Antimony oxofluorides – a synthesis concept that yields phase pure samples and single crystals†

Sk Imran Ali and Mats Johnsson*

The single crystals of the new isostructural compounds Sb$_3$O$_4$F and Y$_{0.5}$Sb$_2.5$O$_4$F and the two previously known compounds M-SbOF and α-Sb$_2$O$_2$F$_5$ were successfully grown by a hydrothermal technique at 230 °C. The new compound Sb$_3$O$_4$F crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P2$_1$/c; a = 5.6107(5) Å, b = 4.6847(5) Å, c = 20.2256(18) Å, β = 94.145(8)°, z = 4. The replacing part of Sb with Y means a slight increase in the unit cell dimensions. The compounds M-SbOF and α-Sb$_2$O$_2$F$_5$ have not been grown as single crystals before and it can be concluded that hydrothermal synthesis has proved to be a suitable technique for growing single crystals of antimony oxofluorides because of the relatively low solubility of such compounds compared to other antimony oxohalides that most often have been synthesised at high temperatures by solid state reactions or gas–solid reactions.

Experimental

Single crystals of Sb$_2$O$_4$F, Y$_{0.5}$Sb$_2.5$O$_4$F, M-SbOF and α-Sb$_2$O$_2$F$_5$ were synthesized by a hydrothermal technique. The compounds were found during investigations of the Sb–O–F and Y–Sb–O–F systems. All compounds were found from experiments using autoclaves equipped with 18 mL Teflon liners heated to 230 °C at a rate of 1.6 °C min$^{-1}$. The plateau temperature was maintained for four days and thereafter the temperature was lowered to 30 °C with the same rate as the heating. As starting materials the following chemicals were used: Sb$_2$O$_3$ (99.97%, Sigma-Aldrich), SbF$_3$ (99.8%, Sigma-Aldrich) and YF$_3$ (99.97%, Sigma-Aldrich).

Sb$_3$O$_4$F crystals were obtained from a stoichiometric mixture of Sb$_2$O$_3$: SbF$_3$ = 4:1 in 1 mL deionized water. The starting amount was 1.00 mmol Sb$_2$O$_3$. The experiment yielded
phase pure colourless Sb$_3$O$_4$F crystals. Crystals of Y$_{0.5}$Sb$_{2.5}$O$_4$F and M-SbOF were found from a mixture of Sb$_2$O$_3$:YF$_3$ = 3:1 in 1 mL deionized water and some few droplets of HF. The synthesis product was a mixture of yellowish crystals (Y$_{0.5}$Sb$_{2.5}$O$_4$F) and transparent colourless crystals (M-SbOF). Phase pure M-SbOF was synthesized from a stoichiometric mixture of Sb$_2$O$_3$:SbF$_3$ = 1:1 in 1 mL deionized water, and α-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$ was obtained from an experiment starting with the same molar ratio Sb$_2$O$_3$:SbF$_3$ = 1:1, however in 1 mL deionized water plus some few droplets of HF. The weight in amounts is given in the ESL†.

Chemical compositions were obtained by EDS using a Hitachi M3000 Table top scanning electron microscope and a JEOL JSB-7000F. The EDS results for Y$_{0.5}$Sb$_{2.5}$O$_4$F are shown in the ESL†.

Single crystal X-ray data were collected using a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer equipped with a PHOTON 100 detector. Data integration, including the application of a correction for oblique incidence, was performed with the software package SAINT.† Absorption correction was applied by the computer program SADABS. The crystal structures were solved using the program Superflip and refined by using the program JANA2006. All atoms are refined with anisotropic temperature displacement parameters. Crystallographic data for all compounds are shown in Table 1.

Further details on the crystal structural investigations may be obtained from the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany (Fax: +49-7247-808-666; e-mail: crysdata@fiz-karlsruhe.de), on quoting the deposit numbers CSD-431207 for Sb$_3$O$_4$F, CSD-431208 for Y$_{0.5}$Sb$_{2.5}$O$_4$F, CSD-431209 for M-SbOF, and CSD-431210 for α-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$.

### Results and discussion

It was found to be possible to synthesize the compounds Sb$_3$O$_4$F, Y$_{0.5}$Sb$_{2.5}$O$_4$F, α-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$, and M-SbOF by hydrothermal synthesis. The two isostructural compounds Sb$_3$O$_4$F and Y$_{0.5}$Sb$_{2.5}$O$_4$F are new while α-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$ and M-SbOF are known for a long time. α-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$ in the form of powder has previously been synthesised by reacting SbF$_3$ and NH$_4$F in water at room temperature and M-SbOF has previously been synthesized as powder by solid state reactions in gold tubes at 220–260 °C.†

#### The crystal structure of Sb$_3$O$_4$F and Y$_{0.5}$Sb$_{2.5}$O$_4$F

The Sb$_3$O$_4$F crystal structure consists of three crystallographically independent Sb atoms having [Sb(1)O$_3$], [Sb(2)O$_3$F], and [Sb(3)O$_3$] trigonal pyramidal and see-saw co-ordinations, see Fig. 1. If bond distances on the wedge to be included in the

### Table 1 Crystallographic data for the four compounds investigated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sb$_3$O$_4$F</th>
<th>Y$<em>{0.5}$Sb$</em>{2.5}$O$_4$F</th>
<th>M-SbOF</th>
<th>α-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical formula</td>
<td>Sb$_3$O$_4$F</td>
<td>Y$<em>{0.5}$Sb$</em>{2.5}$O$_4$F</td>
<td>M-SbOF</td>
<td>α-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Formula weight/g mol$^{-1}$</td>
<td>448.24</td>
<td>432.12</td>
<td>156.75</td>
<td>492.24</td>
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<td>293</td>
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<td>Orthorhombic</td>
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<td>P2$_1$/c</td>
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<td>P2/c</td>
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<td>5.6107 (5)</td>
<td>5.6329 (3)</td>
<td>5.7505 (7)</td>
<td>5.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>b/Å</td>
<td>4.6847 (5)</td>
<td>4.7150 (3)</td>
<td>3.7505 (7)</td>
<td>5.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>c/Å</td>
<td>20.2256 (18)</td>
<td>20.3675 (12)</td>
<td>9.0530 (5)</td>
<td>10.2256 (18)</td>
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<tr>
<td>β°</td>
<td>94.145 (8)</td>
<td>94.304 (13)</td>
<td>107.865 (18)</td>
<td>107.865 (18)</td>
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<tr>
<td>V/Å$^3$</td>
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<td>539.4</td>
<td>799.8</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>0.4 × 0.4 × 0.2</td>
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<td>Radiation type</td>
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<td>9232/2499</td>
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<td>1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>(sinθ/λ)$_{max}$/Å$^{-1}$</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>R$<em>p$/wrR$</em>{p}$ [I &gt; 2σ(I)]</td>
<td>2.47/3.05</td>
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<td>2.85/2.78</td>
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<td>All reflections (%)</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.06</td>
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primary coordination sphere are also included we end up with [Sb(1)O₃⁺F⁺], [Sb(2)O₃⁺F⁺] and [Sb(3)O₃⁻] co-ordinations. The long Sb(1)–O(2) and Sb(2)–O(4) bond distances are 2.586(2) Å and 2.679(2) Å respectively and the long Sb(1)–F distance is 2.630(2) Å. The operative definition of the outer primary coordination sphere according to Brown suggests this to be 2.76 Å for Sb–O and 2.67 Å for Sb–F. The Sb–O bond distances of ∼2.0 Å in the [SbO₃] building blocks show very close proximity to the Sb–O distances in cubic Sb₂O₃, however the Sb–O–Sb angles differ slightly. The pairs of edge sharing [Sb(2)O₃F] polyhedra are further bridged by two corner sharing [Sb(1)O₃] units to make [Sb₂O₃F]ₙ chains extending along [100], see Fig. 2a. The [Sb(3)O₃] trigonal pyramids are corner sharing and make up [Sb(3)O₂]ₙ chains extending along [010], see Fig. 2b. The two chain systems connect via Sb(1)–O(4)–Sb(3)–O(3)–Sb(3)–O(4)–Sb(1) to make up the three dimensional framework of Sb₃O₄F where the F atoms protrude into cavities in the structure and are thus not participating in building the framework, see Fig. 2c and d.
Fig. 2c and d. The allocation of O and F was based on BVS calculations that show slight hyper-valence for Sb and O and hypo-valence for F indicating its more ionic nature (ESI†). It is not uncommon in oxohalides that halide ions show hypo-valence. The lone electron pairs, E, on the three crystallographically different Sb\(^{3+}\) ions are stereochemically active and occupy space in the crystal structure and thus become responsible for the open framework that can be seen in Fig. 2c and d. For Sb(1) and Sb(3) the lone-pairs take apex positions in \([\text{SbO}_3E]\) tetrahedra, and for Sb(2) it forms a \([\text{SbO}_3FE]\) trigonal bipyramid where E sits at one of the corners of the base plane of the pyramid. The lone-pairs on Sb\(^{3+}\) point into the voids (channels) of the crystal structure as the F-atoms.

A phase pure sample of Sb\(_3\)O\(_4\)F could be obtained from a stoichiometric ratio of the starting materials, see Fig. 3. Y\(_{0.5}\)Sb\(_{2.5}\)O\(_4\)F is isostructural to Sb\(_3\)O\(_4\)F and the presence of Y is responsible for the yellow colour as Sb\(_3\)O\(_4\)F is colourless. Y partly occupies all three Sb positions in the crystal structure. The insertion of Y is responsible for the 0.14 Å elongation of the c-axis and while the a- and b-axes are not significantly influenced. All Sb–O and Sb–F distances are slightly longer in Y\(_{0.5}\)Sb\(_{2.5}\)O\(_4\)F compared to those in Sb\(_3\)O\(_4\)F, see the ESI.† When synthesizing Y\(_{0.5}\)Sb\(_{2.5}\)O\(_4\)F the addition level of HF turned out to be very important in order to incorporate Y into the structure. Synthesis attempts were made with increased water content but it did not yield Y incorporated in Sb\(^{3+}\)–O–F compounds.

M-SbOF and α-Sb\(_3\)O\(_2\)F\(_5\)

The compounds α-Sb\(_3\)O\(_2\)F\(_5\) and M-SbOF were found while attempting to synthesize Y\(_{0.5}\)Sb\(_{2.5}\)O\(_4\)F. It was also possible to synthesize both phase pure α-Sb\(_3\)O\(_2\)F\(_5\) and M-SbOF from a mixture of SbF\(_3\) and Sb\(_2\)O\(_3\). The structure determination resulted in the same model as has previously been reported.\(^6,17\) However, the present data also allowed refining the ADPs, see Fig. 4a. The present model has a slightly smaller unit cell and small changes in bond distances compared to the older model. Bond-valence sum (BVS) calculations support that the valences are Sb\(^{3+}\), O\(^{2-}\) and F\(^-\) with slightly over-bonded antimony cations and oxygen anions and under-bonded fluorine atoms (see the ESI†).\(^22\) The compound M-SbOF has been described by Åström.\(^17\) The present structure determination also allows for anisotropic ADPs, see Fig. 4b.

Thermal gravimetry

The thermal decomposition of the compounds Sb\(_3\)O\(_4\)F, M-SbOF and α-Sb\(_3\)O\(_2\)F\(_5\) is shown in Fig. 5. Based on the weight changes the new compound Sb\(_3\)O\(_4\)F decomposes in two steps to first give off SbF\(_3\) (340–380 °C) and subsequently SbOF in the second step (450–550 °C), see reactions (1) and (2) below. Finally at 550–600 °C there is a slight weight increase when Sb\(_2\)O\(_3\) partly oxidizes to Sb\(_2\)O\(_5\), the latter step is in accordance with previous observations.\(^23\)

\[
\begin{align*}
4\text{Sb}_3\text{O}_4\text{F}(s) & \rightarrow 5\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3(s) + \text{L-SbOF}(s) + \text{SbF}_3(g) & (1) \\
5\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3(s) + \text{L-SbOF}(s) & \rightarrow 5\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_5(s) + \text{L-SbOF}(g) & (2) \\
\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3(s) + \text{O}_2(g) & \rightarrow \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_5(s) & (3)
\end{align*}
\]

The compound M-SbOF decomposes (250–500 °C) in one step (4) with subsequent oxidation according to step (3).

Fig. 3 Comparison of the measured powder X-ray diffractogram and the calculated pattern for Sb\(_3\)O\(_4\)F based on the single crystal X-ray determination of the crystal structure (\(R_p = 9.43\)).
The compound $\alpha$-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$ also decomposes (225–325 °C) in one step (5) with subsequent oxidation according to step (3).

$$3\alpha$-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$(s) $\rightarrow$ 2Sb$_2$O$_3$(s) + 5SbF$_3$(g) \tag{5}$$

It can be concluded that Sb$_3$O$_4$F is thermally more stable than M-SbOF and $\alpha$-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$.

Comparison with other Sb–O–X compounds

Most compounds in the system Sb$^{3+}$–O–X (X = F, Cl, Br, I) are layered e.g. Sb$_4$O$_5$(Cl, Br)$_2$, Sb$_5$O$_7$I, Sb$_8$O$_{11}$(Cl, Br, I)$_2$, Sb$_2$O$_5$I, SbOCl, and M-SbOF. Exceptions are Sb$_3$O$_4$I$_4$ that show ladders of [Sb$_3$O$_4$]$_n$ with I-atoms in between, the compounds $\alpha$-Sb$_3$O$_2$F$_5$, L-SbOF$_5$ and the present compound Sb$_3$O$_4$F that are 3D-frameworks. The compounds in the system Sb$^{3+}$–O–F have direct covalent bonds in between Sb$^{3+}$ and F while when the halide ion is one of Cl, Br or I there is a separation into an oxide part consisting of a Sb–O framework made
up of [SbO₃] and [SbO₄] building blocks and a halide part where those ions take the role of counter ions in the crystal structures. However, there is one exception, SbOCl, where there is covalent Sb³⁺–Cl bonds and trigonal pyramidal [SbO₂Cl] building blocks.

The oxohalides with the common formula Sb₃O₄X (X = Cl, I) have completely different crystal structures compared to the present compound Sb₃O₄F. Sb₃O₄Cl has a monoclinic structure that crystallizes in the space group P2₁/c.²⁵ It consists of [Sb₃O₄]n layers parallel to (100) with Cl atoms situated in between the layers, see Fig. 6a. BVS calculations show the ionic character of the Cl atoms (Vᵢ = 0.64). Sb₃O₄I exists in two similar forms; orthorhombic α-phase (space group Pbnm) and monoclinic β-phase (space group P2₁/c). The structures are composed of [Sb₂O₃] infinite Sb–O tubes along [100] separated by I atoms.⁴ The α-phase is shown in Fig. 6b. BVS calculation on I (Vᵢ = 0.80) reveals a more covalent character for I than for Cl. The main difference between Sb₃O₄F and the Cl- and I analogues is that F is incorporated in the Sb–O–F network while for the other two the oxide part and the halide part of the crystal structures are separated.

Conclusions

The single crystals of Sb₃O₄F, Y₀.₅Sb₂.₅O₄F and the two previously known Sb–O–F compounds, 3M-SbOF and α-Sb₂O₃F₅, were successfully synthesized by hydrothermal methods at 230 °C. Depending on subtle differences in the synthesis method the different compounds were obtained. An interesting outcome of the work is the incorporation of yttrium to form Y₀.₅Sb₂.₅O₄F causes an elongation of the unit cell parameters. The three crystallographically different Sb sites in the crystal structure are all partially occupied by Y. The compounds M-SbOF and α-Sb₂O₃F₅ were previously synthesized by solid state reactions and in this work it was shown that they can form also by hydrothermal reactions. Accurate crystal structures of both compounds were determined from the single-crystal X-ray diffraction data. With respect to the previous structure refinement against powder X-ray diffraction the principal difference is the present refinement of anisotropic ADPs in the present study.

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References