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Dipotassium zinc tetraiodate(V) dihydrate

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 295 K; mean σ (Zn–O) = 0.005 Å; R factor = 0.019; wR factor = 0.055; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.6.

The title compound, $K_2Zn(IO_3)_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, contains two symmetry-independent K and I atoms. These atoms, as well as the Zn atom, are coordinated by shared O atoms and, moreover, the Zn atom is coordinated by two water molecules in *trans* positions. The K, Zn and water O atoms atoms are situated in special positions on twofold symmetry axes. The hydrogen atoms are involved in strong $O-H \cdot \cdot \cdot O$ hydrogen bonds and $O-H \cdot \cdot \cdot I$ interactions also occur. The crystals of the title compound are, in general, twinned, but the sample used for this experiment was free of twinning.

Related literature

Single crystals of KIO₃ grown from aqueous solution develop as domained crystals of poor quality but the quality of the crystals obtained can be affected by additional reagents such as HIO₃, see: Hamid (1974); Lü & Zhang (1987). For related structures, see Vinogradov *et al.* (1979); Maneva & Rabadjieva (1994); Juncheng *et al.* (2000); Lepeshkov *et al.* (1977); Lucas (1984). For hydrogen bonding, see: Desiraju & Steiner (1999). For a description of the Cambridge Structural Database, see: Allen (2002). For the PDF-2 Powder Diffraction Database, see: ICDD (2000) and for the Inorganic Crystal Structure Database, see: ICSD (2009). For the extinction correction, see: Becker & Coppens (1974).

Experimental

Crystal data $K_2Zn(IO_3)_4.2H_2O$ $M_r = 879.2$ Monoclinic, C2 a = 13.8044 (3) Å b = 7.7285 (2) Å c = 8.2860 (2) Å $\beta = 126.5726$ (13)°

 $V = 709.95 (3) Å^{3}$ Z = 2Mo Ka radiation $\mu = 11.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 295 K $0.17 \times 0.12 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$



Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector	
diffractometer	
Absorption correction: gaussian	
(Coppens, 1970)	
$T_{\min} = 0.241, \ T_{\max} = 0.581$	

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$	
$vR(F^2) = 0.055$	
S = 1.72	
639 reflections	
05 parameters	
restraints	

11909 measured reflections 1639 independent reflections 1595 reflections with $I > 3\sigma(I)$ $R_{\rm int} = 0.045$

Table 1Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots \mathbf{A}$
$O7-H107\cdots O4^{i}$	0.85 (9)	1.88 (10)	2.672 (6)	155 (5)
$O7-H1O7^{ii}\cdots O4^{iii}$	0.85 (9)	1.88 (10)	2.672 (6)	155 (5)
O8−H1 <i>O</i> 8···O3 ⁱⁱ	0.845 (16)	1.837 (16)	2.610 (4)	151 (4)
$O8-H1O8\cdots I1^{ii}$	0.845 (16)	2.96 (3)	3.4119 (10)	116 (3)
	1 1			1 1

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{1}{2}$, $y + \frac{1}{2}$, -z + 1; (ii) -x + 1, y, -z + 1; (iii) $x + \frac{1}{2}$, $y + \frac{1}{2}$, z.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 2000) and *HKL DENZO* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); cell refinement: *COLLECT* and *HKL DENZO* and *SCALEPACK*; data reduction: *COLLECT* and *HKL DENZO* and *SCALEPACK*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR97* (Altomare *et al.*, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *JANA2006* (Petříček *et al.*, 2006); molecular graphics: Spek (2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *JANA2006*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: FJ2279).

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S1. Comment

Motivation for the present structure determination was growth of single crystals of KIO₃ that develop as domained crystals of poor quality from the water solution only (Hamid, 1974; Lü & Zhang, 1987). However, quality of the obtained crystals can be affected by additional reagents, such as HIO₃ (Hamid, 1974; Lü & Zhang, 1987). The matter of interest was to find a suitable solution with other additives from which good-quality crystals of KIO₃ can be obtained.

In this case, the title structure has been grown as it is given in the preparative section.

The compound of the same chemical composition has already been synthesized (Maneva & Rabadjieva, 1994; Juncheng et al., 2000; Vinogradov et al., 1979) along with similar compounds with different central atoms instead of Zn: According to the powder diffraction experiments, Ni and Co analogoues are isostructural to Zn (Maneva & Rabadjieva, 1994). (However, the powder diffractograms have been given only for the Ni and Co compounds in the latter reference.) Juncheng et al. (2000) investigated thermodynamic properties of K₂ME(IO₃)₄.2H₂O where ME=Mg, Ni and Zn. Lepeshkov et al. (1977) studied the systems $Zn(IO_3)_2 - KIO_3 - H_2O$ as well as $Co(IO_3)_2 - KIO_3 - H_2O$ at 50°C. The d values of K₂Zn(IO₃)₄.2H₂O obtained from the powder diffraction experiment by Lepeshkov et al. (1977) - see also ICDD Card 31-1135, PDF-2 database, ICDD (2000) - fairly correspond to the intensive peaks, that have been calculated from the title structure (Spek, 2009). However, Lepeshkov et al. (1977) did not give any details about the conditions of the powder diffraction experiment. Lepeshkov et al. (1977) have shown that infrared spectra as well as thermal and differential thermal gravimetric analyses (TGA and DTA) of K₂Zn(IO₃)₄.2H₂O and K₂Co(IO₃)₄.2H₂O are similar. The latter authors concluded from the infrared spectra that water molecules as well as four iodates are involved in the coordination sphere of the respective central atoms Zn and Co. Vinogradov et al. (1979) further studied systems of ME(IO₃)₂ - KIO₃ - H₂O, where ME=Co, Mn and Zn. The latter authors confirmed and extended the former findings (Lepeshkov et al., 1977) that the central metal atoms (Co, Mn and Zn) are situated in an octahedron formed by the oxygens stemming from four $[IO_3]^-$ and two H₂O molecules.

However, the Inorganic Crystal Structure Database (ICSD, 2009) does not contain any structure of the composition given above. Nevertheless, the findings by Lepeshkov *et al.* (1977) as well as by Vinogradov *et al.* (1979) have been confirmed and precised in the present article: The environment of Zn in the title structure is formed by two pairs of symmetry independent iodate groups as well as two independent coordinated water molecules in *trans* positions.

There are several points of interest regarding the title structure. The primitive unit cell (p index) of the title structure can be obtained by the transformation from the centred C cell (C index) $[a_p,b_p,c_p] = [//0 - 1 0//1/2 - 1/2 0//1/2 - 1/2 1//][a_c,b_c,c_c]$. ($[a_p,b_p,c_p]$ and $[a_c,b_c,c_c]$ are the column matrices while //0 - 1 0//1/2 - 1/2 0//1/2 - 1/2 1// are the first, the second and the third row, respectively, of the 3×3 matrix.) The transformed unit cell parameters are equal to 7.7285 (2), 7.9103 (1), 7.9421 (3) Å, 63.0265 (25), 60.8856 (9), 60.7574 (13)°; V=354.978 (18) Å³.

Taking the metric of the unit cell into consideration there is no wonder that twinning has been observed in the title structure, either in the polarization microscope and by preliminary diffraction measurements of several samples that have shown rather broad peaks. However, it seems that the twinning is less severe in the title structure than in KIO₃. The single-domained crystals can be easily obtained mechanically. Observation of the crystals in the microscope did not show ferroelastic switching of the domains.

The volume of the primitive unit cell as well as lengths of the primitive unit cell axes of the title structure are comparable to those of KIO₃ that easily forms twins: 7.7436 (4), 7.7183 (4), 7.7328 (5) Å, 108.986 (4), 109.449 (4), 109.209 (5)°; V=359.11Å³ - Lucas (1984).

In the title structure, the I atoms are surrounded by a highly distorted oxygen environment, each I is bonded to three oxygens that are substantially closer. In the case of I1 the other three oxygens including the former ones form a distorted octahedron around I1 (Fig. 4) while in the case of I2 there are four more distant oxygens completing the coordination of the latter atom (Fig. 5). The environments of the iodines (Figs. 4 and 5) are rather similar to that in KIO₃ where are also 3 oxygens substantially closer to the central I atom with respect to the remaining three. Especially the coordination of I1 resembles that of I in KIO₃ where I is coordinated in a distorted octahedron (Lucas, 1984).

There are two strong hydrogen O—H…O bonds in the structure (Desiraju & Steiner, 1999) - see Tab. 1, Fig. 1. Moreover, there is also O-H…I interaction present in the structure (Tab. 1). Lepeshkov *et al.* (1977) report that dehydration takes place at 210°C, *i.e.* at quite a high temperature. Various sections from the title structure are depicted in Figs 1-5.

S2. Experimental

The title structure has been prepared by adding to 0.93 g of dissolved KIO_3 in 20 ml of water of 0.4 g of KCl and 0.364 g of $ZnCl_2$. The solution was heated up to 60 °C while adding water to 300 ml. A very fine precipitate has developed that did not dissolve completely. Fragile prism-like colourless crystals with length of several tenths of mm have developed in the course of three months. The crystals were twinned by a domain boundary perpendicular to the longer axis of the prism. The crystals that served for the measurement could be easily separated mechanically. However, these parts in some cases were not single-domained crystals. There seem to be other domain states as indicated measurement of several samples.

S3. Refinement

The water hydrogens have been detected in the difference electron density maps. It should be noted that they were observed with difficulties since close to O7 and O8 there have been other higher maxima situated precisely on the two-fold axis. The restraints were taken from the search in the Cambridge Structural Database (Allen, 2002). The search in the Database referred to the O—H distances and the angle H—O—H of the coordinated water molecules on Zn. The Database provided 1000 hits. The restrained values were: Zn—O—H = 125.50 (1)° and O—H = 0.845 (1) Å. The used constraints: $U_{iso}(H)=1.5U_{eq}O$. Moreover, because of the space group C2 the *y*-coordinate of I1 has been fixed.



View of the environment of Zn atoms (Spek, 2009) with omission of the K atoms. The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. The hydrogen bonds are indicated by the dashed lines. The arrows depict two-fold axes. Symmetry code: (i) -x + 1/2, y + 1/2, -z + 1; (ii) -x + 1, y, -z + 1; (iii) -x + 3/2, y + 1/2, -z + 1.



View of of the environment of K1 atom (Spek, 2009). The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. Symmetry code: as above and (iv) -x + 3/2, y - 1/2, -z + 1; (v) x - 1/2, y - 1/2, z - 1; (vi) x, y, z - 1; (vii) x + 1/2, y - 1/2, z; (viii) -x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z.



View of of the environment of K2 atom (Spek, 2009). The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. Symmetry code: as above and (ix) x - 1/2, y + 1/2, z - 1.



View of of the environment of I1 atom (Spek, 2009). The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. Symmetry code: as above and (x) -x + 1, y, -z + 2; (xi) -x + 3/2, y + 1/2, -z + 2; (xii) -x + 3/2, y - 1/2, -z + 2.



View of of the environment of I2 atom (Spek, 2009). The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. Symmetry code: as above and (xiii) -x + 1/2, y - 1/2, -z + 1.

dipotassium zinc tetraiodate(V) dihydrate

Crystal data	
K ₂ Zn(IO ₃) ₄ ·2H ₂ O $M_r = 879.2$ Monoclinic, C2 Hall symbol: C 2y a = 13.8044 (3) Å b = 7.7285 (2) Å c = 8.2860 (2) Å $\beta = 126.5726$ (13)° V = 709.95 (3) Å ³ Z = 2	F(000) = 792 $D_x = 4.112 (1) \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K\alpha radiation, $\lambda = 0.71069 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 8075 reflections $\theta = 2.9-27.5^{\circ}$ $\mu = 11.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 295 K Prism, colourless $0.17 \times 0.12 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$
Data collection	
Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer Radiation source: X-ray tube Graphite monochromator Detector resolution: 9.091 pixels mm ⁻¹ φ and ω scans	Absorption correction: gaussian (Coppens, 1970) $T_{min} = 0.241, T_{max} = 0.581$ 11909 measured reflections 1639 independent reflections 1595 reflections with $I > 3\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.045$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^{\circ}, \ \theta_{\text{min}} = 3.1^{\circ}$	$k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
$h = -17 \rightarrow 17$	$l = -10 \rightarrow 10$
Refinement	
Refinement on F^2	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$	and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.055$	Weighting scheme based on measured s.u.'s $w =$
S = 1.72	$1/(\sigma^2(I) + 0.0004I^2)$
1639 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.040$
105 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.60 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
4 restraints	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.61 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
3 constraints	Extinction correction: B-C type 1 Lorentzian
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant	isotropic (Becker & Coppens, 1974)
direct methods	Extinction coefficient: 1040 (40)
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 761 Friedel
map	pairs
Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map	Absolute structure parameter: -0.01 (3)

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters $(Å^2)$

	x	У	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$	
K1	0.5	0.0000 (3)	0	0.0217 (9)	
K2	0.5	0.5290 (3)	0	0.0239 (10)	
I1	0.73832 (3)	0.270215	0.98624 (4)	0.01481 (16)	
I2	0.27889 (3)	0.28124 (7)	0.51786 (4)	0.01419 (16)	
Zn	0.5	0.45608 (17)	0.5	0.0173 (4)	
01	0.8188 (3)	0.2594 (6)	0.8770 (5)	0.0199 (17)	
O2	0.3446 (3)	0.2678 (6)	0.7822 (5)	0.0230 (16)	
O3	0.6415 (4)	0.0814 (5)	0.8708 (5)	0.0220 (19)	
04	0.1355 (4)	0.3798 (5)	0.4160 (6)	0.023 (2)	
05	0.3581 (3)	0.4756 (5)	0.5308 (5)	0.0201 (18)	
O6	0.6246 (4)	0.4346 (5)	0.8313 (5)	0.0207 (18)	
O7	0.5	0.7158 (7)	0.5	0.039 (4)	
08	0.5	0.1904 (7)	0.5	0.033 (3)	
H1O8	0.471 (6)	0.1269 (7)	0.3979 (19)	0.05*	
H1O7	0.478 (7)	0.7793 (7)	0.556 (10)	0.0591*	

Atomic displacement parameters (\mathring{A}^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
K1	0.0231 (11)	0.0199 (9)	0.0240 (8)	0	0.0151 (8)	0
K2	0.0164 (10)	0.0199 (9)	0.0345 (10)	0	0.0148 (9)	0
I1	0.01408 (17)	0.0169 (2)	0.01324 (16)	0.0000(2)	0.00804 (13)	0.00000 (15)
I2	0.01437 (18)	0.01408 (19)	0.01467 (16)	0.00005 (19)	0.00895 (13)	0.00057 (14)
Zn	0.0182 (5)	0.0151 (4)	0.0223 (4)	0	0.0142 (4)	0
O1	0.0197 (17)	0.0216 (19)	0.0229 (17)	0.0030 (18)	0.0152 (15)	0.0003 (16)
O2	0.0221 (18)	0.0275 (19)	0.0177 (16)	-0.005 (2)	0.0111 (14)	-0.0010 (18)
O3	0.022 (2)	0.0181 (18)	0.0195 (18)	0.0001 (17)	0.0090 (18)	0.0001 (15)
O4	0.017 (2)	0.024 (2)	0.031 (2)	0.0035 (15)	0.0160 (18)	0.0061 (15)
05	0.0208 (19)	0.0138 (18)	0.0319 (19)	-0.0002 (15)	0.0191 (17)	-0.0002 (15)

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06	0.017 (2)	0.0214 (19)	0.0191 (17)	0.0056 (17)	0.0080 (16)	0.0004 (15)
O7	0.052 (4)	0.017 (3)	0.082 (5)	0	0.058 (4)	0
08	0.041 (4)	0.016 (3)	0.024 (3)	0	0.009 (3)	0

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

K1-01 ⁱ	2.778 (4)	I1—O6	1.823 (4)
K1—O1 ⁱⁱ	2.778 (4)	I1—O6 ^{xi}	3.031 (4)
K1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.744 (4)	I2—O1 ^{iv}	2.701 (4)
K1—O2 ^{iv}	2.744 (4)	I2—O2	1.807 (4)
K1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.802 (6)	I2—O4	1.795 (5)
K1—O3 ^{iv}	2.802 (6)	I2—O4 ^{xii}	3.248 (4)
K1—O4 ^v	2.925 (4)	I2—O5	1.823 (4)
K1—O4 ^{vi}	2.925 (4)	I2—O5 ^{xii}	2.900 (4)
K2—O1 ^{vii}	2.726 (4)	I2—O8	3.2202 (13)
K2—O1 ^{viii}	2.726 (4)	Zn—O5	2.126 (6)
K2—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.706 (4)	Zn—O5 ^{iv}	2.126 (6)
K2—O2 ^{iv}	2.706 (4)	Zn—O6	2.212 (3)
K2—O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.170 (4)	Zn—O6 ^{iv}	2.212 (3)
K2—O5 ^{iv}	3.170 (4)	Zn—O7	2.007 (6)
K2—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.883 (6)	Zn—O8	2.053 (6)
K2—O6 ^{iv}	2.883 (6)	O7—H107	0.85 (9)
I1—O1	1.805 (5)	O7—H1o7 ^{iv}	0.85 (9)
I1—O2 ^{ix}	2.758 (5)	O8—H108	0.845 (16)
I1—O3	1.818 (4)	O8—H108 ^{iv}	0.845 (16)
I1—O3 ^x	2.756 (4)		
H107—O7—H107 ^{iv}	109 (6)	$O5$ — Zn — $O5^{iv}$	171.86 (15)
H108—O8—H108 ^{iv}	109.0 (13)	O5—Zn—O6	86.97 (18)
O1 ⁱ —K1—O1 ⁱⁱ	95.96 (14)	$O5$ — Zn — $O6^{iv}$	93.64 (18)
$O1^{i}$ —K1— $O2^{iii}$	94.78 (12)	O5—Zn—O7	85.93 (10)
$O1^{i}$ —K1— $O2^{iv}$	157.90 (15)	O5—Zn—O8	94.07 (10)
O1 ⁱ —K1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	133.68 (13)	$O5^{iv}$ —Zn—O6	93.64 (18)
O1 ⁱ —K1—O3 ^{iv}	67.05 (13)	$O5^{iv}$ —Zn— $O6^{iv}$	86.97 (18)
$O1^{i}$ —K1— $O4^{v}$	91.35 (12)	$O5^{iv}$ —Zn—O7	85.93 (10)
$O1^{i}$ —K1— $O4^{vi}$	63.35 (14)	$O5^{iv}$ —Zn—O8	94.07 (10)
$O1^{ii}$ —K1— $O2^{iii}$	157.90 (15)	O6—Zn—O6 ^{iv}	171.39 (16)
$O1^{ii}$ —K1— $O2^{iv}$	94.78 (12)	O6—Zn—O7	94.30 (11)
O1 ⁱⁱ —K1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	67.05 (13)	O6—Zn—O8	85.70 (11)
$O1^{ii}$ —K1— $O3^{iv}$	133.68 (13)	$O6^{iv}$ —Zn—O7	94.30 (11)
$O1^{ii}$ —K1— $O4^{v}$	63.35 (14)	$O6^{iv}$ —Zn—O8	85.70 (11)
$O1^{ii}$ —K1— $O4^{vi}$	91.35 (12)	O7—Zn—O8	180
$O2^{iii}$ —K1— $O2^{iv}$	82.07 (13)	O1—I1—O2 ^{ix}	169.37 (11)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —K1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	91.68 (14)	O1—I1—O3	100.2 (2)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —K1—O3 ^{iv}	68.40 (13)	O1—I1—O3 ^x	82.15 (18)
$O2^{iii}$ —K1—O4 ^v	135.62 (14)	O1—I1—O6	102.0 (2)
$O2^{iii}$ —K1—O4 ^{vi}	76.36 (11)	O1—I1—O6 ^{xi}	79.79 (17)
Ω^{2iv} K1 Ω^{3ii}	68.40 (13)	01—11—08	81.25 (8)

O2 ^{iv} —K1—O3 ^{iv}	91.68 (14)	O2 ^{ix} —I1—O3	83.2 (2)
$O2^{iv}$ —K1— $O4^{v}$	76.36 (11)	$O2^{ix}$ —I1— $O3^{x}$	95.72 (15)
$O2^{iv}$ —K1—O4 ^{vi}	135.62 (14)	O2 ^{ix} —I1—O6	87.4 (2)
O3 ⁱⁱⁱ —K1—O3 ^{iv}	154.04 (14)	$O2^{ix}$ I1 $- O6^{xi}$	92.39 (14)
O3 ⁱⁱⁱ —K1—O4 ^v	114.81 (13)	O2 ^{ix} —I1—O8	108.21 (6)
O3 ⁱⁱⁱ —K1—O4 ^{vi}	73.91 (13)	O3—I1—O3 ^x	172.60 (14)
$O3^{iv}$ —K1— $O4^{v}$	73.91 (13)	O3—I1—O6	97.71 (16)
O3 ^{iv} —K1—O4 ^{vi}	114.81 (13)	O3—I1—O6 ^{xi}	67.69 (14)
$O4^v$ — $K1$ — $O4^{vi}$	142.99 (13)	O3—I1—O8	49.04 (14)
O1 ^{vii} —K2—O1 ^{viii}	98.42 (15)	O3 ^x —I1—O6	74.92 (14)
O1 ^{vii} —K2—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	92.96 (12)	$O3^{x}$ —I1— $O6^{xi}$	119.70 (10)
$O1^{vii}$ —K2— $O2^{iv}$	157.39 (15)	O3 ^x —I1—O8	125.11 (11)
O1 ^{vii} —K2—O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	82.40 (11)	O6—I1—O6 ^{xi}	165.29 (13)
$O1^{vii}$ —K2— $O5^{iv}$	107.60 (12)	O6—I1—O8	58.30 (14)
O1 ^{vii} —K2—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	131.60 (13)	O6 ^{xi} —I1—O8	108.09 (11)
O1 ^{vii} —K2—O6 ^{iv}	70.54 (13)	O1 ^{iv} —I2—O2	173.13 (18)
O1 ^{viii} —K2—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	157.39 (15)	O1 ^{iv} —I2—O4	80.92 (18)
$O1^{viii}$ —K2— $O2^{iv}$	92.96 (12)	$O1^{iv}$ —I2—O4 ^{xii}	90.78 (12)
O1 ^{viii} —K2—O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	107.60 (12)	O1 ^{iv} —I2—O5	88.38 (16)
$O1^{viii}$ —K2— $O5^{iv}$	82.40 (11)	$O1^{iv}$ —I2— $O5^{xii}$	88.12 (13)
O1 ^{viii} —K2—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	70.54 (13)	O1 ^{iv} —I2—O8	74.54 (9)
$O1^{viii}$ —K2— $O6^{iv}$	131.60 (13)	O2—I2—O4	102.2 (2)
$O2^{iii}$ —K2— $O2^{iv}$	83.50 (13)	O2—I2—O4 ^{xii}	82.61 (17)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —K2—O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	54.54 (12)	O2—I2—O5	97.22 (19)
$O2^{iii}$ —K2— $O5^{iv}$	112.69 (13)	O2—I2—O5 ^{xii}	86.36 (17)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —K2—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	87.30 (14)	O2—I2—O8	103.80 (15)
$O2^{iii}$ —K2— $O6^{iv}$	70.70 (13)	O4—I2—O4 ^{xii}	132.34 (15)
O2 ^{iv} —K2—O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	112.69 (13)	O4—I2—O5	97.63 (19)
$O2^{iv}$ —K2—O5 ^{iv}	54.54 (12)	O4—I2—O5 ^{xii}	80.51 (16)
O2 ^{iv} —K2—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	70.70 (13)	O4—I2—O8	151.77 (18)
$O2^{iv}$ —K2— $O6^{iv}$	87.30 (14)	O4 ^{xii} —I2—O5	129.17 (17)
$O5^{iii}$ —K2— $O5^{iv}$	165.03 (13)	O4 ^{xii} —I2—O5 ^{xii}	52.21 (12)
O5 ⁱⁱⁱ —K2—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	58.89 (11)	O4 ^{xii} —I2—O8	62.61 (14)
$O5^{iii}$ —K2— $O6^{iv}$	116.79 (11)	O5—I2—O5 ^{xii}	176.26 (13)
O5 ^{iv} —K2—O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	116.79 (11)	05—12—08	68.31 (19)
$O5^{iv}$ —K2— $O6^{iv}$	58.89 (11)	O5 ^{xii} —I2—O8	111.94 (14)
O6 ⁱⁱⁱ —K2—O6 ^{iv}	150.67 (15)		

Symmetry codes: (i) *x*-1/2, *y*-1/2, *z*-1; (ii) -*x*+3/2, *y*-1/2, -*z*+1; (iii) *x*, *y*, *z*-1; (iv) -*x*+1, *y*, -*z*+1; (v) *x*+1/2, *y*-1/2, *z*; (vi) -*x*+1/2, *y*-1/2, -*z*; (vii) *x*-1/2, *y*+1/2, *z*-1; (viii) -*x*+3/2, *y*+1/2, -*z*+1; (ix) -*x*+1, *y*, -*z*+2; (x) -*x*+3/2, *y*+1/2, -*z*+2; (xi) -*x*+1/2, *y*-1/2, -*z*+1.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>	D—H	H···A	D····A	D—H···A
07—H1 <i>0</i> 7····O4 ^{xiii}	0.85 (9)	1.88 (10)	2.672 (6)	155 (5)
$O7$ —H1 $O7^{iv}$ ····O4 ^{xiv}	0.85 (9)	1.88 (10)	2.672 (6)	155 (5)

			supporting information		
O8—H1 <i>O</i> 8····O3 ^{iv}	0.845 (16)	1.837 (16)	2.610 (4)	151 (4)	
O8—H1 <i>O</i> 8····I1 ^{iv}	0.845 (16)	2.96 (3)	3.4119 (10)	116 (3)	

Symmetry codes: (iv) -*x*+1, *y*, -*z*+1; (xiii) -*x*+1/2, *y*+1/2, -*z*+1; (xiv) *x*+1/2, *y*+1/2, *z*.