# On the Crystal Structure of Potassium Trihydrogen Selenite, KH<sub>3</sub>(SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and its Relation to the Dielectric Properties

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An X-ray investigation of potassium trihydrogen selenite has been carried out at room temperature. The orthorhombic cell (space group Pbcn) with dimensions  $a\!=\!16.152$  Å,  $b\!=\!6.249$  Å,  $c\!=\!6.307$  Å contains four formula units. The structure was solved by Patterson and Fourier methods from 653 significant reflexions collected on an automatic diffractometer and corrected for absorption. Refinement of coordinates of all atoms and of anisotropic temperature factors for K, Se, and O was carried out by the method of least squares to a final R-value of 3.9 %.

The SeO<sub>3</sub> system has three different Se-O distances: 1.669 Å, 1.707 Å, and 1.730 Å. One hydrogen atom is probably statistically distributed with one half on each of two symmetry related sites. Dielectric anomalies at lower temperature are probably due to

an ordering of these hydrogen atoms.

K<sub>13</sub>(SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and other alkali selenites have been known since 1875. Pepinsky and Vedam <sup>2</sup> found in 1959 that LiH<sub>3</sub>(SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> showed ferroelectric activity and the structure of this compound as well as that of the sodium compound, also shown to be ferroelectric, was determined.<sup>2,3</sup> The properties of the cesium compound have also been investigated. No investigations of KH<sub>3</sub>(SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> had been reported till recently when an account of its dielectric anomalies and twin structure was published.<sup>5</sup> It appears from this that a phase-transformation takes place at -61.6°C, so the structure reported in this paper is that of the high-temperature form of  $KH_3(SeO_3)_2$ .

## **EXPERIMENTAL**

The crystals were prepared according to Ref. 1 from aqueous solutions of 0.02 mol The crystals were prepared according to Ref. 1 from aqueous solutions of 0.02 mol  $\kappa_2 \text{CO}_3$  and 0.08 mol SeO<sub>2</sub> mixed at room temperature and left to evaporate. Well shaped crystals developed, some of them very big. The selenium content was determined by chemical analysis: Found 53.90; calc. for  $\text{KH}_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2$ : 53.35.

The unit cell and space group were determined from Weissenberg and precession photographs using  $\text{Cu}K\alpha$  and  $\text{Mo}K\alpha$  radiations. Intensities were obtained from a crystal

Acta Chem. Scand. 23 (1969) No. 8

of dimensions  $0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.3$  mm³ on a linear diffractometer of the Arndt-Phillips type 7 with Mo-radiation. Balanced filters and pulse height discrimination were used. All reflexions in a hemisphere with  $\sin\theta/\lambda < 0.7$  were recorded giving four symmetry related measurements of each of the 940 independent structure factors. All reflexions for which  $F^2 < 2\sigma(F^2)$  were left out, leaving 653 significant reflexions. The data were corrected for absorption effects according to Wells.8 No correction for extinction was applied.

#### STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

The position of the selenium atom was found from the three dimensional Patterson function and a Fourier synthesis calculated with the signs from the selenium coordinates gave the positions of the oxygen and potassium atoms. The structure was refined by means of a full matrix least squares program, ORFLS.9 At a value of  $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o| = 0.10$  anisotropic temperature factor parameters were introduced, and the R-value dropped to 0.048. At this point a difference Fourier synthesis was calculated; this showed a small peak at a position 1 Å from an oxygen atom in the direction of another oxygen atom located only 2.6 Å from the first one. This was taken to be a hydrogen atom. Another hydrogen atom was expected between two oxygen atoms which are 2.57 Å apart and related by a twofold axis. A hydrogen bond of this length is not expected to be symmetrical, so one hydrogen atom is probably statistically distributed on two symmetry related positions approximately 1 Å from oxygen. Conclusive evidence for this could not be found in the difference map, but inclusion of both hydrogen atoms in the structure factor calculation brought the R-value down to 0.046 with improvement particularly of the reflexions with low  $\sin\theta$  values. The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms changed little when allowed to refine indicating that the positions of these atoms are probably correct. The final R-value was 0.039.

The function minimised in the least squares refinement is  $\sum w(|F_o|-|F_c|)^2 = \sum w \Delta^2$  where w is the weight given to each reflexion; this should be  $w=1/(\sigma(F))^2$ . The standard deviation  $\sigma(F^2)_{\text{count}}$  was found not to account for all errors but a term proportional to the intensity had to be added:  $\sigma(F^2) = \sigma(F^2)_{\text{count}} + A \cdot F^2$ ; the constant A (=0.045) was varied so that  $\sigma(F) = \sqrt{\sigma(F^2) + F^2} - F$  gave weights for which the average of  $w \cdot \Delta^2$  was nearly independent of the size of F.

### CRYSTAL DATA

Crystal system: orthorhombic. Unit cell:  $a=16.152\pm0.005$  Å,  $b=6.249\pm0.002$  Å,  $c=6.307\pm0.002$  Å. U=636.6 ų.

These lattice constants were obtained by least squares analysis of Guinier powder data. The errors are estimated standard deviations as given by this method. No measurement of the density was made, but a calculated density of  $3.05 \text{ g/cm}^3$  assuming Z=4 is in accordance with densities of most alkali selenites and selenates.

Systematic absences: hk0 for  $h+k \neq 2n$  0kl for  $k \neq 2n$ h0l for  $l \neq 2n$  Space group: Pbcn (No. 60).

Final atomic parameters are given in Table 1, bond lengths and angles in Table 2, and Table 3 is a list of observed and calculated structure factors. The scattering factors used were taken from *International Tables*, Vol. III, Table A for H, O, and K<sup>+</sup>, Table B for Se.

#### DISCUSSION

The structure contains only one sort of selenite ion, selenium occupying a general, 8-fold position. The formula of the anion can be written as  $H_{14}SeO_3^{-1}$ , one hydrogen atom being statistically distributed on two sym-

Table 1. Final atomic parameters. Coordinates with standard deviations  $\times 10^5$  in parentheses.

	$\boldsymbol{x}$	$\sigma x$	y	$\sigma y$	z	σz
Se	0.15153	(4)	0.18806	(9)	0.21329	(9)
K	0.50000	(0)	0.18848	(32)	0.25000	(0)
$O_1$	0.11114	( <b>26</b> )	0.38798	(67)	0.07151	(66)
0,	0.06727	(26)	0.11189	(70)	0.35833	(68)
O <sub>8</sub>	0.20691	(29)	0.32281	( <b>7</b> 5)	0.40645	(75)
$\mathbf{H}_{1}$	0.1830	(Š00)	0.4415	(1350)	0.4735	(1225)
$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{s}}$	0.0135	(1000)	0.1164	(2600)	0.2700	(2700)

Temperature factor parameters,  $u_{ii}$ , in  $Å^2 \times 10^{-4}$ .

	$u_{11}$	$\sigma u_{11}$	$u_{22}$	$\sigma u_{22}$	$u_{33}$	$\sigma u_{**}$	$u_{12}$	$\sigma u_{11}$	$u_{18}$	$\sigma u_{13}$	$u_{23}$	$\sigma u_{*s}$
Se	161	(3)	243	(3)	239	(3)	23	(2)	10	(2)	8	(2)
$\mathbf{K}$	256	(10)	284	(10)	246	(9)	0	(0)	48	(7)	0	(0)
$O_1$	245	(24)	299	(23)	268	(21)	24	(Ì9)	<b>77</b>	(18)	65	(17)
0,	<b>225</b>	(22)	390	(25)	235	(20)	-43	(19)	19	(17)	34	(18)
$O_2^3$	243	(23)	429	(27)	366	(25)	16	(21)	-130	(20)	-118	(22)

Table 2. Interatomic distances and angles. Standard deviations in parentheses.

	Å	$\rm \mathring{A} \times 10^{-8}$		Å		Å
$\begin{array}{l} \text{Se} - \text{O}_1 \\ \text{Se} - \text{O}_2 \\ \text{Se} - \text{O}_3 \\ \text{O}_2 - \text{H}_2 \\ \text{O}_3 - \text{H}_1 \end{array}$	1.669 1.707 1.730 1.032 0.937	(4) (4) (5) (165) (83)	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Se} - {\rm O_3}' \\ {\rm Se} - {\rm O_2} \\ {\rm Se} - {\rm O_3}'' \\ {\rm O_1} - {\rm O_3} \\ {\rm O_2} - {\rm O_2} \end{array}$	2.996 3.221 3.453 2.597 2.567	$ K-O_{1} $ $ K-O_{1} $ $ K-O_{1} $ $ K-O_{1} $	2.973 2.831 2.750 2.941
Angles			Degre	ees		
$O_1$ —Se—O $O_1$ —Se—O $O_2$ —Se—O <sub>2</sub> —H Se—O <sub>3</sub> —H	3 3		100.61 102.41 99.82 111.96 119.34	(.21) (.21) (.22)		

Acta Chem. Scand. 23 (1969) No. 8

Table 3. List of observed and calculated structure factors,  $10 \times \text{absolute scale}$ .

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Pole
R   R   R   R   R   R   R   R   R   R
572   222   3 - 440   5 - 350   6 - 360   6
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Feb
1950505050505050505050505050505050505050
Fig.
Part   100
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Mail
1 61898120150121600100380198986650141609000270341687661691808672358112568513191364117577458105623300091832227

metrical sites. Selenium is apex in a trigonal pyramid with Se—O bonds around 1.70 Å; this is significantly shorter than a pure Se—O  $\sigma$  bond which is 1.83 Å.<sup>10</sup>

Thus some degree of  $\pi$ -bonding involving the d-orbitals of Se is likely, as is also indicated by the fact that the angles at Se are significantly smaller (101°) than the tetrahedral angle. The three Se—O bonds differ in the following way: the oxygen atom which has no hydrogen attached to it forms the shortest Se-O bond, the oxygen atom with a hydrogen atom has the longest distance to selenium, and the third oxygen which has on average half a hydrogen atom has a Se—O distance which is nearly the mean of the two others. This again is easily explained by varying degrees of  $\pi$ -bonding depending on the ability of oxygen to supply electrons. The bond lengths found are within the range of Se—O bonds reported earlier, but most of these have big standard deviations.

Selenium has two more oxygen neighbours closer than the expected van der Waals distance of 3.40 Å, namely at 2.996 and 3.221 Å. The angles are such that the coordination round selenium could be described as a distorted octahedron of which one corner is unoccupied and two ligands are only weakly bound. In  $H_2SeO_3^{11}$  and  $SnCl_4, 2SeOCl_2^{10}$  all six positions of the octahedron are occupied, and also in the present compound a sixth ligand at a distance of 3.45 Å can be found in nearly the right direction as can be seen from Fig. 1; packing probably determines the lengths of these weak§bonds.

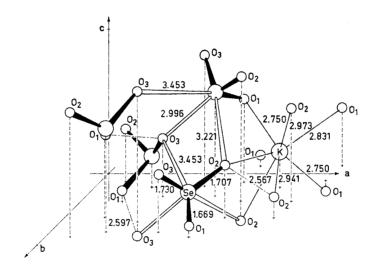


Fig. 1. Clinographic projection of part of the structure.

The ions are joined in two directions by fairly strong hydrogen bonds  $(O_1-O_3=2.597 \text{ Å}, O_2-O_2=2.567 \text{ Å})$  forming double sheets of selenite ions. Potassium is found on a twofold axis in the middle of such a double layer surrounded by eight oxygen atoms at distances from 2.75 to 2.97 Å. The coordination polyhedron around potassium is not simple.

The hydrogen bond  $O_2 \cdots H \cdots O_2$  is the most interesting point of the structure, since this is probably responsible for any electrical anomalies of the crystals. At room temperature the hydrogen atoms are almost certainly

Acta Chem. Scand. 23 (1969) No. 8

statistically distributed on two symmetrical sites. Shuvalov, Ivanov and Sitnik 5 report a change in dielectric properties at -61.6°C and they find indications that below this temperature the structure belongs to the space group P1. Apparently a twin-formation occurs at the phase transition. They are not able to detect any ferro- or antiferroelectric effect as found in all other alkali trihydrogen selenites. The transformation probably consists of an ordering of the hydrogen atoms within certain domains, neighbouring domains having hydrogens displaced in opposite directions giving rise to twinning; possible mechanical strains connected with this might prevent the reorientation of domains and thereby a ferroelectric effect. It may also be worth noticing that the length of the hydrogen bond is 2.567 Å whereas it is only 2.52 Å in the ferroelectric LiH<sub>3</sub>(SeO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. Reid <sup>12</sup> has given some potential energy curves for hydrogen atoms in hydrogen bonds of different lengths, and it appears that a high electrical energy is required to shift the hydrogen atom from one oxygen atom to the other if the bond is as long as this one, thus making the compound only pyroelectric. However, the low temperature phase may have a shorter  $O_2 \cdots H \cdots O_2$  bond than the one found at room temperature.

An ordering of the hydrogen atoms will probably give rise to a change of position of the selenium atoms in such a way that the Se-O<sub>1</sub> and Se-O<sub>3</sub> distances are retained. This means a shift mainly in the x-direction in agreement with the dielectric anomalies reported in Ref. 5.

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