 (2000) 773-779.
- 3. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXL-93, a program for refining crystal structures. University of Göttingen, Germany1993.
- 4. Farrugia, L. J.: CIF2SX, a program to extract a SHELX-ins-file from a
- CIF, University of Glasgow. UK 1997.
 Spek A. L.: PLATON, an integrated tool for the analysis of the results of a single crystal structure determination. Acta. Crystallogr. A46 (1990) C-34.