

Table 4.4 (Continued)

Effective ionic radii of the elements^a

| Ion | Coordination number ^b | | Coordination number ^b | | Coordination number ^b | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | pm | Ion | pm | Ion | pm | Ion |
| Se ⁶⁺ | 4 | | 131.9 | Se ⁶⁺ | 4 | 42 |
| OH ¹⁻ | 6 | 126 | 9 | Pt ⁴⁺ | 6 | 56 |
| | 8 | 128 | 99 | | 6 | 56 |
| | 2 | 118 | 8 | Pt ²⁺ | 4 SQ | 40 |
| | 3 | 120 | 74 | Si ⁴⁺ | 4 | 54 |
| | 4 | 121 | 94 | Sm ²⁺ | 7 | 136 |
| | 6 | 123 | 76.5 | | 8 | 141 |
| Os ⁴⁺ | 6 | 77 | Pt ⁵⁺ | 6 | 9 | 146 |
| Os ⁵⁺ | 6 | 71.5 | Pu ³⁺ | 6 | 114 | Sm ³⁺ |
| Os ⁶⁺ | 5 | 63 | Pu ⁴⁺ | 6 | 100 | 7 |
| | 6 | 68.5 | 8 | | 110 | 116 |
| Os ⁷⁺ | 6 | 66.5 | Pu ⁵⁺ | 6 | 88 | 8 |
| Os ⁸⁺ | 4 | 53 | Pu ⁶⁺ | 6 | 85 | 127.2 |
| P ³⁻ | 6 | 200 ^d | Ra ²⁺ | 8 | 162 | Sn ⁴⁺ |
| P ³⁺ | 6 | 58 | 12 | | 4 | 69 |
| P ⁵⁺ | 4 | 31 | Rb ¹⁻ | — | 184 | 5 |
| | 5 | 43 | Rb ¹⁺ | 6 | 317 ^c | 76 |
| | 6 | 52 | | | 166 | 83 |
| Pa ³⁺ | 6 | 118 | 8 | | 170 | 7 |
| Pa ⁴⁺ | 6 | 104 | 175 | Sr ²⁺ | 6 | 95 |
| | 8 | 115 | 9 | | 132 | 135 |
| Pa ⁵⁺ | 6 | 92 | 10 | | 180 | 8 |
| | 8 | 105 | 11 | | 183 | 140 |
| | 9 | 109 | 12 | | 186 | 9 |
| Pb ²⁺ | 4 PY | 112 | Re ⁴⁺ | 6 | 197 | 145 |
| | 6 | 133 | Re ⁵⁺ | 6 | Ta ³⁺ | 150 |
| | 7 | 137 | Re ⁶⁺ | 6 | 69 | 158 |
| | 8 | 143 | Re ⁷⁺ | 4 | Ta ⁴⁺ | 86 |
| | 9 | 149 | Re ⁸⁺ | 6 | 72 | 82 |
| | 10 | 154 | Rh ³⁺ | 6 | 77 | 78 |
| | 11 | 159 | Rh ⁴⁺ | 6 | 72 | 78 |
| Pb ⁴⁺ | 4 | 163 | Rh ⁵⁺ | 6 | 74 | 88 |
| | 5 | 79 | Ru ³⁺ | 6 | 69 | 112 |
| | 6 | 87 | Ru ⁴⁺ | 6 | 82 | 118 |
| | 7 | 91.5 | Ru ⁵⁺ | 6 | 76 | 123.5 |
| Pd ¹⁺ | 2 | 108 | Ru ⁶⁺ | 4 | Tb ³⁺ | 102 |
| Pd ²⁺ | 4 SQ | 73 | Ru ⁷⁺ | 4 | 70.5 | 90 |
| | 6 | 78 | Ru ⁸⁺ | 4 | 52 | 78.5 |
| Pd ³⁺ | 6 | 100 | S ²⁻ | 6 | Tc ⁴⁺ | 51 |
| Pd ⁴⁺ | 6 | 90 | S ³⁺ | 6 | Tc ⁵⁺ | 70 |
| Pm ³⁺ | 6 | 75.5 | S ⁴⁺ | 4 | Tc ⁶⁺ | 207 |
| | 8 | 111 | Sb ³⁺ | 4 PY | 26 | 66 |
| | 9 | 123.3 | 5 | | Te ²⁻ | 80 |
| Po ⁴⁺ | 6 | 128.4 | 6 | | 43 | 57 |
| | 8 | 108 | Sb ⁵⁺ | 6 | Te ⁴⁺ | 70 |
| Po ⁶⁺ | 6 | 122 | Sc ³⁺ | 6 | 90 | 108 |
| Pt ³⁺ | 6 | 81 | 88.5 | | Te ⁶⁺ | 119 |
| | 8 | 113 | Se ²⁻ | 6 | 74 | 123 |
| | 9 | 126.6 | Se ⁴⁺ | 6 | 184 | 127 |

Continued

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Effective ionic radii of the elements^a

| Ion | Coordination number ^b | | Coordination number ^b | | Coordination number ^b | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | pm | Ion | pm | Ion | pm | Ion |
| Y ³⁺ | 11 | | 132 | | 9 | 119 |
| | 12 | | 135 | | 12 | 131 |
| Ti ²⁺ | 6 | | 100 | U ⁵⁺ | 6 | 90 |
| Ti ³⁺ | 6 | | 81 | | 7 | 98 |
| Ti ⁴⁺ | 4 | | 56 | U ⁶⁺ | 2 | 116 |
| | 5 | | 65 | | 4 | Yb ²⁺ |
| | 6 | | 74.5 | | 6 | 116 |
| Tl ¹⁺ | 8 | | 88 | | 7 | 122 |
| | 6 | | 164 | | 8 | 128 |
| | 8 | | 173 | V ²⁺ | 6 | 100 |
| Tl ³⁺ | 12 | | 184 | V ³⁺ | 6 | Yb ³⁺ |
| | 4 | | 89 | V ⁴⁺ | 5 | 100.8 |
| | 6 | | 102.5 | | 6 | Zn ²⁺ |
| | 8 | | 112 | | 8 | 72 |
| Tm ²⁺ | 6 | | 117 | V ⁵⁺ | 4 | 86 |
| | 7 | | 123 | | 5 | 49.5 |
| Tm ³⁺ | 6 | | 102 | | 6 | 60 |
| | 8 | | 113.4 | W ⁴⁺ | 6 | 68 |
| | 9 | | 119.2 | W ⁵⁺ | 6 | Zr ⁴⁺ |
| U ³⁺ | 6 | | 116.5 | W ⁶⁺ | 4 | 73 |
| U ⁴⁺ | 6 | | 103 | | 5 | 80 |
| | 7 | | 109 | | 6 | 56 |
| | 8 | | 114 | Xe ⁸⁺ | 4 | 8 |

^a Values of crystal radii from Shannon, R. D. *Acta Crystallogr.* 1976, A32, 751–767.^b SQ = square planar; PY = pyramidal; HS = high spin; LS = low spin.c Huang, R. H.; Ward, D. L.; Dye, J. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1989, 111, 5707–5708.^d Modified from Pauling, L. *Nature of the Chemical Bond*, 3rd ed.; Cornell University: Ithaca, NY, 1960. These values are only approximate.

even in simple ions—often becomes much worse. For example, one set of data indicates that the radius of the ammonium ion is consistently 175 pm, but a different set indicates that it is the same size as Rb⁺, 166 ppm.²² This is not a serious discrepancy, but it is a disturbing one since its source is not obvious.

Yatsimirskii²³ has provided an ingenious method for estimating the radii of polyatomic ions. A Born–Haber calculation utilizing the enthalpy of formation and related data can provide an estimate of the lattice energy. It is then possible to find what value of the radius of the ion in question is consistent with this lattice energy. These values are thus termed *thermochemical radii*. The most recent set of such values is given in Table 4.5. In many cases the fact that the ions (such as CO₃²⁻, CNS⁻, CH₃COO⁻) are markedly nonspherical limits the use of these radii. Obviously they

²² Shannon, R. D. *Acta Crystallogr.* 1976, A32, 751.²³ Yatsimirskii, K. B. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1947, 453; 1948, 398. See also Mingos, D. M. P.; Rolf, A. L. *Inorg. Chem.* 1991, 30, 3769–3771, where the shape of the ion is taken into consideration as well as its size (see Problem 4.42).