

On the Crystal Structure of Potassium Trihydrogen Selenite, $\text{KH}_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2$, and its Relation to the Dielectric Properties

FREDE HANSEN, RITA GRØNBÆK HAZELL and
SVEND ERIK RASMUSSEN

Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Aarhus, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

An X-ray investigation of potassium trihydrogen selenite has been carried out at room temperature. The orthorhombic cell (space group *Pbcn*) with dimensions $a=16.152 \text{ \AA}$, $b=6.249 \text{ \AA}$, $c=6.307 \text{ \AA}$ 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_3 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.

$\text{KH}_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2$ and other alkali selenites have been known since 1875.¹ Pepinsky and Vedam² found in 1959 that $\text{LiH}_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2$ showed ferroelectric activity and the structure of this compound as well as that of the sodium compound, also shown to be ferroelectric, was determined.^{2,3} The properties of the cesium compound have also been investigated.⁴ No investigations of $\text{KH}_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2$ had been reported till recently when an account of its dielectric anomalies and twin structure was published.⁵ 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 $\text{KH}_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2$.

EXPERIMENTAL

The crystals were prepared according to Ref. 1 from aqueous solutions of 0.02 mol K_2CO_3 and 0.08 mol SeO_2 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:⁶ 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 $\text{CuK}\alpha$ and $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiations. Intensities were obtained from a crystal

of dimensions $0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.3$ mm³ on a linear diffractometer of the Arndt-Phillips type⁷ 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: $a = 16.152 \pm 0.005$ Å, $b = 6.249 \pm 0.002$ Å, $c = 6.307 \pm 0.002$ Å.
 $U = 636.6$ Å³.

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 g/cm³ 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⁺, 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 H₁₄SeO₃⁻⁴, one hydrogen atom being statistically distributed on two sym-

Table 1. Final atomic parameters. Coordinates with standard deviations × 10⁵ in parentheses.

	<i>x</i>	<i>σx</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>σy</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>σz</i>
Se	0.15153	(4)	0.18806	(9)	0.21329	(9)
K	0.50000	(0)	0.18848	(32)	0.25000	(0)
O ₁	0.11114	(26)	0.38798	(67)	0.07151	(66)
O ₂	0.06727	(26)	0.11189	(70)	0.35833	(68)
O ₃	0.20691	(29)	0.32281	(75)	0.40645	(75)
H ₁	0.1830	(500)	0.4415	(1350)	0.4735	(1225)
H ₂	0.0135	(1000)	0.1164	(2600)	0.2700	(2700)

Temperature factor parameters, *u*_{ij}, in Å² × 10⁻⁴.

	<i>u</i> ₁₁	<i>σu</i> ₁₁	<i>u</i> ₂₂	<i>σu</i> ₂₂	<i>u</i> ₃₃	<i>σu</i> ₃₃	<i>u</i> ₁₂	<i>σu</i> ₁₂	<i>u</i> ₁₃	<i>σu</i> ₁₃	<i>u</i> ₂₃	<i>σu</i> ₂₃
Se	161	(3)	243	(3)	239	(3)	23	(2)	10	(2)	8	(2)
K	256	(10)	284	(10)	246	(9)	0	(0)	48	(7)	0	(0)
O ₁	245	(24)	299	(23)	268	(21)	24	(19)	-77	(18)	65	(17)
O ₂	225	(22)	390	(25)	235	(20)	-43	(19)	19	(17)	34	(18)
O ₃	243	(23)	429	(27)	366	(25)	16	(21)	-130	(20)	-118	(22)

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

	Å	Å × 10 ⁻³	Å	Å
Se—O ₁	1.669	(4)	Se—O ₃ '	2.996
Se—O ₂	1.707	(4)	Se—O ₃	3.221
Se—O ₃	1.730	(5)	Se—O ₃ ''	3.453
O ₁ —H ₂	1.032	(165)	O ₁ —O ₃	2.597
O ₃ —H ₁	0.937	(83)	O ₂ —O ₃	2.567
			K—O ₂	2.973
			K—O ₁	2.831
			K—O ₃	2.750
			K—O ₂	2.941

Angles

Degrees

O ₁ —Se—O ₂	100.61	(.21)
O ₁ —Se—O ₃	102.41	(.21)
O ₂ —Se—O ₃	99.82	(.22)
Se—O ₂ —H	111.96	
Se—O ₃ —H	119.34	

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

h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}
4	0	0	1534	-1544	7	3	1	563	592	19	2	2	123	-125					
6	0	0	1727	1795	8	3	1	244	222	20	2	2	359	356					
6	0	0	594	593	9	3	1	453	-440	19	3	2	155	155					
10	0	0	940	-932	10	3	1	201	-205	2	3	2	529	531					
12	0	0	630	653	11	3	1	266	-310	3	3	2	1640	-1657					
14	0	0	1202	1234	12	3	1	251	-247	4	3	2	179	-172					
16	0	0	632	-691	13	3	1	300	300	5	3	2	252	-256					
20	0	0	604	655	15	3	1	104	-101	6	3	2	147	-143					
1	1	0	205	206	17	3	1	375	-367	7	3	2	720	722					
1	1	0	523	-530	0	4	1	1502	1606	8	3	2	430	447					
3	1	0	241	-247	1	4	1	403	475	9	3	2	845	-829					
3	1	0	321	344	2	4	1	31	-79	11	3	2	689	-665					
5	1	0	1042	-1039	3	4	1	85	89	12	3	2	308	-307					
11	1	0	440	-436	4	4	1	815	-826	13	3	2	561	568					
13	1	0	635	630	5	4	1	275	-263	14	3	2	227	226					
14	1	0	249	-256	6	4	1	1359	1365	15	3	2	294	-216					
0	0	2	1620	-2050	7	4	1	66	69	16	3	2	251	-234					
2	2	0	334	309	8	4	1	657	615	17	3	2	604	-603					
4	2	0	539	545	9	4	1	109	110	18	3	2	360	-366					
8	2	0	1440	-1437	10	4	1	1864	-1865	19	3	2	235	242					
8	2	0	442	-440	12	4	1	607	607	0	4	2	124	-117					
10	2	0	705	717	14	4	1	689	680	4	4	2	91	-107					
14	2	0	400	-400	15	4	1	223	234	5	4	2	180	-184					
15	2	0	776	-776	16	4	1	459	-449	6	4	2	165	-162					
16	2	0	518	531	19	4	1	177	-176	9	4	2	101	97					
20	2	0	542	-533	20	4	1	564	580	10	4	2	76	79					
1	3	0	430	-511	1	5	1	210	225	11	4	2	146	141					
3	3	0	1403	1579	2	5	1	103	99	1	5	2	244	-235					
3	3	0	454	-456	3	5	1	454	-457	2	5	2	631	-626					
5	3	0	1045	-1045	4	5	1	171	170	3	5	2	1057	-1057					
9	3	0	1360	1380	6	5	1	202	191	4	5	2	202	191					
13	3	0	795	799	8	5	1	120	109	6	5	2	180	173					
20	3	0	930	-930	10	5	1	240	231	7	5	2	240	-237					
13	3	0	262	261	11	5	1	252	-252	8	5	2	225	-235					
17	3	0	604	-709	13	5	1	131	199	9	5	2	695	-696					
18	3	0	247	-247	15	5	1	223	-223	11	5	2	470	-470					
0	4	0	479	-475	17	5	1	758	-740	13	5	2	300	292					
0	4	0	141	-147	1	6	1	254	-232	13	5	2	463	-472					
0	4	0	162	177	2	6	1	175	103	14	5	2	159	-174					
0	4	0	3	261	246	3	6	1	150	-841	15	5	2	173	-174				
1	5	0	364	366	4	6	1	303	315	17	5	2	491	532					
3	5	0	1280	-1311	5	6	1	199	179	17	5	2	641	-639					
3	5	0	309	304	6	6	1	140	160	18	5	2	180	-180					
7	5	0	823	904	6	6	1	317	-298	3	6	2	110	-110					
9	5	0	635	-642	10	6	1	353	354	4	6	2	322	320					
13	5	0	530	-521	12	6	1	221	-221	5	6	2	249	-235					
15	5	0	466	461	14	6	1	292	-293	6	6	2	509	-506					
15	5	0	333	-331	16	6	1	236	217	8	6	2	207	-263					
17	5	0	749	-719	1	7	1	169	-168	9	6	2	264	-192					
2	6	0	121	-178	3	7	1	79	74	2	7	2	339	370					
2	6	0	280	-270	7	7	1	397	-407	1	6	2	250	262					
6	6	0	633	-633	8	7	1	172	-176	12	6	2	205	-215					
8	6	0	245	226	14	7	1	100	409	13	6	2	315	-294					
10	6	0	368	-369	11	7	1	247	346	15	6	2	136	-104					
12	6	0	211	-159	12	7	1	215	165	17	6	2	210	-101					
14	6	0	410	420	13	7	1	121	117	17	6	2	121	117					
16	6	0	298	-284	3	0	2	463	-459	19	6	2	490	-205					
3	7	0	363	359	4	0	2	756	708	7	7	2	340	132					
3	7	0	194	-179	5	0	2	1051	-1034	8	7	2	220	-260					
9	7	0	179	198	6	0	2	101	100	1	8	2	900	900					
11	7	0	137	113	8	0	2	634	-620	4	8	2	239	-220					
0	8	0	594	-595	9	0	2	293	-299	6	0	2	411	418					
4	8	0	220	235	10	0	2	1232	1208	2	1	3	724	764					
6	8	0	533	-550	11	0	2	362	345	3	1	3	1237	-1277					
8	8	0	203	319	12	0	2	392	-481	7	1	3	757	-769					
1	1	1	1093	-1110	15	0	2	133	-106	5	1	3	302	-300					
2	1	1	309	-390	14	0	2	1017	-1014	6	1	3	693	-696					
2	1	1	2432	2634	15	0	2	321	-313	10	1	3	913	-917					
4	1	1	4	8	16	0	2	609	606	8	1	3	093	090					
5	1	1	468	503	17	0	2	266	274	9	1	3	1090	-1090					
5	1	1	869	781	19	0	2	205	245	11	1	3	630	-644					
9	1	1	991	-981	20	0	2	665	-677	12	1	3	556	-530					
9	1	1	463	-449	1	1	2	479	-445	13	1	3	636	642					
11	1	1	1312	1350	2	1	2	91	71	16	1	3	411	416					
11	1	1	982	930	3	1	2	909	908	15	1	3	343	-337					
13	1	1	890	-879	4	1	2	750	724	16	1	3	216	205					
13	1	1	244	-224	5	1	2	264	246	17	1	3	532	605					
15	1	1	272	245	7	1	2	332	-338	18	1	3	437	-446					
17	1	1	868	890	8	1	2	348	-356	19	1	3	72	155					
18	1	1	226	153	9	1	2	303	364	0	2	3	1879	1908					
19	1	1	410	-427	11	1	2	242	303	1	2	3	551	519					
0	2	1	1647	-1774	12	1	2	195	169	2	2	3	222	-220					
1	2	1	159	-205	13	1	2	247	-234	4	2	3	506	-529					
2	2	1	291	-277	14	1	2	156	-144	5	2	3	823	-840					
3	2	1	686	644	15	1	2	97	96	6	2	3	653	666					
4	2	1	655	650	16	1	2	133	-138	7	2	3	147	136					
5	2	1	347	339	17	1	2	302	208	8	2	3	396	310					
7	2	1	1195	-1188	18	1	2	203	228	9	2	3	534	546					
8	2	1	296	-310	19	1	2	170	-150	10	2	3	221	-211					
9	2	1	165	-137	1	2	2	276	292	11	2	3	248	-239					
10	2	1	1009	993	3	2	2	309	290	12	2	3	409	405					
11	2	1	126	111	4	2	2	635	-635	15	2	3	394	392					
12	2	1	646	-665	5	2	2	512	-515	16	2	3	274	-315					
13	2	1	126	100	6	2	2	1157	-1153	17	2	3	119	-200					
14	2	1	818	-797	7	2	2	184	-192	19	2	3	226	-229					
15	2	1	257	-291	8	2	2	310	498	20	2	3	370	349					
16	2	1	337	348	9	2	2	468	395	1	3	3	316	-326					
19	2	1	221	193	10	2	2	696	-682	2	3	3	460	-481					
20	2	1	443	-474	11	2	2	481	-474	3	3	3	560	579					
1	3	1	16	1	12	2	2	389	525	5	3	3	295	-299					
1	3	1	803	-810	14	2	2	387	564	7	3	3	111	147					
5	3	1	107	105	15	2	2	287	287	7	3	3	222	-229					
6	3	1	121	137	16	2	2	394	-307	8	3	3	234	-234					

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 σ bond which is 1.83 Å.¹⁰

Thus some degree of π -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 π -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 $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{SeOCl}_2$ 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.

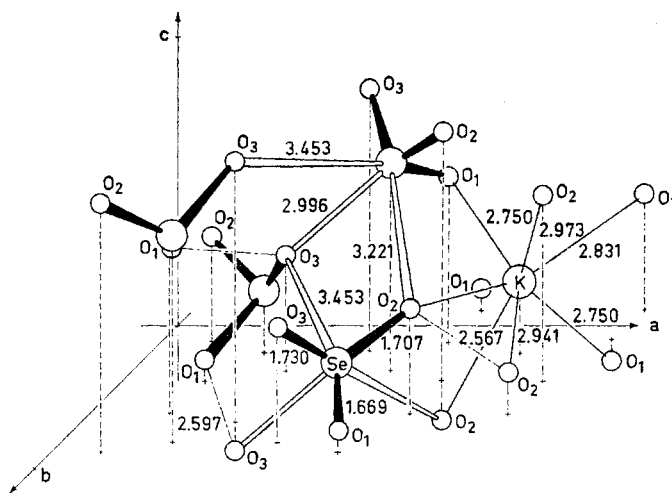


Fig. 1. Clinographic projection of part of the structure.

The ions are joined in two directions by fairly strong hydrogen bonds ($\text{O}_1-\text{O}_3=2.597$ Å, $\text{O}_2-\text{O}_2=2.567$ 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 $\text{O}_2 \cdots \text{H} \cdots \text{O}_2$ 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

statistically distributed on two symmetrical sites. Shuvalov, Ivanov and Sitnik⁵ 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 \AA whereas it is only 2.52 \AA in the ferroelectric $\text{LiH}_3(\text{SeO}_3)_2$. Reid¹² 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 $\text{O}_2 \cdots \text{H} \cdots \text{O}_2$ 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 $\text{Se}-\text{O}_1$ and $\text{Se}-\text{O}_3$ 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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