$I_5N[NH_3]$	*hP*14	(186) $P6_3mc$ – cb^3a

$I[NI_4]\cdot NH_3$ [1]
Structural features: NI_4 tetrahedra in a Mg-type (h.c.p.) arrangement are loosely interconnected via additional I to form infinite slabs; NH_3 coordinated to the free I vertices.

Plewa M., Tebbe K.F. (1981) [1]
$H_3I_5N_2$
a = 0.8425, c = 0.8765 nm, c/a = 1.040, V = 0.5388 nm^3, Z = 2

site	Wyck.	sym.	*x*	*y*	*z*	occ.	atomic environment
I1	6*c*	.*m*.	0.19254	0.80746	0.3536		single atom N
I2	2*b*	3*m*.	$^1/_3$	$^2/_3$	0.0119		colinear $N(NH_3)$
N3	2*b*	3*m*.	$^1/_3$	$^2/_3$	0.2666		tetrahedron I_4
$(NH_3)4$	2*b*	3*m*.	$^1/_3$	$^2/_3$	0.7436		single atom I
I5	2*a*	3*m*.	0	0	0.0		non-coplanar triangle I_3

Transformation from published data: -*x*,-*y*,-*z*; origin shift 0 0 0.1464
Experimental: single crystal, diffractometer, X-rays, R = 0.047

Remarks: The authors state that the NH_3 molecules are displaced from the ideal position; refinement considering splitting of site $(NH_3)4$ into Wyckoff position 6*c* gave the same R factor. Hydrogen atoms are not taken into consideration for Pearson symbol, Wyckoff sequence and atomic environments.

References: [1] Plewa M., Tebbe K.F. (1981), Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. 477, 7-20.