$I_5N[NH_3]$	*hP*18	(186) $P6_3mc - c^2b^2a$

$I[NI_4]\cdot NH_3$ [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 (split site) coordinated to the free I vertices.

Plewa M., Tebbe K.F. (1981) [1]
$H_3I_5N_2$
$a = 0.8425$, $c = 0.8765$ nm, $c/a = 1.04$, $V = 0.5388$ 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
$(NH_3)2$	6*c*	.*m*.	0.64	0.36	0.2476	0.333	
I3	2*b*	3*m*.	$^1/_3$	$^2/_3$	0.0119		
N4	2*b*	3*m*.	$^1/_3$	$^2/_3$	0.2666		tetrahedron I_4
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: Refinement with site $(NH_3)2$ in Wyckoff position 2*b* gave the same R factor. Short interatomic distances for partly occupied site(s). 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.