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The Crystal Structure of Cobalt Sulfate Hexahydrate*

By Allan Zalkin, Helens Ruben, and David H. Templeton

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Abstract

$\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystallizes in the monoclinic system, $C2/c$. The cell dimensions are $a = 10.032 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.233 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 24.261 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 98.37^\circ$. There are 8 molecules in the unit cell; the X-ray density is 2.006 g/cc . The structure consists of sulfate tetrahedra and cobalt-centered water octahedra linked by a three dimensional network of hydrogen bonds. Eleven of the twelve hydrogen bonds are between water and sulfate oxygens; there is one water to water hydrogen bond. The average S-O sulfate distance is 1.46 \AA ; the average Co-O distance in the water octahedra is 2.11 \AA ; and the average hydrogen bond ($\text{O-H} \cdots \text{O}$) is 2.8 \AA . There are two crystallographically different Co^{++} ions in the structure. The hydrogen atoms are assigned an ordered configuration which would not contribute to residual entropy at low temperatures.

*Work done under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Introduction

Calorimetric measurements by Rao and Glauque (1960) showed some unaccountable residual entropy in crystals of $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at low temperatures. We have investigated the crystal structure in search of an explanation of the disorder. The resulting structure offers no possibility of disordered rings of hydrogen bonds such as were found in $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Ruben, Templeton, Rosenstein and Olovsson, 1960), nor do we find any other explanation of the entropy discrepancy.

The crystal morphology was described by Marignac (1855), and Groth (1908).

Experimental

Crystals of $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were grown from a saturated solution at 50 - 55°. The intensity data were obtained by multiple film Weissenberg techniques. The film photography was done using Fe K α ($\lambda=1.9373$ Å) X rays, on Ilford Industrial G film. Intensities were estimated visually by comparison with a calibrated set of spots. The scaling factor used between multiple films of the same layer was $\exp(2.0 \text{ sec } \mu)$, where μ is the equi-inclination angle and 2.0 is an empirically determined constant from the data; this scaling factor varied from 7.4 at the zero layer ($\mu=0^\circ$), to 12.9 at the sixteenth layer ($\mu=38.7^\circ$).

The first single crystal of $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was enclosed in a .1 mm. glass capillary. At the time we felt the crystals would be unstable in the open atmosphere, however, later we found the crystals to be sufficiently stable to handle in air. This first crystal was aligned about the [101] direction. Seventeen layers were photographed and 737 reflections were observed of which

125 were below the detection limit and called zero. Later a second crystal was aligned about its b axis and photographed in air. An additional 99 zero layer reflections were measured of which 10 were below the detection limit. The sum total of intensities used was 836, of which 135 were recorded as zero.

For greater accuracy, the cell dimensions of $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were measured on a General Electric XRD-5 equipped with a goniostat using $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ ($\lambda = .7107 \text{ \AA}$) X rays.

In order to solve the structure we found it necessary to take some reflection data from $\text{MgSeO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ both of which are isomorphic with $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

A crystal of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was grown from its saturated solution at $50-55^\circ$. It was aligned about its b axis and photographed with $\text{Fe K}\alpha$ X rays with the Weissenberg technique. Intensities were recorded of 102 h0l reflections of which 6 were below the detection limit. Cell dimensions were measured on the goniostat as with the cobalt isomorph.

$\text{MgSeO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystals were prepared at room temperature by allowing a filtered solution of dilute selenic acid and excess MgO to evaporate in an open dish. A crystal was aligned along its b axis and photographed with the Weissenberg technique with $\text{Fe K}\alpha$ X rays. Intensities were recorded of 102 h0l reflections of which 15 were below the detection limit. The cell dimensions were obtained from the Weissenberg films.

Cell dimensions and space group

The cell dimensions of $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are :

$$\underline{a} = 10.032 \pm .004 \text{ \AA} \quad \beta = 98.37 \pm .03^\circ \text{ (98.7}^\circ \text{ by Marignac (1855))}$$

$$\underline{b} = 7.233 \pm .003 \text{ \AA} \quad V = 1742 \pm 2 \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$\underline{c} = 24.261 \pm .010 \text{ \AA} \quad Z = 8$$

$$\text{space group} = \text{C2/c (C}_{2h}^6)$$

$$\underline{a}:\underline{b}:\underline{c} = 1.387:1:3.354 \text{ (1.396:1:3.381 by Marignac (1855))}$$

X-ray density = 2.006 g/cc: measured density = 2.000 (Gosner, 1907),
2.019 (Thorpe and Watt, 1880), 2.017 (Handbook of Chemistry
and Physics, 1957).

The characteristic extinctions of the intensities indicated space group Cc or C2/c. As there are 8 molecules in the unit cell and C2/c has an 8 fold general position as opposed to 4 for Cc, C2/c appeared intuitively to be the most likely space group. A "zero moment test" on the 3 dimensional data was computed (Howells, Phillips and Rogers, 1950) and the results indicated a center of symmetry, space group C2/c. The best evidence we have for the space group C2/c is the successful solution of a chemically reasonable structure.

The cell dimensions of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are:

$$\underline{a} = 10.110 \pm .005 \text{ \AA} \quad \underline{c} = 24.41 \pm .01 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\underline{b} = 7.212 \pm .004 \text{ \AA} \quad \beta = 98.30 \pm .04 \text{ \AA}$$

The cell dimensions of $\text{MgSeO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are:

$$\underline{a} = 10.36 \pm .03 \text{ \AA} \quad \underline{c} = 25.1 \pm .1 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\underline{b} = 7.38 \pm .04 \text{ \AA} \quad \beta = 98.1 \pm .2^\circ$$

Determination of Structure

The three-dimensional Patterson function of $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was computed. Attempts were made to associate the larger peaks with Co-Co, S-S, and Co-S vectors; however, two trial structures with Co atoms in general positions failed to give a reasonable Fourier projection in the b direction. Later it was learned that Co atoms are in two sets of special positions.

Crystals of the isomorphous compounds $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{MgSeO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were prepared and photographed. From the Patterson projections calculated from the three sets of $h0l$ data we found the locations of the Co and S atoms.

A set of trial oxygen positions was obtained from an $h0l$ Fourier projection of the $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The signs of 54 of the 96 non-zero structure factors were estimated from the location of the Mg and S positions. All of the ten oxygen atoms were found. A new calculation of signs led to a sign change in only two of the original 54 data used. A second Fourier projection using 86 non-zero terms clearly showed the basic arrangement of $\text{SO}_4 =$ tetrahedra and $\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{++}$ octahedra.

The $h0l$ data for the $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{MgSeO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is shown in tables 1 and 2.

In $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ eight cobalt atoms occupy positions 4(a) and 4(e):

4(a) $0,0,0; 0,0,1/2 + C$ centering.

4(e) $0,y,1/4; 0,-y,3/4 + C$ centering.

The sulfur atoms and ten sets of oxygen atoms occupy the general 8(f) positions:

8(f) $x,y,z; -x,-y,-z; -x,y,1/2-z; x,-y,1/2+z + C$ centering.

A fourier projection of the $h0l$ data of $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was calculated and the x and z parameters of the cobalt, sulfur and oxygen positions were evaluated. The y parameters were estimated from expected S-O bond distances in the sulfate ion and O-O distances about the hydrated cobalt ion.

Table 1: The h0l observed structure factors for $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

h=	-10	-8	-6	-4	-2	0	2	4	6	8	10
l=0	28	49	25	40	38						
2	29	39	0	49	46	0	53	40	17	30	30
4	37	24	39	34	45	22	64	9	20	34	
6	29	15	13	38	49	0	86	17	54	18	
8	0	35	40	42	64	34	7	14	45	44	
10		13	18	31	18	39	31	65	40	22	
12		0	33	46	16	46	98	64	40	18	
14		6	43	27	33	32	25	26	19		
16		38	15	11	11	65	24	13	40		
18		20	21	10	37	33	71	33	34		
20			0	51	39	46	32	49			
22			14	13	17	9	39				
24				12	38	41					

Table 2: The h0l observed structure factors for $\text{MgSeO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

h=	-10	-8	-6	-4	-2	0	2	4	6	8	10
l=0	0	47	17	51	25						
2	20	24	33	67	80	0	83	24	37	0	16
4	20	12	13	50	41	33	56	31	7	27	
6	21	0	20	20	73	0	114	11	49	8	
8	0	38	34	0	71	42	10	26	17	24	
10	11	10	13	20	39	17	15	38	0	13	
12		16	16	59	0	50	55	48	11	7	
14		0	41	7	45	9	39	17	20		
16		23	0	10	0	58	15	12	21		
18		10	17	10	33	20	59	16	26		
20			0	32	15	33	15	34			
22			15	0	18	0	23				
24					13	23					

Least squares refinement utilizing the full matrix (Busing and Levy, 1959) was performed for a total of 13 cycles on the IBM 704 computer. Atomic form factors of Co^{++} (Watson and Freeman, 1961), neutral S (Tomise and Stam, 1958), and neutral O (Hartree and Hartree, 1939) were used in these calculations. 836 intensity data were used, 737 of which were obtained from a crystal rotated about the [101], and 99 of which were obtained from a zero layer about a [110] rotation. 18 scale factors, 34 positional parameters and 13 isotropic temperature factors for a total of 65 parameters were varied. The overall R factor, where $R = \frac{\sum ||F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}||}{\sum |F_{\text{obs}}|} \times 100$, was 54% before refinement commenced, dropped to 42% after the first refinement and then dropped steadily to the final value of 13%. The necessity to run so many cycles was in part due to certain blunders in the original estimate of the y parameters for the oxygen atoms. The final R factors are as follows:

$$R \text{ (including zeros) } = 13.0\%.$$

$$R \text{ (omitting zeros) } = 10.9\%.$$

The data are shown in table 3.

The atomic parameters are shown in table 4. By an oversight the dispersion correction $\Delta f'$ of about -1.8 electrons (for Fe $K\alpha$) was omitted from the cobalt form factor. As a result, the temperature factors for cobalt in Table 4 are larger than the true values by an unknown amount.

Table 3: Observed and calculated structure factors for $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
The observed values are listed above the calculated ones.

		K = 0																	
		L = -19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2
H = 2					105		89		135		42		192		208		232		169
					-79		-68		-114		38		124		-160		-221		172
H = 4					77		51		223		77		165		58		143		162
					76		-49		217		65		150		46		148		168
H = 6															0		103		0
															7		-117		19
H = 8												95		27		70		46	
												85		-21		85		-60	
H = 10														40		69		26	
														-51		-77		30	

		K = 1																		
		L = -19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	
H = 1					15	76	0	105	37	64	77	108	135	47	68	137	96	323	52	131
					-17	-61	-9	84	-35	-56	68	-90	102	-57	56	116	-88	-329	42	-131
H = 3		26	27	48	152	75	51	38	0	0	0	30	237	74	59	94	128	105	97	
		32	22	38	151	-67	32	-50	10	0	2	30	213	-66	-49	80	121	101	-109	
H = 5					0	112	22	45	33	77	69	77	62	157	42	29	39	98	0	91
					-4	-98	16	-48	44	-74	78	78	-58	-163	-40	-29	-45	116	1	94
H = 7															0	0	39	89	0	43
															13	-0	45	-88	-18	37
H = 9												24	40	0	43	0	89	19	31	
												-28	42	-0	-40	-7	87	26	29	

		K = 2																		
		L = -19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	
H = 0					139	106	28	74	178	94	15	0	178	52	156	30	29	37	43	
					-131	98	23	-58	-163	86	-5	9	-154	52	-124	19	-40	-24	-41	
H = 2		15	83	102	0	32	0	163	106	23	102	137	47	93	69	66	100	198		
		-14	83	88	-8	26	-1	156	-95	-16	100	130	-31	-71	55	76	-94	-203		
H = 4					33	0	0	51	44	138	76	21	0	94	23	0	159	171	67	81
					47	-5	1	-54	-33	-134	75	-28	8	-96	-21	-2	-150	-171	-79	83
H = 6		31			0	53	69		37	0	56		39	23	0	0	72	0	49	
		38			18	-64	-72		47	16	71		36	-23	8	-12	69	-7	55	
H = 8													90	0	50	0	0	0	0	
													-85	24	-52	-1	-13	-23	9	

		K = 3																			
		L = -19	-18	-17	-16	-15	-14	-13	-12	-11	-10	-9	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2		
H = 1					21	42	67	44	73	91	69	30	65	117	42	42	87	172	150	17	
					18	37	-50	-40	70	86	-65	38	57	124	-43	39	85	151	-137	-12	
H = 3		34	30	66	31	21	51	34	56	49	78	144	133	77	174	106	22	39			
		-46	-12	-68	38	-12	-51	-35	-61	-48	-84	-145	141	62	-176	-109	24	39			
H = 5					45	47	0	64	47	17	41	0	79	104	75	40	66	32	33	19	
					47	47	9	62	-48	25	-35	-11	88	98	-77	40	-64	-36	-42	-12	
H = 7									22	39	83	56				25	27	19	62	56	0
									-24	-43	-77	61				-21	24	-20	49	61	3
H = 9													0	48	34	18	56	37	24	33	
													-0	-41	-41	20	51	-28	25	-32	

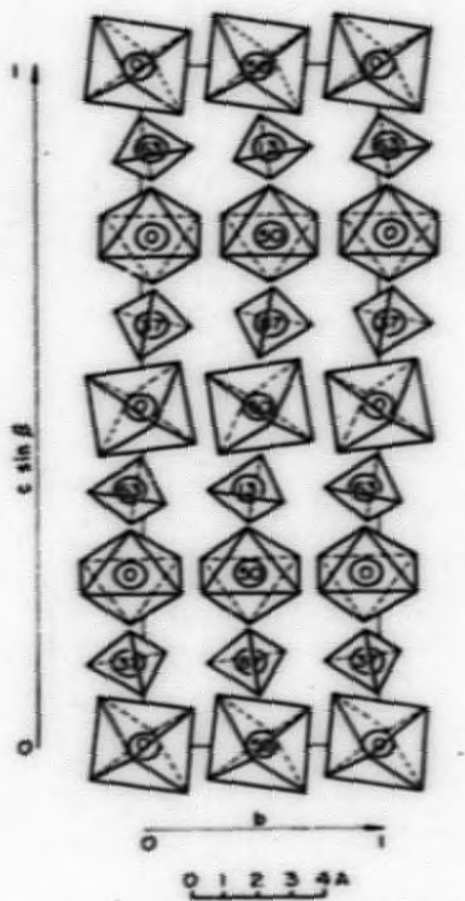
Table 4: Atomic parameters for $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

	x	y	z	B(A ²)	
Co ₁	0	0	0	3.3	
Co ₂	0	.949 ± .001	1/4	3.0	
S	.868 ± .001	.452 ± .001	.1244 ± .0003	2.2	
O ₁	sulfate oxygens	.778 ± .001	.601 ± .002	.1352 ± .0006	2.6
O ₂		.980 ± .002	.446 ± .003	.1695 ± .0007	3.9
O ₃		.918 ± .002	.492 ± .003	.0698 ± .0007	3.9
O ₄		.799 ± .001	.276 ± .002	.1193 ± .0006	2.9
O ₅	water octahedra about Co ₁	.592 ± .001	.723 ± .002	.0469 ± .0006	2.8
O ₆		.535 ± .002	.325 ± .002	.0673 ± .0006	3.2
O ₇		.305 ± .002	.557 ± .003	.0216 ± .0006	3.3
O ₈	water octahedra about Co ₂	.885 ± .002	.159 ± .002	.2823 ± .0007	2.3
O ₉		.886 ± .002	.740 ± .002	.2832 ± .0007	2.7
O ₁₀		.858 ± .001	.949 ± .003	.1771 ± .0006	3.3

Discussion of the Structure and Hydrogen Bonding

The structure consists of discrete SO_4^{2-} tetrahedra and $\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{++}$ octahedra, Fig. 1. There are just enough water molecules to satisfy this octahedral hydration of each cobalt ion.

Hydrogen bonds are assigned to the twelve shortest oxygen-oxygen distances (Table 5) after disregarding these between oxygen atoms of the same sulfate ion or of the same coordination octahedron. This assignment is checked by consideration of the hydrogen atom configuration and bond angles. Except for one water molecule (O₉) each water has two hydrogen bonds to sulfate oxygen atoms. Water molecule O₉ has one such bond and also a bond to atom



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Fig. 1. Packing of SO_4 tetrahedra and $\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{++}$ octahedra. The encircled numbers are the parameters of the Co and S atoms in the a direction.

Table 5: Interatomic Distances in $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Standard deviations are about $\pm .03$ A.

	<u>sulfate oxygens</u>				<u>water oxygens</u>					
	O_1	O_2	O_3	O_4	about Co_1			about Co_2		
	O_1	O_2	O_3	O_4	O_5	O_6	O_7	O_8	O_9	O_{10}
Co_1					{ 2.11 2.11	{ 2.05 2.05	{ 2.14 2.14			
Co_2								{ 2.13 2.13	{ 2.12 2.12	{ 2.11 2.11
S	1.46 ^s	1.44 ^s	1.51 ^s	1.45 ^s						
O_1		2.36	2.40	2.40	2.77 ^h			2.79 ^h		2.79 ^h
O_2	2.36		2.43	2.37				2.65 ^h	2.69 ^h	
O_3	2.40	2.43		2.40	2.72 ^h	2.68 ^h	2.93 ^h			
O_4	2.40	2.37	2.40			2.78 ^h	2.86 ^h			2.76 ^h
O_5	2.77 ^h		2.72 ^h			{ 2.89 2.99	{ 2.90 3.10			
O_6			2.68 ^h	2.78 ^h	{ 2.89 2.99		{ 2.94 2.99			
O_7			2.93 ^h	2.86 ^h	{ 2.90 3.10	{ 2.94 2.99				
O_8	2.79 ^h	2.65 ^h					2.97	{ 3.00 ^h 3.03	{ 2.94 3.04	
O_9		2.69 ^h					{ 3.00 ^h 3.03	2.99	{ 2.96 3.03	
O_{10}	2.79 ^h			2.76 ^h			{ 2.94 3.04	{ 2.96 3.03		

^h hydrogen bond distances.

^s S-O bond in SO_4^{2-} .

O_8 . In this bond geometry, there is only one configuration of hydrogen atoms with two hydrogen atoms on each water molecule. The angles between hydrogen bonds at these water molecules (Table 6) range from 97° to 126° and are within the range found for other hydrated sulfate crystals. The hydrogen bonds make angles of 111° to 124° with the water-cobalt vectors. The third hydrogen bond to O_8 makes angles of 80° and 117° with the two hydrogen bonds for which O_8 provides the hydrogen atoms.

Table 6: Hydrogen bond angles. O_1 through O_4 are sulfate oxygens. O_5 through O_{10} are water molecules.

<u>atoms</u>	<u>angles</u>
$O_1 - O_5 - O_3$	117°
$O_3 - O_6 - O_4$	105°
$O_3 - O_7 - O_4$	126°
$O_1 - O_8 - O_2$	97°
$O_2 - O_9 - O_8$	116°
$O_1 - O_{10} - O_4$	124°

The hydrogen bond lengths are 2.65 to 2.93 Å for the bonds to sulfate and 3.00 Å for the water-water bond. The shortest non-bonded oxygen-oxygen distances other than edges of the octahedra, are 3.13 Å between O_7 pairs (through a center of symmetry) and 3.22 Å between O_9 and O_4 .

We find no reasonable alternative to this hydrogen configuration, and the entropy discrepancy is not explained by our work.

The hydrogen bonds tie the sulfate ions and water octahedra together in a three-dimensional network as indicated in Fig. 2. In this figure, the

hydrogen configuration is indicated by small circles on the hydrogen bonds. Because of the bond angles the hydrogen atoms are expected to fall slightly off these lines joining oxygen atoms. We do not have a direct determination of the hydrogen positions from the diffraction data.

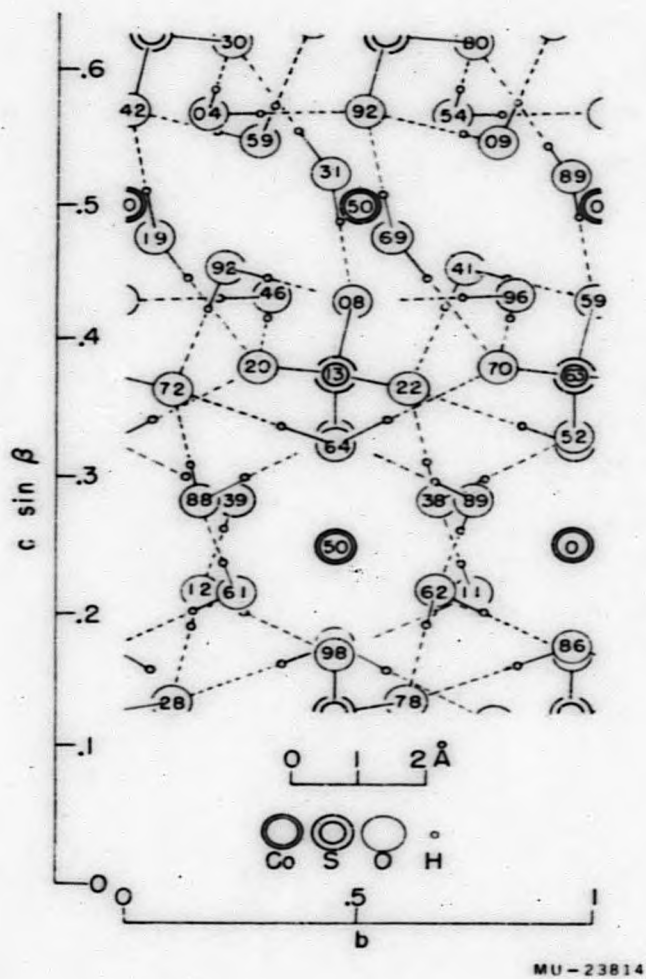
The two cobalt ions, Co_1 and Co_2 , have point symmetries $\bar{1}$ and 2 respectively. The water octahedron about Co_1 is hydrogen bonded exclusively to sulfate ions. The Co_2 water octahedron has ten hydrogen bonds to sulfate ions and four involving water molecules of neighboring Co_2 -type octahedra.

The average interatomic distances are as follows:

S - O (SO_4^-)	1.46 A
O - O (SO_4^-)	2.39 A
Co - O ($\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{++}$)	2.11 A
O - H - O (hydrogen bond)	2.79 A..

Several other substances have the same structure as $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. In addition to the two magnesium compounds, $\text{CoSeO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and one form of $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are isomorphous (Groth, 1908). This structure has been recognized in nature as the minerals hexahydrate, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and bianchite, $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Palache, Berman and Frondel, 1952).

A more thorough study of the structure of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is in progress, and the location and refinement of the hydrogen parameters in that crystal will be the topic of another article shortly.



MU-23814

Fig. 2. Hydrogen bond network in $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The numbers are the parameters along the a axis of the Co, S, and O atoms. The complete environment about each of the two different $\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{++}$ and $\text{SO}_4 =$ is shown.

Aknowledgement

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