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Oxotellurates(IV) of Lanthanides: II. The Isotypic Series M_2 Te₅O₁₃ (M =Dy –Lu)

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For the shortly discovered formula type $M_2 \text{Te}_5 \text{O}_{13}$ (triclinic, $P\bar{1}$), the establishment of an isostructural series in the last third of the lanthanide family (M = Dy-Lu) was possible. The excessive formula unit TeO₂ additional to the well-known composition $M_2 \text{Te}_4 \text{O}_{11}$ (monoclinic, C2/c) leads to the slicing of the $[M_2\text{O}_{10}]^{14-}$ layers which are typical for the tellurium-oxide poorer compounds. By coupling together the bicapped trigonal prismatic (M1, CN = 8) and the pentagonal bipyramidal (M2, CN = 7) lanthanide-oxygen polyhedra *via* edges, $[M_4\text{O}_{20}]^{28-}$ bands are formed stretching along the *a* axis and piling up to a primitive rod-packing. The linkage of these bands occurs parallel to the (010) plane *via* Te3 as well as *via* Te4 parallel to (100). Besides the usual 3+1 coordination, two of the five crystallographically independent tellurium sites are coordinated regularly fourfold (d(Te - O) $\approx 186 - 213$ pm) and even 3+2-fold by oxygen atoms. The tellurium-oxygen polyhedra form corrugated layers running parallel to (101) which follow so close to each other that the tellurium-oxygen partial structure appears to be almost three-dimensional at a passing glance. As in M_2 Te₄O₁₁-type representatives, the non-bonding electron pair (*lone pair*) of each Te⁴⁺ cation shows stereochemical activity which always appears to flock together in large tellurium neighboured positions.

Key words: Lanthanides, Oxotellurates(IV), Crystal Structures