Synthesis and crystal structure of 2H—CuAlO₂

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Abstract. 2H-CuAlO₂ was obtained by reaction of Cu₂O and Al₂O₃ in a PbO flux. The crystal structure, which represents a 2H-stacking variant of the delafossite type of structure, was refined using single crystal X-ray diffractometer data ($P6_3/mmc$; a = 285,8(2), c = 1129,3(2) pm; Z = 2; R = 0,057; 122 independent observed reflexions).

Experimental

a) Preparation

Crystals of $2H - CuAlO_2$ were obtained in the form of hexagonal prisms or platelets by heating mixtures of Cu_2O , Al_2O_3 and PbO in the molar ratios 1.1:1:1 at $900^{\circ}C$ in an Al_2O_3 -crucible for 48-96 h. In the course of this treatment PbO had evaporated and black (deep red in very thin sections) crystals of $2H - CuAlO_2$ had formed. The excess of Cu_2O was removed by washing with dilute nitric acid, the remaining traces of PbO by treating with 2n-NaOH.

b) Crystal data, structure refinement

The crystal system and possible space groups were determined from rotation, Weissenberg and precession photographs, the unit cell parameters were refined from Guinier powder data (Cu K_{α_1} , internal standard: low-quartz): hexagonal, a=285.8(2), c=1129.3(2) pm, $P6_3/mmc$, $D_{\rm calc.}=5.09$ Mg/m³, Z=2. The intensities of 2790 reflexions were measured using an automated diffractometer (CAD 4) and graphite-monochromated Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (scan-width = $(1.3+0.35\tan\theta)^{\circ}$, horizontal detector aperture = $(1.3+1.0\tan\theta)^{\circ}$, scan mode = ω/θ). After averaging and applying LP-correction 122 unique structure factors remained for refinement. The final R-values are R=0.057 and $R_w=0.079$ with weights derived from counting statistics. The atomic parameters are given in Table 1.

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Table 1. Positional coordinates and anisotropic temperature factors of $2H-CuAlO_2$, the thermal parameters are of the form $T=\exp (-(B_{11}h^2\pm ...+B_{23}kl))$

Atom	x	y	z	B_{11}	B_{33}
Cu	1/3	2/3	1/4	0.020(2)	0.0004(1)
Al	0	0	0	0.004(5)	0.0004(1)
O	1/3	2/3	0.0859(6)	0.006(7)	0.0006(3)

Symmetry contraints: $B_{22} = B_{11}$, $B_{23} = B_{13} = O$, $B_{12} = B_{11}$

Table 2. Bond distances (pm) and angles (°) with e.s.d.'s

Cu-O	185.3(5)	(2×)	$O-Al-O^{I}$	180	
Al-O	191.4(3)	(6 ×)	$O-Al-O^{II}$	83.4(2)	
O-Cu-O	180°		$O - Al - O^{III}$	96.6(2)	

Symmetry-code: (I) -x, -y, -z; (II) -x, x, -z; (III) -y, -x, z

Powder data of 2H - CuAlO₂

hkl	$d_{ m obs.}$	$I_{ m obs.}$	hkl	$d_{ m obs.}$	$I_{ m obs.}$
002	5.651	1	006	1.8819	1
004	2.8241	3	105	1.6687	3
101	2.4186	10	106	1.4987	3
102	2.2659	5	008	1.4118	1
103	2.0678	1	107	1.3512	2

Discussion

2H-CuAlO₂ is isostructural with 2H-CuFeO₂, 2H-AgFeO₂ (Okomoto et al., 1972) and 2H-AgAlO₂ (Brachtel and Jansen, 1981) and is a stacking variant of R-CuAlO₂, delafossite type of structure, (Ishigawa et al., 1981). The oxygen atoms are stacked in the layer sequence ABBA...with Al in octahedral sites (AB) and Cu in linear coordination (BB). Bond distances and angles within the first coordination sphere of Al and Cu are given in Table 2.

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