

Crystal structure of the solid solution $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$

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Received 5 December 2016

Accepted 2 February 2017

 Edited by M. Weil, Vienna University of
 Technology, Austria

Keywords: crystal structure; borate; sponta-
 neous nucleation; solid solution.

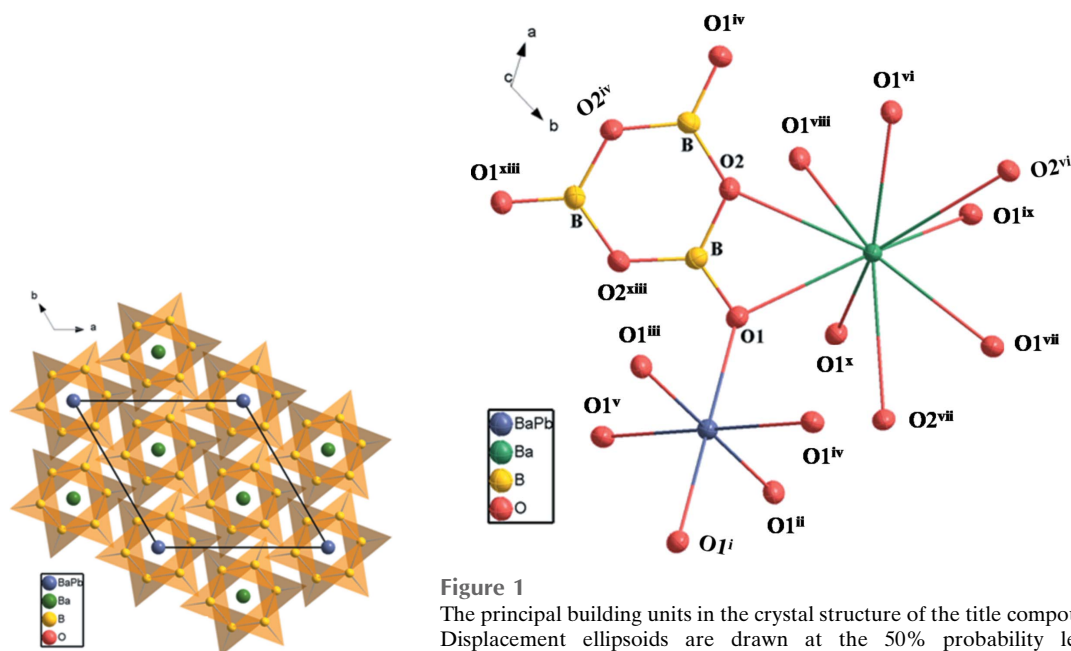
CCDC reference: 1530747

Supporting information: this article has
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Single crystals of lead barium borate, $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$, octabarium lead(II) hexakis(triborate), have been obtained by spontaneous nucleation from a high-temperature melt. Its three-dimensional structure is constructed on the basis of a BaO_9 polyhedron, a $(\text{Pb}/\text{Ba})\text{O}_6$ octahedron (occupancy ratio $\text{Pb}:\text{Ba} = 0.216:0.784$) and a condensed B_3O_6 ring anion. In the crystal, the planar B_3O_6 anions are stacked in an alternating fashion with Ba and (Pb/Ba) atoms along [001]. A comparison is made with the structures of related solid solutions in the system Ba/Pb/B/O.

1. Chemical context

The study of inorganic borates is motivated by their possible non-linear optical properties, transparency in a wide range of wavelengths, high laser-damage tolerance, piezoelectricity and luminescent and other useful properties for technical applications of the respective compounds. For example, $\beta\text{-BaB}_2\text{O}_4$ (Chen *et al.*, 1985), LiB_3O_5 (Chen *et al.*, 1989), CsB_3O_5 (Sasaki *et al.*, 2000), $\text{Sr}_2\text{Be}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$ (Chen *et al.*, 1995), $\text{K}_5\text{Ba}_{10}(\text{BO}_3)_8\text{F}$ (Liu *et al.*, 2016), PbB_4O_7 (Bartwal *et al.*, 2001), $\text{Pb}_2\text{B}_5\text{O}_9\text{X}$ ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) (Huang *et al.*, 2010) or $\text{Ba}_3\text{Sr}_4(\text{BO}_3)_3\text{F}_5$ (Zhang *et al.*, 2009) have been studied because of their second-order


Figure 1

The principal building units in the crystal structure of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y, -z$; (ii) $-y, x - y, z$; (iii) $y, -x + y, -z$; (iv) $x - y, x, -z$; (v) $-x + y, -x, z$; (vi) $-y + 1, x - y, z$; (vii) $-x + y + 1, -x + 1, z$; (viii) $y + \frac{2}{3}, -x + y + \frac{1}{3}, -z + \frac{1}{3}$; (ix) $x - y + \frac{2}{3}, x + \frac{1}{3}, -z + \frac{1}{3}$; (x) $-x + \frac{2}{3}, -y + \frac{1}{3}, -z + \frac{1}{3}$; (xiii) $-y, x - y - 1, z$; (xiv) $-x + y + 1, -x, z$.]

non-linear optical behavior. Among inorganic borates synthesized and characterized over the past decades, some lead(II) borates show comprehensive applications. These features are associated with the highly asymmetric stereochemistry typical for a lead(II) atom due to the stereoactivity of the $6s^2$ lone pair (Zhang *et al.*, 2016; Mutailipu *et al.*, 2016). Accordingly, numerous studies have been devoted to this family of compounds. Some lead borates are particularly attractive because of their high second-harmonic generation (SHG) response (Wu *et al.*, 2012; Dong *et al.*, 2015; Jing *et al.*, 2015) or large birefringence (Liu *et al.*, 2015).

In this communication, we report on the synthesis and crystal structure of the solid solution $Ba_{8.35}Pb_{0.65}(B_3O_6)_6$.

2. Structural commentary

The crystal structure of $Ba_{8.35}Pb_{0.65}(B_3O_6)_6$ is based on a Ba_2O_9 polyhedron, a $(Pb/Ba)O_6$ polyhedron and a condensed B_3O_6 anion, as shown in Fig. 1. The planar B_3O_6 anions (point group symmetry 3_2) are isolated from each other and distributed layer upon layer perpendicular to $[001]$. The occupationally disordered $(Pb/Ba)1$ site (occupancy ratio $Pb:Ba = 0.216:0.784$) and the Ba_2 site are located alternately between the B_3O_6 sheets in $(Pb/Ba)1$ and Ba_2 layers, as shown in Fig. 2a. The B atom is bound to one $O1$ atom and two $O2$ atoms to form a BO_3 triangle. Three BO_3 triangles are condensed through vertex-sharing to build a planar and cyclic B_3O_6 unit. The B–O bond lengths vary from 1.318 (5) to

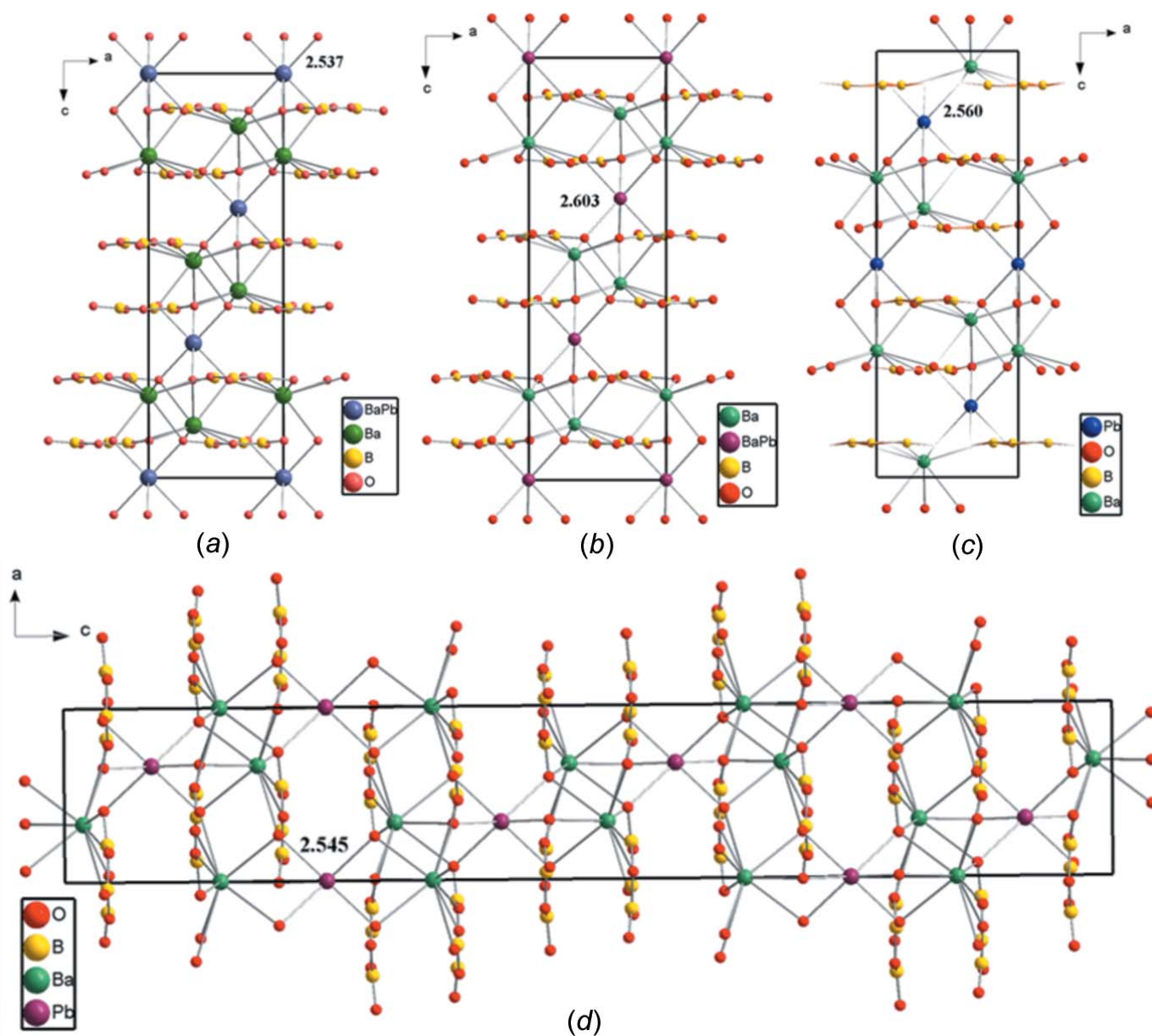


Figure 2
The crystal structures of related solid solutions in the system Ba/Pb/B/O viewed down $[010]$: (a) $Ba_{8.35}Pb_{0.65}(B_3O_6)_6$; (b) $Ba_{7.87}Pb_{1.13}(B_3O_6)_6$ (Wu *et al.*, 2012); (c) $Ba_2Pb(B_3O_6)_2$ (Li *et al.*, 2014); (d) $Ba_2Pb(B_3O_6)_2$ (Tang *et al.*, 2015). The numbers indicate the bond lengths (Å) of the PbO_6 or $(Ba/Pb)O_6$ octahedra.

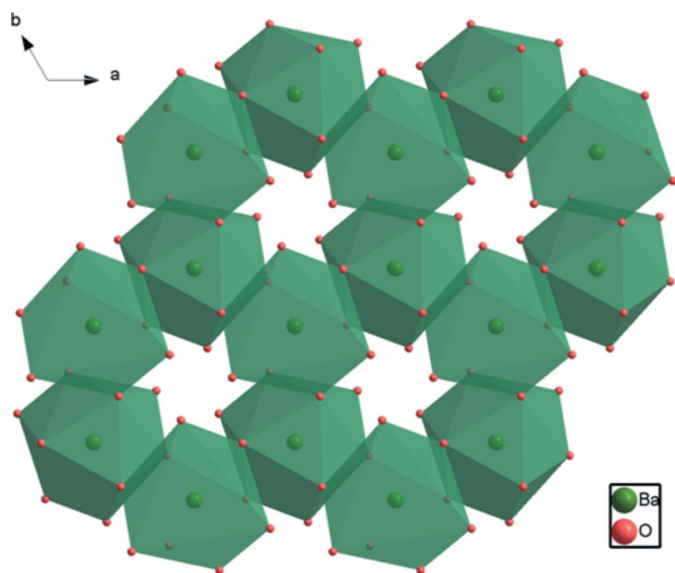


Figure 3
The formation of a corrugated layer of Ba_2O_9 polyhedra in the crystal structure of $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ viewed down $[001]$.

1.406 (5) Å (Table 1), and the O—B—O angles are between 116.8 (4) and 122.6 (4)°.

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| (Pb/Ba)1—O1 | 2.537 (3) | B—O1 | 1.318 (5) |
| Ba2—O1 | 2.766 (3) | B—O2 | 1.397 (5) |
| Ba2—O1 ⁱ | 2.810 (3) | B—O2 ⁱⁱ | 1.406 (5) |
| Ba2—O2 | 3.030 (3) | | |
| O1—B—O2 | 120.6 (4) | O2—B—O2 ⁱⁱ | 116.8 (4) |
| O1—B—O2 ⁱⁱ | 122.6 (4) | | |

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{2}{3}, -y + \frac{1}{3}, -z + \frac{1}{3}$; (ii) $-y, x - y - 1, z$.

The Ba2 atom (site symmetry 3.) is coordinated by nine O atoms. The Ba—O bond lengths of the Ba_2O_9 polyhedron range from 2.766 (3) to 3.030 (3) Å, with a mean distance of 2.869 Å (Table 1). A similar environment for Ba is observed in the crystal structures of $\text{Na}_3\text{Ba}_2(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_2\text{F}$ (Zhang *et al.*, 2015), $\text{PbBa}_2(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_2$ (Li *et al.*, 2014) and α -BBO (Wu *et al.*, 2002). Each of the Ba_2O_9 polyhedra shares edges with adjacent Ba_2O_9 polyhedra to form six-membered rings that are arranged in corrugated layers extending parallel to (001) (Fig. 3). The (Pb/Ba)1 site (site symmetry $\bar{3}$) is surrounded by six O atoms; the corresponding (Pb/Ba)1 O_6 octahedra are isolated from each other. The six (Pb/Ba)1—O bonds have an identical length of 2.537 (3) Å (Table 1, Fig. 2a). In comparison with the M2 site, the M1 site has a more narrow

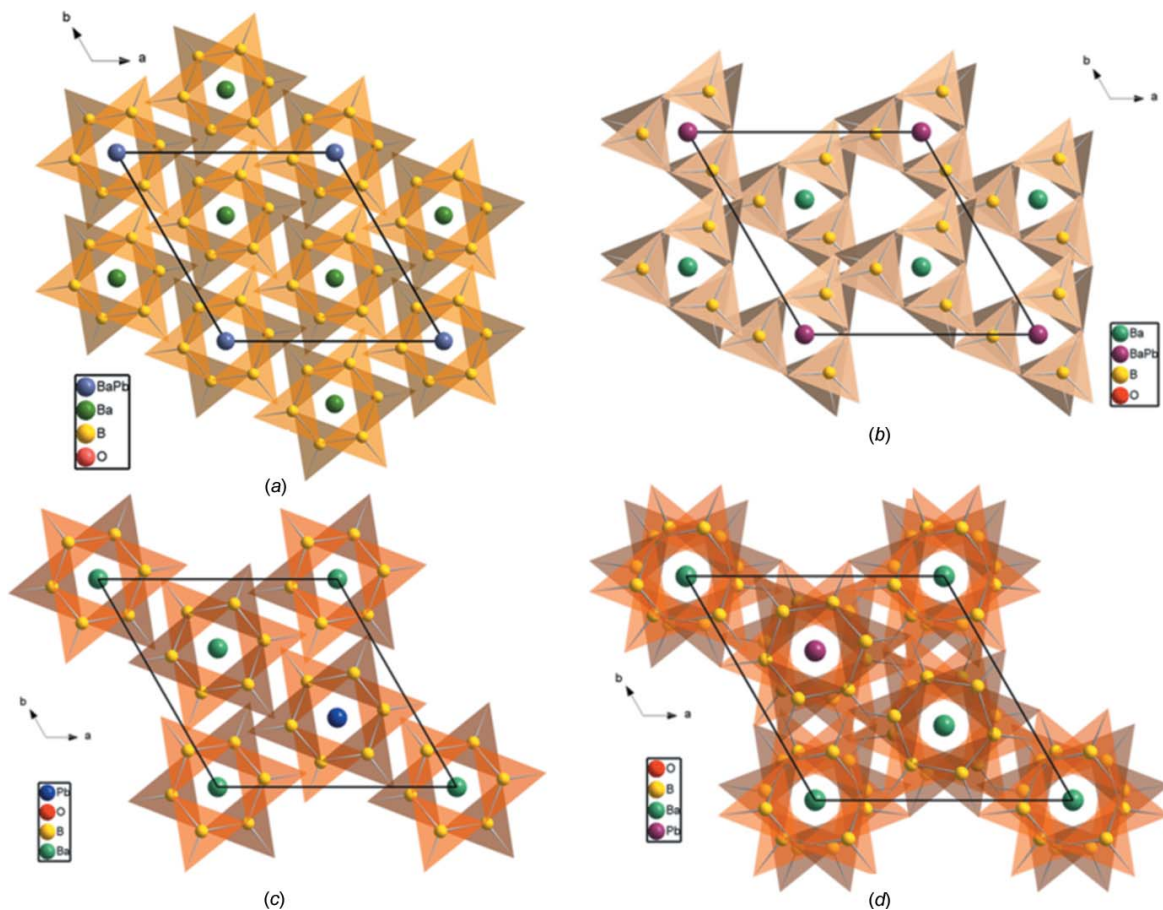


Figure 4
The arrangement of B_3O_6 groups along the $[001]$ direction in the different solid solutions: (a) $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$; (b) $\text{Ba}_{7.87}\text{Pb}_{1.13}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ (Wu *et al.*, 2012); (c) $\text{Ba}_2\text{Pb}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_2$ (Li *et al.*, 2014); (d) $\text{Ba}_2\text{Pb}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_2$ (Tang *et al.*, 2015).

coordination environment which seems to be the reason why Pb atoms exclusively substitute Ba atoms at the latter position due to their smaller ionic radius.

3. Comparison with the structures of related solid solutions

It is interesting to compare the structure of $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ with those of the related solid solutions $\text{Ba}_{7.87}\text{Pb}_{1.13}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ (Wu *et al.*, 2012) and $\text{Ba}_2\text{Pb}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_2$ (Li *et al.*, 2014; Tang *et al.*, 2015). Whereas the title compound $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ crystallizes in space group $R\bar{3}$, $\text{Ba}_{7.87}\text{Pb}_{1.13}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ was solved and refined in space group $R32$ on the basis of single crystal X-ray diffraction data (Wu *et al.*, 2012); the lattice parameters of both compounds are very similar. $\text{Ba}_2\text{Pb}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_2$ on the other hand was reported to crystallize either in space group $R\bar{3}$ with lattice parameters in the same range as the previous two structures (single crystal X-ray diffraction data; Li *et al.*, 2014) or in space group $R\bar{3}c$ with a doubled c axis in comparison with the other structures (powder X-ray diffraction data using the Rietveld method; Tang *et al.*, 2015). All four crystal structures are characterized by an alternating stacking of cationic and anionic (001) layers along [001], as shown in Fig. 2. In each case, the Ba site is coordinated by nine O atoms to form BaO_9 polyhedra, and the Pb or the (Pb/Ba) site is coordinated by six O atoms to form distorted PbO_6 octahedra [in $\text{Ba}_2\text{Pb}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_2$] or $(\text{Pb/Ba})\text{O}_6$ octahedra [in $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ and $\text{Ba}_{7.87}\text{Pb}_{1.13}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$].

The arrangement of the planar B_3O_6 rings in the crystal structures is a determining factor in whether a non-centrosymmetric or a centrosymmetric structure is obtained. In $\text{Ba}_{7.87}\text{Pb}_{1.13}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ (Wu *et al.*, 2012), the rings are aligned in a chiral arrangement (Fig. 4*b*), responsible for the SHG effect. In $\text{Ba}_2\text{Pb}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_2$ (Li *et al.*, 2014), the B_3O_6 rings are parallel to each other, distributed layer upon layer along [001], and the B_3O_6 rings in neighbouring layers point in exactly opposite directions (Fig. 4*c*), just like in the title compound (Fig. 4*a*). In the $\text{Ba}_2\text{Pb}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_2$ structure with doubled volume (Tang *et al.*, 2015), all of the B_3O_6 rings are parallel to (001), and the B_3O_6 rings in two neighbouring layers are rotated slightly relative to each other (Fig. 4*d*).

4. Synthesis and crystallization

Suitable crystals of the solid solution $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ were obtained by spontaneous nucleation from a high-temperature melt mixture originating from PbO , H_3BO_3 and BaF_2 in molar ratios of 4:5:1. The starting materials were weighed and melted in a platinum crucible in several batches. The crucible position was fixed at the centre of a resistance-heated furnace. The temperature of the furnace was controlled within 0.1–1 K by an Al-708P controller and a Pt/Pt–Rh thermocouple. The temperature was raised by about 50 K h^{-1} to 50 K above the melting point and held for 15 h to ensure a homogenous mixture of the solution. After cooling down the furnace to 1073 K, a slow cooling rate of 5 K d^{-1} , was applied, followed

Table 2
Experimental details.

| | |
|--|--|
| Crystal data | |
| Chemical formula | $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$ |
| M_r | 2051.83 |
| Crystal system, space group | Trigonal, $R\bar{3}$ |
| Temperature (K) | 296 |
| a, c (Å) | 7.206 (2), 18.653 (11) |
| V (Å ³) | 838.7 (6) |
| Z | 1 |
| Radiation type | Mo $K\alpha$ |
| μ (mm ⁻¹) | 13.00 |
| Crystal size (mm) | 0.16 × 0.08 × 0.02 |
| Data collection | |
| Diffractometer | Bruker APEXII CCD |
| Absorption correction | Numerical (face-indexed using SADABS; Bruker, 2000) |
| T_{\min}, T_{\max} | 0.141, 0.547 |
| No. of measured, independent and observed [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] reflections | 1745, 441, 430 |
| R_{int} | 0.024 |
| $(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{\text{max}}$ (Å ⁻¹) | 0.652 |
| Refinement | |
| $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$ | 0.019, 0.048, 1.23 |
| No. of reflections | 441 |
| No. of parameters | 35 |
| $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}, \Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ (e Å ⁻³) | 0.64, -0.74 |

Computer programs: APEX2 and SAINT (Bruker, 2000), SHELXS97, SHELXL97 and SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008) and DIAMOND (Brandenburg, 2006).

by cooling to room temperature at 20 K h^{-1} . Colorless crystals in the millimetre range were obtained.

5. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. From the two large cation positions in the structure (Wyckoff positions 3*a* and 6*c*), only those of $M1$ at 3*a* are occupationally disordered by Ba and Pb atoms. Refinement of the occupancy of Ba:Pb at this site under consideration of EXYZ and EADP commands (Sheldrick, 2008) resulted in a 21.6 (7)% occupancy of Pb. The highest peak and the deepest hole are located 0.98 and 2.06 Å from the Ba2 and B atoms, respectively.

Funding information

Funding for this research was provided by: Discipline Construction Foundation of Tangshan College (award No. tsbc2013003).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2017). E73, 349-353 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2056989017001864]

Crystal structure of the solid solution $\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$

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Computing details

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2000); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).

Octabarium lead(II) hexakis(triborate)

Crystal data

$\text{Ba}_{8.35}\text{Pb}_{0.65}(\text{B}_3\text{O}_6)_6$
 $M_r = 2051.83$
 Trigonal, $R\bar{3}$
 Hall symbol: -R 3
 $a = 7.206$ (2) Å
 $c = 18.653$ (11) Å
 $V = 838.7$ (6) Å³
 $Z = 1$
 $F(000) = 899$

$D_x = 4.062$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
 Cell parameters from 1161 reflections
 $\theta = 3.3$ – 27.6°
 $\mu = 13.00$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 296$ K
 Plate, colourless
 $0.16 \times 0.08 \times 0.02$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 phi and ω scans
 Absorption correction: numerical
 (face-indexed using *SADABS*; Bruker, 2000)
 $T_{\min} = 0.141$, $T_{\max} = 0.547$

1745 measured reflections
 441 independent reflections
 430 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.6^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.3^\circ$
 $h = -8 \rightarrow 9$
 $k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
 $l = -14 \rightarrow 23$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.048$
 $S = 1.23$
 441 reflections
 35 parameters
 0 restraints
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
 map
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0178P)^2 + 5.852P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.64$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.74$ e Å⁻³
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick,
 2008), $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
 Extinction coefficient: 0.00125 (17)

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R-factors R are based on F, with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

| | x | y | z | $U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$ | Occ. (<1) |
|-----|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Pb1 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0147 (2) | 0.216 (7) |
| Ba1 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0147 (2) | 0.784 (7) |
| Ba2 | 0.6667 | 0.3333 | 0.12947 (2) | 0.01537 (18) | |
| B | 0.2953 (7) | -0.1579 (7) | 0.0864 (3) | 0.0175 (9) | |
| O1 | 0.2633 (5) | 0.0063 (4) | 0.09165 (18) | 0.0218 (6) | |
| O2 | 0.5029 (5) | -0.1261 (5) | 0.08345 (18) | 0.0234 (7) | |

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

| | U^{11} | U^{22} | U^{33} | U^{12} | U^{13} | U^{23} |
|-----|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Pb1 | 0.0136 (2) | 0.0136 (2) | 0.0169 (3) | 0.00680 (12) | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ba1 | 0.0136 (2) | 0.0136 (2) | 0.0169 (3) | 0.00680 (12) | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ba2 | 0.01176 (19) | 0.01176 (19) | 0.0226 (3) | 0.00588 (9) | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| B | 0.019 (2) | 0.017 (2) | 0.018 (2) | 0.0103 (18) | -0.0009 (18) | -0.0002 (17) |
| O1 | 0.0185 (14) | 0.0159 (13) | 0.0320 (17) | 0.0093 (12) | -0.0011 (12) | -0.0022 (12) |
| O2 | 0.0162 (14) | 0.0142 (13) | 0.0384 (18) | 0.0066 (11) | 0.0012 (13) | 0.0017 (13) |

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|------------|
| (Pb/Ba)1—O1 ⁱ | 2.537 (3) | Ba2—O1 ^{vii} | 2.810 (3) |
| (Pb/Ba)1—O1 ⁱⁱ | 2.537 (3) | Ba2—O2 | 3.030 (3) |
| (Pb/Ba)1—O1 | 2.537 (3) | Ba2—O2 ^{viii} | 3.030 (3) |
| (Pb/Ba)1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ | 2.537 (3) | Ba2—O2 ^{ix} | 3.030 (3) |
| (Pb/Ba)1—O1 ^{iv} | 2.537 (3) | Ba2—B ^{viii} | 3.296 (5) |
| (Pb/Ba)1—O1 ^v | 2.537 (3) | Ba2—B ^{ix} | 3.296 (5) |
| Pb1—Ba2 ^{vi} | 3.803 (2) | Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 3.803 (2) |
| Pb1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 3.803 (2) | B—O1 | 1.318 (5) |
| Ba2—O1 ^{viii} | 2.766 (3) | B—O2 | 1.397 (5) |
| Ba2—O1 | 2.766 (3) | B—O2 ^{xiii} | 1.406 (5) |
| Ba2—O1 ^{ix} | 2.766 (3) | O1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 2.810 (3) |
| Ba2—O1 ^x | 2.810 (3) | O2—B ^{xiv} | 1.406 (5) |
| Ba2—O1 ^{xi} | 2.810 (3) | | |
| O1 ⁱ —Pb1—O1 ⁱⁱ | 100.43 (11) | O1 ^{xi} —Ba2—O2 ^{viii} | 67.48 (9) |
| O1 ⁱ —Pb1—O1 | 180.00 (17) | O1 ^{vii} —Ba2—O2 ^{viii} | 135.55 (8) |
| O1 ⁱⁱ —Pb1—O1 | 79.57 (11) | O2—Ba2—O2 ^{viii} | 112.31 (6) |

| | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| O1 ⁱ —Pb1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ | 79.57 (11) | O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—O2 ^{ix} | 147.14 (9) |
| O1 ⁱⁱ —Pb1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ | 180.00 (11) | O1—Ba2—O2 ^{ix} | 67.39 (8) |
| O1—Pb1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ | 100.43 (11) | O1 ^{ix} —Ba2—O2 ^{ix} | 47.75 (8) |
| O1 ⁱ —Pb1—O1 ^{iv} | 79.57 (11) | O1 ^x —Ba2—O2 ^{ix} | 135.55 (8) |
| O1 ⁱⁱ —Pb1—O1 ^{iv} | 100.43 (11) | O1 ^{xi} —Ba2—O2 ^{ix} | 107.59 (8) |
| O1—Pb1—O1 ^{iv} | 100.43 (11) | O1 ^{vii} —Ba2—O2 ^{ix} | 67.48 (9) |
| O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Pb1—O1 ^{iv} | 79.57 (11) | O2—Ba2—O2 ^{ix} | 112.31 (6) |
| O1 ⁱ —Pb1—O1 ^v | 100.43 (11) | O2 ^{viii} —Ba2—O2 ^{ix} | 112.31 (6) |
| O1 ⁱⁱ —Pb1—O1 ^v | 79.57 (11) | O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—B ^{viii} | 23.05 (10) |
| O1—Pb1—O1 ^v | 79.57 (11) | O1—Ba2—B ^{viii} | 134.00 (10) |
| O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Pb1—O1 ^v | 100.43 (11) | O1 ^{ix} —Ba2—B ^{viii} | 92.24 (10) |
| O1 ^{iv} —Pb1—O1 ^v | 180.00 (17) | O1 ^x —Ba2—B ^{viii} | 89.14 (10) |
| O1 ⁱ —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vi} | 47.64 (7) | O1 ^{xi} —Ba2—B ^{viii} | 75.27 (10) |
| O1 ⁱⁱ —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vi} | 132.36 (7) | O1 ^{vii} —Ba2—B ^{viii} | 144.45 (11) |
| O1—Pb1—Ba2 ^{vi} | 132.36 (7) | O2—Ba2—B ^{viii} | 89.88 (9) |
| O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vi} | 47.64 (7) | O2 ^{viii} —Ba2—B ^{viii} | 25.06 (9) |
| O1 ^{iv} —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vi} | 47.64 (7) | O2 ^{ix} —Ba2—B ^{viii} | 134.51 (10) |
| O1 ^v —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vi} | 132.36 (7) | O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—B ^{ix} | 134.00 (10) |
| O1 ⁱ —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 132.36 (7) | O1—Ba2—B ^{ix} | 92.24 (10) |
| O1 ⁱⁱ —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 47.64 (7) | O1 ^{ix} —Ba2—B ^{ix} | 23.05 (10) |
| O1—Pb1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 47.64 (7) | O1 ^x —Ba2—B ^{ix} | 144.45 (11) |
| O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 132.36 (7) | O1 ^{xi} —Ba2—B ^{ix} | 89.14 (10) |
| O1 ^{iv} —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 132.36 (7) | O1 ^{vii} —Ba2—B ^{ix} | 75.27 (10) |
| O1 ^v —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 47.64 (7) | O2—Ba2—B ^{ix} | 134.51 (10) |
| Ba2 ^{vi} —Pb1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 180.0 | O2 ^{viii} —Ba2—B ^{ix} | 89.88 (10) |
| O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—O1 | 113.73 (6) | O2 ^{ix} —Ba2—B ^{ix} | 25.06 (9) |
| O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—O1 ^{ix} | 113.73 (6) | B ^{viii} —Ba2—B ^{ix} | 114.27 (7) |
| O1—Ba2—O1 ^{ix} | 113.73 (6) | O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 104.78 (7) |
| O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—O1 ^x | 76.27 (10) | O1—Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 104.78 (7) |
| O1—Ba2—O1 ^x | 89.15 (12) | O1 ^{ix} —Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 104.78 (7) |
| O1 ^{ix} —Ba2—O1 ^x | 145.30 (7) | O1 ^x —Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 41.85 (7) |
| O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—O1 ^{xi} | 89.15 (12) | O1 ^{xi} —Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 41.85 (7) |
| O1—Ba2—O1 ^{xi} | 145.30 (7) | O1 ^{vii} —Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 41.85 (7) |
| O1 ^{ix} —Ba2—O1 ^{xi} | 76.27 (10) | O2—Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 106.46 (7) |
| O1 ^x —Ba2—O1 ^{xi} | 70.59 (10) | O2 ^{viii} —Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 106.46 (7) |
| O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—O1 ^{vii} | 145.31 (7) | O2 ^{ix} —Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 106.46 (7) |
| O1—Ba2—O1 ^{vii} | 76.27 (10) | B ^{viii} —Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 104.10 (8) |
| O1 ^{ix} —Ba2—O1 ^{vii} | 89.15 (12) | B ^{ix} —Ba2—Pb1 ^{xii} | 104.10 (8) |
| O1 ^x —Ba2—O1 ^{vii} | 70.59 (10) | O1—B—O2 | 120.6 (4) |
| O1 ^{xi} —Ba2—O1 ^{vii} | 70.59 (10) | O1—B—O2 ^{xiii} | 122.6 (4) |
| O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—O2 | 67.39 (8) | O2—B—O2 ^{xiii} | 116.8 (4) |
| O1—Ba2—O2 | 47.75 (8) | B—O1—Pb1 | 113.5 (3) |
| O1 ^{ix} —Ba2—O2 | 147.14 (9) | B—O1—Ba2 | 101.7 (3) |
| O1 ^x —Ba2—O2 | 67.48 (9) | Pb1—O1—Ba2 | 130.17 (12) |
| O1 ^{xi} —Ba2—O2 | 135.55 (8) | B—O1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 117.4 (3) |
| O1 ^{vii} —Ba2—O2 | 107.59 (8) | Pb1—O1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 90.51 (10) |
| O1 ^{viii} —Ba2—O2 ^{viii} | 47.75 (8) | Ba2—O1—Ba2 ^{vii} | 103.73 (10) |
| O1—Ba2—O2 ^{viii} | 147.14 (9) | B—O2—B ^{xiv} | 122.9 (4) |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| $O1^{ix}-Ba2-O2^{viii}$ | 67.39 (8) | $B-O2-Ba2$ | 88.2 (2) |
| $O1^x-Ba2-O2^{viii}$ | 107.59 (8) | $B^{xiv}-O2-Ba2$ | 143.4 (3) |

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