## $\zeta-\mathrm{Y}_{2}\left[\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}\right]$ : Ein neuer Strukturtyp in der Yttrialit-Reihe

## $\zeta-\mathrm{Y}_{2}\left[\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}\right]$ : A New Structure Type within the Yttrialite Series

Ingo Hartenbach, Steffen F. Meier und Thomas Schleid
Institut für Anorganische Chemie, Universität Stuttgart, Pfaffenwaldring 55, D-70569 Stuttgart
Sonderdruckanforderungen an Prof. Dr. Thomas Schleid. Fax: +49(0)711 / 685-64241.
E-mail: schleid@iac.uni-stuttgart.de
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During attempts of preparing yttrium oxotellurates(IV) using $\mathrm{Y}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{TeO}_{2}$ in $\mathrm{YCl}_{3}$ fluxes, the occasional reaction of these educts with the walls of the evacuated silica ampoules led to colourless, lath-shaped single crystals of $\mathrm{Y}_{2}\left[\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}\right]$ in the new $\zeta$-type structure as a minor by-product which was investigated by X-ray diffraction. The title compound crystallizes monoclinically in the space group $P 2_{1} / m\left(a=503.59(5), b=806.47(8), c=732.65(7) \mathrm{pm}, \beta=108.633(6)^{\circ}\right)$ with two formula units per unit cell. The crystallographically unique $\mathrm{Y}^{3+}$ cation is coordinated by seven oxygen atoms $(\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{O}=221-248 \mathrm{pm})$ arranged in the shape of a slightly distorted monocapped octahedron. The isolated oxodisilicate units $\left[\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}\right]^{6-}$ consist of two $\mathrm{Si}^{4+}$ cations and seven $\mathrm{O}^{2-}$ anions of which five are crystallographically independent. These pyroanions $(\mathrm{d}(\mathrm{Si}-\mathrm{O})=161-168 \mathrm{pm}, \varangle(\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Si}-\mathrm{O})=$ $\left.91-117^{\circ}, \varangle(\mathrm{Si}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Si})=156^{\circ}\right)$ exhibit an almost perfectly eclipsed conformation built of a horseshoeshaped backbone with the two silicon and three of the oxygen atoms situated on the mirror planes of the unit cell. The remaining four oxide anions complete this $\left[\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}\right]^{6-}$ entity of two vertex-sharing $\left[\mathrm{SiO}_{4}\right]^{4-}$ tetrahedra as terminal ligands for silicon. Assembled in planar layers parallel to $(-101)$, the $\left[\mathrm{Si}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{7}\right]^{6-}$ anions are packed with their wide basal faces of the tetrahedra pointing towards the small waist of the adjacent units and vice versa. The yttrium cations reside between these layers in order to interconnect them three-dimensionally.

