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THE DETERMINATION OF THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF FOUR COMPOUNDS OF INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE

A Thesis submitted by

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in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy by the Council for National Academic Awards.

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ABSTRACT

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of Thesis

THE DETERMINATION OF THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF FOUR COMPOUNDS OF INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE

by

Anuradha Banerjee

This thesis describes the determination of the crystal structures of one organo-metallic and three organic compounds. Originally the research programme had envisaged working on substances which were obtained by the corrosive action of hydrocarbon oils on metallic lead, but after some considerable time had been spent on attempting to crystallise these rather intractable materials, the research was switched to deal with other compounds of industrial importance which were more readily available in the Polytechnic. Of the four crystalline compounds investigated, two were connected with the inhibition of the corrosion of steel, one was an additive used in the polymer industry, and one was a molecular complex which had exhibited some unusual physicochemical properties.

X-ray intensity data were collected in several different ways. One crystal structure was solved from visually estimated photographic data, two sets of data were collected on our Stoe Stadi-2 diffractometer which uses Weissenberg geometry, and one set which comprised over 7000 intensities, the largest data-set ever worked on in this Department, was recorded on the CAD-4 diffractometer at Queen Mary College, University of London, by arrangement with Dr M Hursthouse.

A variety of techniques were used in working out the crystal structures. One was solved by the MULTAN direct methods computer program, two by the use of the NRC direct methods program using Σ^2 relationships, and one by "trial-and-error" because none of the other methods produced any meaningful results. Refinement of all four structures was carried out using the NRC suite of programs implemented on our Polytechnic computers (DEC-10, DEC-20, and VAX 11/750). Anisotropic thermal vibrations were allowed for, and hydrogen atom positions were calculated resulting in the conventional R-factors of 6.7, 6.1, 6.6 and 6.1% for the four structures. No abnormalities were encountered in the results for three of the structures, but the picric acid - naphthalene complex turned out to be disordered with some of the picric acid molecules occupying an alternative orientation in the unit cell which resulted in displacement of the naphthalene molecules also, and the possibility of proton transfer within the picric acid molecule which was confirmed by differences in bond lengths and anisotropic temperature parameters.

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Papers describing three of the crystal structures have already appeared in Acta Crystallographica C, and the fourth has been submitted (January 1985). Copies of these papers are shown in the Appendix.



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Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

The discovery of X-ray diffraction in 1912 also marked the birth of X-ray crystallography, whereby it became possible to use X-ray diffraction patterns to reveal the arrangement of atoms in a crystalline substance. This discovery can be considered as the gateway of modern technology which depends so much on the understanding of the relationship between atomic arrangement and the macro properties of materials.

Prior to the development of X-ray methods, the solid state was the least tractable of all the states of matter and the internal structure of a solid could be deduced only by argument from its physical properties or from its chemical properties in the liquid or gaseous form. X-ray analysis has removed the determination of crystal structure and molecular configuration from the sphere of speculation to that of precise measurement.

Since the development of X-ray crystallography some outstanding achievements have been made in the following fields.

1. Metals and Alloys.

The X-ray analysis of atomic arrangements in metals and alloys has helped to explain the structure dependent properties of metals. X-ray powder analysis affords a powerful way of investigating the phases formed when metals are alloyed in different proportions.

It is now possible for a theoretical physicist to state the laws of metallic combination in alloys with reference to atomic proportions.

It has now been established that some alloys exist in a disordered state where atoms of different kinds are distributed completely at

random between all the sites or some particular set of sites or an ordered state where an atom of each kind segregates to sites which form a regular pattern (super-lattice). Tammann 1919 (14) suggested the existence of this ordering to explain the changes in electrical resistivity with heat treatment, and the ordered alloy has a lower resistivity than the disordered alloy.

2. Proteins and Biological systems

The success of X-ray diffraction studies of biological molecules has played an important part in the advancement that took place in the field of molecular biology.

From single crystal X-ray analysis studies of amino acids and peptides, Pauling and Corey in 1951 (10) proposed the α-helix as the basic structure of a group of fibrous proteins which occur in hair, muscle, skin and blood. In 1957 Kendrew and his co-workers (9) solved the structure of myoglobin which was the first threedimensional structure determination of a protein molecule. Later on the double helical structure of DNA was established by X-ray diffraction studies. X-ray crystallography has also given much valuable information about the structure of viruses.

3. Understanding of Bonding

The development of X-ray crystal structure analysis threw new light on the nature of interatomic forces. It provided the means of determining experimentally the atomic configuration of molecules whose form had long been the subject of speculation based on chemical valency theories.

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A review of crystal structures of different types of solid emphasises the dominating role of the interatomic forces in determining the structural arrangement and these forces can be divided into six types.

a. <u>Vander Waals Bonds</u>. These are in effect the forces which exist between non-bonded atoms in essentially saturated molecules. Crystals held together in this way are sometimes called molecular crystals. Examples are nitrogen, carbon tetrachloride, benzene etc. The molecules tend to pack together as closely as their sizes and shapes allow.

b. <u>Ionic Bonds</u>. This type of bond is well-known in the case of NaCl. In the NaCl crystal, the coulombic interaction between oppositely charged ions leads to a regular three-dimensional structure: each positively charged Na⁺ ion is surrounded by six negatively charged Cl⁻ ions, and each Cl⁻ is surrounded by six Na⁺. There are no discrete NaCl molecules. The ionic bond is spherically symmetrical and undirected. An ion will be surrounded by as many. oppositely charged ions as can be accommodated so that the requirement of overall electrical neutrality is satisfied.

c) <u>Co-valent Bonds</u>. These bonds are the results of the sharing of electrons by atoms. When extended through three dimensions, they may lead to a variety of crystal structures, depending on the number of electrons available for bond formation.

A good example is the diamond structure. This structure can be based

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on two interpenetrating face-centred cubic lattices. Each atom on

one lattice is surrounded tetrahedrally by four equidistant atoms on the other lattice. This arrangement constitutes a three-dimensional polymer of carbon atoms joined together by tetrahedrally oriented

bonds. Thus the configuration of the carbon bonds in diamond

is similar to that in aliphatic compounds, such as ethane. Germanium, silicon, and grey tin also crystallize in the diamond structure.

A similar structure is found in compounds such as ZnS (in the zinc-blende structure), AgI, AlP, SiC. In all these structures each atom is surrounded by four unlike atoms oriented at the corners of a regular tetrahedron. In every case, the binding is primarily co-valent. The structure can occur whenever the number of outer-shell electrons is four times the number of atoms. It is not necessary for each atom to provide the same number of valence electrons.

d) <u>Bonds of Intermediate type</u>. In solids, as in individual molecules, such bonds can be considered to result from resonance between co-valent and ionic contributions. Alternatively we may consider the polarization of one ion by an oppositely charged ion. An ion is polarized when its electron distribution is distorted by the presence of an oppositely charged ion. The smaller an ion, the more intense is its electric field and the greater is its polarizing power. Usually, therefore the larger anions tend to be strongly polarized by the smaller cations. Even apart from the effect of size, cations are less polarizable than anions because their net positive charge tends to hold their electrons in place.

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The structure of an ion is also important. Alkali metal cations, such as K^+ , have less polarizing power than transition cations of similar value such as Ag⁺, because their positive nuclei are more effectively shielded.

The effect of polarization appears in the structures of the silver

halides. AgF, AgCl, AgBr have the NaCl structure but as the anion becomes larger, it becomes more strongly polarized by the small Ag⁺ ion. Finally in AgI the binding has little ionic character and the crystal has the ZnS structure. It has been confirmed spectroscopically that crystalline silver iodide is composed of atoms and not ions.

e) <u>Hydrogen Bonds</u>. Hydrogen bonds are important in many crystal structures, especially inorganic and organic acids, salt hydrates and ice, etc. In the structure of ordinary ice the co-ordination is similar to that in Wurtzite, the hexagonal form of zinc sulfide; Each oxygen is surrounded tetrahedrally by four other oxygens at a distance of 0.276 nm. The hydrogen bonds hold the oxygens together, leading to a very open structure.

f) <u>Metallic Bonds</u>. The metallic bond is closely related to the ordinary covalent electron-pair bond. Each atom in a metal forms. co-valent bonds by sharing electrons with its nearest neighbours, but the number of orbitals available for bond formation exceeds the number of electron pairs available to fill them. As a result a co-valent bond resonates among the available interatomic positions. In the case of a crystal this resonance extends throughout the entire structure thereby producing greatly enhanced stability. The empty orbitals permit a ready flow of electrons under the influence of an applied electric field, leading to

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In this thesis we are dealing with certain compounds of industrial importance which require a fuller understanding of the relationship between structure and properties (reactivity etc).

- i) N-Nitroso-Diphenyl-Amine is used as a antiscorch agent in the rubber manufacturing industry.
- ii) Cadmium 2,6-dimethyl-Y-Pyrone is used as a protective coating on steel (corrosion inhibitor)
- iii) Picric Acid/Naphthalene has been used for the separation of compounds because of their clathrate structures.
- iv) 2,6-dimethyl-y-thiapyrone is similar to the organic part of
 (ii) but with interchange of sulphur and oxygen, and was
 being tested for corrosion resistance.

Historical

X-rays were discovered by Röntgen in 1895 (11) and in 1912 M von Laue (5) published his discovery of diffraction of X-rays by crystals in the proceedings of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Laue and his co-workers, Friedrich and Knipping (5) initially placed a crystal in the path of an X-ray beam and attempted to intercept regularly scattered beams thrown back by the crystal

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on a photographic plate. But there was no success. Then they tried

placing the photographic plate behind the crystal to catch rays

bent through a small angle. This time they were successful. The

photographic plate revealed the scattered beams by spots showing

four-fold symmetry. It was the first experiment done by Laue using zincblende crystal. Laue came to a conclusion that these scattered spots were related to the atomic order in the crystal. Later on crystals of NaCl, KCl, KBr and KI led to a complete solution of their structures. Between 1915-1920 Bragg used diffraction to determine the atomic positions. He established that when a beam of monochromatic X-rays falls upon a crystal, in general there is no diffraction of the X-rays unless some set of crystal planes is set at just the correct angle.

The law of X-ray diffraction is

 $n\lambda$ = 2d sin θ (Bragg's equation)

where θ is the angle at which the waves are reflected by the planes, d is the spacing of the planes, λ is the wavelength of the X-rays and n is a whole number 1, 2, 3 etc., which is a measure of the order of reflection. Around that time a great advance was made by the development of the powder method, independently by Debye and Sherrer in Zurich 1916 (4) and Hull in America 1917 (7). In this powder method, X-rays fall on a mass of very fine micro-crystalline particles, which are randomly oriented. Particles are so oriented that the above relation holds good for different sets of planes and X-rays are reflected through corresponding 20 angles. All particles so oriented diffract

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their rays along a cone, making a halo which is intercepted by a

photographic film. Each line on the film corresponds. to diffrac-

tion by a different set of crystal planes in that particular

crystal.

This method is widely used in industry for identifying substances such as valve filament coatings, paint constituents, fluorescent screens, products of corrosion, impurities in metals, boiler scale constituents, intermediate products of chemical reactions etc. A comprehensive index of crystalline substances of all kinds (Powder Diffraction File) was started in the United States in 1941 (1) and is being added to regularly by world-wide contributions and now contains over 35,000 diffraction patterns.

From the same time basic research on structure analysis was started using X-ray diffraction from single crystals. By 1939 about 50-100 structures had been solved. Since 1939 about 50,000 structures have been solved. These days with the development of automatic techniques about 200 crystal structures are published every month.

Equipment Development

In 1927 the rotation camera was developed by Schiebold and Polanyi (13) and very widely used at that time.





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A crystal is placed at 'c with one of its principal axes parallel to the vertical arrow in the figure about which it is rotated. Instead of reflecting X-rays from the face of a large crystal as in the spectrometer, a small single crystal, perhaps of about 0.1 mm^3 is used. The crystal is completely bathed in an incident beam of X-rays. The diffracted beams are recorded on a flat plate or on a cylindrical film. The resulting spots lie on a series of rows (layer lines). If the axis of rotation coincides with the c-axis of the crystal, for instance, there will be a series of layer lines as shown in figure (1). All diffracted beams for which the path difference is ¹ wavelengths will make the same angle with the c-axis and so appear on the ² layer lines. The assignment of h and k values to each spot can be done but is less direct. The lengths of the other axes can be found by placing the crystal with each in turn parallel to the axes of rotation and a knowledge of these helps in the identification. A typical rotation photograph is shown in figure 2.

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In 1924 the Weissenberg Camera was developed. The Weissenberg (15) method is geometrically more nearly related to the rotation method and shares its ability to explore a large part of reciprocal space. To avoid the drawback of the rotation method - that too much information is compressed into each layer line - the layers are selected one at a time and photographed on a moving film, so that each two dimensional layer is recorded in two dimensions, although it is in a geometrically distorted form. The film forms a cylinder concentric with the crystal axis, as in a rotation/oscillation camera, and if it is kept stationary oscillation photographs can be recorded and used for checking crystal alignment. When the instrument is being used as a moving film camera, movable cylindrical metal screens are positioned so that only reflections from the selected layer can reach the film. The crystal oscillates through a predetermined angle, usually about 200°. The two motions are coupled and they reverse together; in most instruments the film moves 1 mm for each 2° of crystal rotation.

In the photograph the distance of any spot from the equator depends on $\xi(=2 \sin \theta)$, while its horizontal distance along the film corresponds to the angular position of the crystal as the appropriate reciprocal lattice point of the crystal passes through the surface of the sphere of reflection. The axes are inclined to the equator because to bring successive lattice points into the sphere of

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reflection the reciprocal lattice has to rotate, and while it is doing so the film moves parallel to the axis of crystal rotation. Quantitative interpretation is usually done with the help of a Weissenberg chart which enables cartesian co-ordinates in reciprocal space to be read directly from the photograph. Upper levels of the reciprocal lattice are photographed by moving the layer line screens to isolate the appropriate layers and at the same time the entire assembly is tilted so that the incoming X-ray beam lies in the same zone as the required level. The advantage of this equi-inclination method over other possible settings is that the form of curves is the same as for the zero layer, and allowing for spot shape the same chart can be used for interpreting the photographs, moreover it enables the maximum volume of reciprocal space to be examined.

For the upper layers the circular area of reciprocal lattice explored has a radius of $\sqrt{(1-(\xi/2)^2)}$ and since this is spread over the same area of film as the zero layer, the scale of the upper layer is increased by $\sqrt{(1-(\xi/2)^2)}$. The effect is barely noticeable for small values of ξ , but increases rapidly with larger values.

The great disadvantage of the Weissenberg method is that it records a distorted representation of the reciprocal lattice. This can be avoided by precession (3) and de Jong-Bouman techniques(8). However these methods also have disadvantages. The distortion of the reciprocal lattice representation on a Weissenberg film results from the fact that the movement of the crystal, and therefore the movement of the reciprocal lattice is different from that of the film.

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It follows that an undistorted representation can only be obtained

if the crystal and the film movement are synchronised. This condition is realised in different ways in the de Jong-Bouman and the precession methods. In the de Jong-Bouman technique, the film is rotated about an axis which is inclined by an angle ϕ_0 against the primary beam direction. To prevent all but the zero layer cone from reaching the film, a screen having an annular opening of radius r_s is placed at a distance ds from the crystal with

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$$ds = r_s/tan \phi_0$$

On a de Jong-Bouman exposure of the zero layer, a spherical area of radius r_{-} is recorded. It holds that

$$\frac{r_{J/2}}{1/\lambda} = \sin \phi_0$$

or
$$r_{I} = (2/\lambda) \sin \phi_{0}$$

For a Weissenberg exposure, the corresponding area has a radius r_W equal to the diameter of the Ewald sphere, hence

$$r_W = \frac{2}{\lambda}$$

 $\frac{r_J}{r_W} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

and

Since $(\sin \phi_0) < 1$ for $\phi_0 = \mu_0 \neq 90^\circ$, the area covered by a de Jong-Bouman film is always smaller than for a Weissenberg film. In addition μ_0 cannot be chosen too close to 90° , since this would require a very large film. Usually $\mu_0 = \phi_0 = 45^\circ$ is chosen for which $\sin \phi_0 = \sqrt{27/2}$

since the corresponding areas F_J and F_W are related by square of r, it follows that ٠ $\frac{F_J}{F_M} = \frac{1}{2}$

Under normal experimental conditions, the area recorded on a film of a de Jong-Bouman type has only half the size of the corresponding Weissenberg film. Hence the advantage of getting an undistorted lattice is off-set by a loss of information. For a crystal with small lattice constants it is therefore recommended that X-radiation of short wave-length (e.g. MoKa) be used for the de Jong-Bouman technique.

The question can arise: which method should be used for an actual problem? A general answer cannot be given. With modern techniques, the film methods are used only for space group determination and for examination of crystal quality. Therefore the information obtained from precession or de Jong-Bouman exposures is sufficient in most cases, even if CuK_{α} radiation is used. On the other hand, for an experienced crystallographer the distorted representation of a Weissenberg exposure causes no great problem, and this technique might be preferred since a Weissenberg instrument is less troublesome to operate. Because the mechanical parts of a Weissenberg camera are less complicated than the other two instruments, the problems of misalignment due to mechanical breakdown or mechanical wear are less frequent.

The most effective film technique, however, is to combine two of these methods. The Weissenberg and de Jong-Bouman technique need an axis orientation normal to the X-ray beam direction. This automatically implies the orientation of both the other axes in a plane containing the primary beam for all orthogonal crystal systems, also for a monoclinic crystal if the symmetry axis was chosen as a rotation axis. Therefore only a further azimuthal setting is necessary to orient

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the crystal for a precession photograph. Hence only one crystal

setting is necessary to obtain information about three mutually orthogonal reciprocal lattice planes, if a Weissenberg or de Jong-Bouman technique is combined with the precession technique. The resulting information is sufficient in most cases for a complete knowledge of all constants of the reciprocal lattice.

A camera designed to take both de Jong-Bouman and precession photographs has been developed by Wolfel (16). This instrument, named the 'Reciprocal Lattice Explorer' is a most convenient apparatus for combining different film techniques using only one crystal.

Methods

Up to the middle sixties, diffraction intensities were generally measured by film techniques, but since then nearly all single crystal investigations have been carried out using diffractometers. These instruments run automatically and measure intensities more precisely than film methods (with the exception of proteins with very large unit cell dimensions).

If film cameras are available it is recommended that these are used in the preliminary study of crystals, because the geometrical properties of the reciprocal lattice are more readily determined visually from photographs. Abnormal crystal properties, such as disorder, twinning, or crystal splitting, which influence the diffraction intensities are recognised far more easily on film than when using

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only a diffractometer.

While choosing a single crystal for film techniques one must

consider three properties

 The crystal must be a real single crystal; no more than one individual should be selected. A polarizing microscope should be used to observe whether the crystal is twinned or not.

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- 2. The crystal should be as large as possible within the limitation given by the primary beam so that it is completely bathed in X-rays. A large crystal usually shortens the timeof exposure unless there is a high absorption coefficient.
- 3. For crystal setting, it is useful to select a crystal with well-formed edges and faces, if possible. Needle shaped crystals are the most favourable for fast setting, but not so suitable for diffractometry because it is difficult to enclose all the crystal within the X-ray beam. Often it is found that the longest elongation of the crystal coincides with the shortest lattice dimension.

After the selection of a crystal, the proper techniques should be used to produce diffraction photographs of the reciprocal lattice. From these accurate cell dimensions can be worked out.

The next step is to survey the reciprocal lattice to see whether there are any systematic absences. Absences due to lattice centring occur throughout the whole of reciprocal space. A general survey to see whether there are any rules governing the permitted

values of h, k, and ℓ will enable the lattice type to be determined.

Absences that affect only certain layers or rows of points in the reciprocal lattice may also denote the presence of glide planes and screw axes. For example, the presence of the a-glide perpendicular to c means that for any atom x, y, z there must be an identical atom x + $\frac{1}{2}$, y, -z. The structure factor summation must thus cover N/2 such pairs of atoms. The contribution from the rth pair is

 $f_{r}\{\cos 2\pi(hx_{r} + ky_{r} + \ell Z_{r}) + \cos 2\pi(h(x_{r} + \frac{1}{2}) + ky_{r} - \ell Z_{r})\}$ for hk0 reflections, $\ell = 0$ and the expression simplifies to -

$$f_{r} \{\cos 2\pi (hx_{r} + ky_{r}) + \cos 2\pi (hx_{r} + \frac{h}{2} + ky_{r}) \}$$

=
$$f_{r} \{\cos 2\pi (hx_{r} + ky_{r}) + \cos (2\pi (hx_{r} + ky_{r}) + h\pi) \}$$

The two cosine terms are equal in magnitude but differ in phase by Π , they therefore cancel when h is odd and reinforce when h is even, resulting in the structure factor F_{hk0} being zero when h is odd. so the hk0 reflections occur only when h is even.

Similar arguments can be applied to other translational symmetry elements, eg. screw axis. A 2_1 axis parallel to 'a' means that h00 reflections will occur only when h is even.

If, therefore, systematic absences are found that are additional to those due to any lattice centring, it can be safely concluded that translational symmetry elements are present. So the study of systematic absences should therefore begin with the most general

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reflections and work down to the less general.

Space group determination is occasionally complicated by phenomenon known as double reflection. If the beam reflected from a set of planes $(h_1k_1\ell_1)$ strikes another set of planes $(h_2k_2\ell_2)$ at the appropriate angle, it may be reflected again. This doubly reflected



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$$h^{1} = h_{1} + h_{2}$$

 $k^{1} = k_{1} + k_{2}$
 $\ell^{1} = \ell_{1} + \ell_{2}$

The doubly reflected beam will often be rather weak but sometimes if $h_1k_1l_1$ and $h_2k_2l_2$ are both strong reflections and the true $h^1k^1l^1$ reflection is absent, a spurious reflection may result.

On film, double reflections may be distinguished by their appearance, because of the way they are formed. They are much sharper than the true reflections. They should disappear if the X-ray wavelength is changed or the crystal is remounted in a different orientation.

Density and Unit Cell Contents

The relationship between the volume of the unit cell v, measured in \mathbb{R}^3 , and the density D, measured in g cm⁻³ is

$$D = \frac{1.66Z \times F}{V}$$

where F is the formula weight of the substance concerned and Z is the number of such formula units within the cell. Densities can be measured in various ways. The most common one is flotation in a liquid in which the crystal is not soluble. This uses a mixture

of liquids whose proportions can be varied until the crystals neither sink nor float. The density of the liquid mixture is then determined by conventional means (Westphal balance).

Whichever method is used, errors tend to make the measured density too low. All methods may be affected by crystal imperfections. Experience shows that the calculated density is often slightly higher than measured density.

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Historically the first structure determination was done by the trial and error method. Although now seldom used in its straightforward form, many of the concepts are still an important part of more sophisticated methods. In this method an attempt is made to build a structure within the framework of the known unit cell and space group that satisfies the cell contents, explains the relative magnitude of a few key intensities and also makes the crystal chemically sensible. Trial structures deduced in this way are then checked by comparing the calculated structure factors or intensities with the observed values. Any parameters which are not fixed by space group restrictions are then adjusted to give the best possible agreement.

The calculation of electron densities from the Fourier summation of observed structure amplitudes was first used in 1929 (2) as a systematic way of improving the values of those atomic co-ordinates not fixed by the space group considerations. When a solution to a crystal structure is believed to be approximately correct, it must be refined to give the best possible fit between the observed and calculated data. Here the electron density map is used for adjusting co-ordinates. This is a relatively insensitive method and progress

may be rather slow. One way round this is to use as Fourier co-

efficient $(F_0 - F_c)$ instead of F_0 . This produces a difference map, which consists essentially of the true electron density, with the electron density due to the assumed structure subtracted. If the assumed structure is correct the difference map should be featureless. Theoretically it should be zero, but in practice because of the random errors in the observed data, this is only approximately true even for a fully refined structure.

In 1941 the least-squares method of refinement was developed (6). In this method the best values of the refined parameters are determined by choosing those that minimise $\Sigma_{hkl}(F_o - F_c)^2$. It is a very tedious procedure to apply by hand but with the use of high speed computers it has become a standard method of completing a structure determination.

Direct methods

The name Direct methods is derived from the fact that phases of the structures factors are derived from the magnitude of the F's using statistical theory. Extensive numerical calculations are necessary to apply this technique and the development of direct methods was only possible because of the rapid progress in computer technology made in the 1960's.

A large number of investigations on that subject have been initiated, of which one of the earlier important results was the Sayre Equation developed in 1952 (12). It is one of the basic formulae of 'Direct Methods' and the equation is

$$E(h) = T\Sigma E(h^{1})E(h - h^{1})$$

h¹

From Sound's acception two formulas are derived which are applied in

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From Sayre's equation two formulae are derived which are applied in

actual phase determination.

In the centrosymmetric case, the E values have a sign of + or - .

Sayre's equation can then be interpreted as follows. For the reflection h with |E(h)| being sufficiently large it is likely that the sum of the

right side of the above equation will contain more terms $E(h^1)E(h - h^1)$ having the same sign as E(h) itself, than terms of opposite sign. This is specially true for those terms of which $|E(h^1)|$ and $|E(h - h^1)|$ are large. So there exists more than 50% probability that for large E values -

 $S(h) = S(h^{1})S(h - h^{1})$

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where S(h) denotes the sign of E(h). This equation remains valid if on the left side h is replaced by -h (Since S(h) = S(-h). Setting $-h = h_1$, $h^1 = h_2$ and $h - h^1 = h_3$, we get

> $S(h_1) = S(h_2)S(h_3)$ or $S(h_1)S(h_2)S(h_3) = 1$

if the three reflections h_1 , h_2 , h_3 satisfy the equation

 $h_1 + h_2 + h_3 = 0$

Reflection triplets for which the above equation holds are said to be related by a Σ_2 relation. These Σ_2 relations play an important role with all applications of direct methods.

The practical application of direct methods is possible if 1. The structure is not too large, say <100 atoms per molecule.

2. A starting set of known phases can be obtained.

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3. This set can be used in a sufficient number of 22 relations between reflections of large E-values for the determination

of additional phases. Phase determination by direct

methods is not a guaranteed success. However now powerful

programs, such as Multan, have been developed and distributed

world wide. Experience in the last few years has shown that in spite of the fact that all formulae are approximations, direct methods are by far the most powerful general method of phase determination presently available. With a reasonably accurate intensity data set, a centrosymmetrical structure can be solved nearly without difficulty, if the number of atoms in the asymmetric unit is not larger than about 100.

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Summaries

Ideal method for structure determination

- a) Initial investigation using photographic method.
- b) Crystal on a diffractometer.
- c) Use of computer.
- d) Direct method use of Multan program

Difficulties - Not all crystals are reasonably ideal.



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Chapter 2.

N-Nitrosodiphenylamine ("Vulcatard")

Introduction

In the rubber manufacturing industry, certain additives are used during production to achieve faster processing. As a result the temperature rises quite rapidly during the mixing and often reaches 10 degrees below the vulcanizing temperature. Under such conditions marked and uncontrolled partial vulcanization of the rubber mix can take place depending on the partial accelerators in use. This phenomenon is known as pre-vulcanization or scorching and it gives finished rubber products with poor physical properties, which are unsatisfactory, and in case of tyres can result in blow outs. To avoid this 1-2% of retarders or anti-scorch agents are added to the rubber mix. These substances are certain organic acids or nitroso compounds which have been found to prevent to a large extent this undesirable pre-vulcanization reaction. N-Nitrosodiphenylamine is one of them. Its chemical formula is $C_{12}H_{10}N_20$ and is marketed by Imperial Chemical Industries under the commercial name Vulcatard A. The molecule has two phenyl groups attached to the nitrosamine group.

The compound was prepared in the following way:

40 9. of diphenylamine was added to 200 mL. alcohol and 30 mL. of hydrochloric acid was added to it. The solution was cooled, and to it 35 mL. of sodium nitrite solution (2:3) was added. The precipitate was filtered, and the residue was recrystallized from xylene at room temperature.

The Department was interested in determining the structures of some rubber chemicals. The structures which have already been done are: 1. Vulcafor MS. This is used as a vulcanization accelerator.

Its chemical name is Tetramethyl thiuram mono-sulphide.

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The structure was solved by Tasker in 1976 (7).

2. <u>Vulcacel BN.</u> Its chemical name is dinitrosopenta-methylene tetramine.



This is used as a blowing agent to produce cellular or sponge rubber. The structure was solved by Craft in 1975 (2).

3. <u>Vulcafor DOTG</u>. This is also an accelerator used in vulcanization. The chemical composition is di-ortho-tolyl guanidine.



The structure was solved by Gash in 1982 (3).

Vulcatard A was the last of this present series. Until now very few structures of nitroso compounds have been worked out. So we aimed to find the structure of the molecule and get more information about N-0 bonding.

Experimental Measurements of N-Nitrosodiphenylamine

The analysis of a crystal structure may be summarized as follows:-

1. Preparation of crystals and measurement of the unit cell dimensions and the intensities of a large proportion of the diffracted beams from the crystal.

These intensities depend on the number and type of atoms present and their relative positions in the unit cell.

- 2. The deduction by some method of a suggested atomic arrangement (trial structure). The intensities of the diffracted X-ray beams corresponding to this arrangement can then be calculated and compared with the observed values.
- 3. Modification of this suggested arrangement of scattering matter until the agreement between calculated and observed intensities is within the limits of error of observations.

Preparation of Crystals

Suitable crystals of N-Nitrosodiphenylamine were prepared in the following way:-

The compound was dissolved in absolute alcohol and warmed at 60°C to make a saturated solution. Then the solution was filtered and transferred into a crystallising dish and allowed to evaporate very slowly. After 12 hours, brown platy crystals were formed

and they were quite suitable in size for structure analysis by X-ray diffraction techniques.

Selection of Crystals

First an optical examination was made to select a small crystal of suitable dimensions and uniform in shape.

The crystal was examined very carefully under crossed-polars to make sure it was free from twinning. One extinction direction was along the long diagonal of the crystal.

The chosen size of the crystal was approximately 1 mm in length and 0.5 mm in cross-section, so that it produced enough intensity data and at the same time the effect of absorption became negligible.

The Space-Group and Unit-Cell Dimensions

The chosen crystal was mounted on a glass-fibre parallel to a direction of extinction, because in general a crystal extinguishes along one of the crystallographic axes of symmetry.

First the crystal was aligned by optical methods using the method of reflection. The correction on each arc was made from the position of the images in a telescope when rotated through 180°. But the final alignment of the crystal was made using the method of double oscillations. When the crystal was perfectly aligned, a full 360° rotation photograph was taken which produced sharp layer lines. But oscillation photographs showed no symmetry along that axis. The crystal was then transferred to a Weissenberg camera

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and a zero layer photograph was taken. A mirror symmetry was found along the axis 8.8Å and another axis was found at 90° apart. Then the crystal was mounted along the 8.8Å axis which was the
short diagonal perpendicular to the length of the crystal. After the crystal was perfectly aligned a sharp rotation photograph was taken. An oscillation photograph showed a mirror symmetry across the zero layer. Similarly the crystal was transferred to the Weissenberg Camera and a zero and first layer photograph were taken. Then the crystal was mounted and aligned along the 3rd axis and a full rotation and a zero layer Weissenberg photograph were taken.

The space group was determined from the following systematic absences.

Reflection	Condition limiting possible reflection
	1.67
hkl	h + k = 2n
hol	$\ell = 2n (h = 2n)$

It shows that the crystal was monoclinic with lattice type C_{\cdot} centred with a glide plane along C perpendicular to b.

So the space group was C2/c or Cc . But later the N(z) test proved the crystal was centrosymmetric; C2/c .

The cell-parameters were measured accurately from the rotation photographs along the three crystallographic axes. The distance (x) of the layer lines from the equatorial layer line was measured accurately using a travelling microscope on the X-ray film.

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The formula used in calculating the cell parameters from rotation

photographs



where x is the distance of the layer line spacing from the equatorial line, and R is the radius of the camera. The camera radii for cylindrical and Weissenberg Cameras are 30 mm and 28.65 mm respectively. The wavelength (λ) for CuK_Q radiation is 1.5418Å.

The information about the unit cell angles were taken from the three zero layer Weissenberg photographs. The photograph along b (unique axis) gave the a and c reciprocal axes. The angle between a and c which is β was measured very accurately. The angle β was calculated from the following expression

$$B = 180 - B^*$$

$$= 180 - 62.47$$

$$= 117.53^{\circ}(15)$$

The zero layer photograph along a-axis gave b^* and c^* reciprocal axes, and the angle between them a^* was measured to be 90° , so a was 90° . Similarly the angle between a^* and b^* axes γ^* was measured 90° and therefore $\gamma = 90^\circ$.

The layer line spacings were measured several times and the best values of the cell parameters obtained by a least squares fit to the 20 values of certain reflections. The final values (20) (10) (20)were a = 16.283, b = 8.827, c = 16.508A. Denit, measured by floteton in NaT solution, = 1.25 g/cc confirming Z=8 mole for our cell.

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Intensity Measurements

Equi-inclination Weissenberg Photographs were taken for seven layers with a crystal mounted about b axis using nickel-filtered $Cu-K_{\alpha}$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418$ Å) and the multiple film pack technique. Packs of three films were used and exposed for 18 hours and 2 hours. Development and processing conditions were kept constant for all the films. In this way 6 films of recorded data, calibrated approximately as 18 hours, 6 hours, 2 hours, 2 hours, 40 minutes and 13 minutes were obtained. Considering the film factor is 3; this had been checked by a previous student on the particular batch of film (Ilford G).

The equi-inclination angle for each layer was obtained from the expression $\mu = \sin^{-1}(\xi/2)$ and the corresponding screen movement was calculated from the expression $s = r \tan \mu$ where r is the radius of the screen, ξ is the reciprocal spacing of the layer lines.

A scale was prepared for the visual estimation of the intensities, by choosing a well shaped intense spot, a separate on for each longer.

The oscillation range was set between 10° and 20°. Exposures were made using 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 traverses of the camera, moving the film by 4 mm between each exposure. The intensities of the spots were marked as 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. Each spot was compared with the intensity scale and its estimated intensity was multiplied by necessary scale factor to bring all intensities **to** the same scale.

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Structure Analysis

The intensity data were corrected by Lorentz(L) and Polarisation(P) factors.

The Lorentz factor arises due to the time difference between different crystal planes spent in reflecting positions. It is the length of time the reciprocal lattice point remains in contact with the sphere of reflection and it depends upon the distance of the distance of the reciprocal point from the origin and the diffraction geometry.

In case of equi-inclination Weissenberg methods of data collection

$$L = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin 2\theta (\sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \mu)^2}$$

where θ is the Bragg angle, and μ is the equi-inclination setting angle.

The polarisation factor arises due to the polarisation of X-rays, when reflected by a crystal plane which results a reduction in the intensity of reflected beam.

It is expressed as $P = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)$ where θ is the Bragg angle. When $\theta = 0$ or 90° P = 1, that is there is no polarisation, but when $\theta = 45^{\circ} P = \frac{1}{2}$, the reflected beam is completely polarised.

The observed structure amplitudes were computed from the expression

$$F = (I/LP)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

and no absorption correction was made since the absorption coefficient μ was only 0.5 mm $^{-1}$.

the space-group was determined as A^2/a . Attempts

were made to determine the phases of structure amplitudes by

Direct Methods using the symbolic addition program, N.R.C.4. But the program could not fix the origin. Later it was realised that this program excludes reflections with certain parities which is explained below in the summary of the procedure. Then

the space group was changed to C2/c and the program worked satisfactorily.

In this program statistical methods are used to determine the structure factors of a centrosymmetric structure (Hauptman & Karle (4) which involves Σ_2 relationships.

This procedure involved four basic operations which may be summarised as follows:-

- a) Calculation of the overall isotropic temperature factor and scale and it is necessary to generate the structure factor normalisation curve. The temperature and scale factors were 2.99 and 1.32 respectively.
- b) Calculation of the normalised structure factors (E), their . statistics and the point-atom at rest sharpening function from the normalisation curve. It also sorts the reflections with strongest E's (E > 1.3) in descending orders of |E|. 197 reflections were listed with values of E's greater than 1.30.
- c) Search for triplets of reflections with normalised structure factors greater than a specified minimum, which satisfy the Σ_2 relationship.
- d) (i) Selection of the origin-defining reflections, assignment of the symbols and successive application of the Σ_2 relation-

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ship in order to determine the signs of the reflections with |E|'s greater than the specified optimum value.

At this stage the program selects these reflections excluding those with eee parity and sorted in descending order of associated number of E_2E_3 pairs. Then a determinant of indices, taken to modulo 2, is evaluated for the first three reflections in the sorted list. If the result of +1 or -1, the corresponding E values are given positive signs. If the result is other than +1 or -1, the determinant is re-evaluated, with the fourth reflection replacing the third. This operation is 2, 3, 4; 2, 3, 5 $N\phi_{DR-2}$; $N\phi_{DR-1}$; $N\phi_{DR}$ until a non-zero result is obtained.

(ii) Estimation of the signs of normalised structure factors, whose amplitudes are less than the optimum value but greater than the minimum value by direct application of signs determined in stage d(i) to the sets of equivalent pairs (E_K, E_{n-K}) related to each E_h . The signed normalised structure factors are then sorted for input to the initial Fourier (E-map) calculation. using C_2/c from page.

All these steps were calculated by five separate programmes namely SAP 1, 2, 3, 4(a) and 4(b) run sequentially. The signed normalised structure factors from SAP 4(b) were used for the Fourier calculation using the N.R.C.8 program.

The electron density map was computed for $\frac{1}{6}$ of the unit cell and the molecule was easily traced from the 15 peaks located in the electron density map.

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Table 1 lists the co-ordinates of atoms as read from these peaks. A comparison of these co-ordinates with the final coordinate shows that this initial E-map was a very good representation of structure.

Atom Type	x/a	y/b	z/c
C1	. 30	.20	• .34
C2	.22	.14	. 36
C3	.15	.12	. 30
C4	.125	.12	.215
C5	. 18	.18	.18
C6	.28	.21	.26
С7	.47	.18	:41
C8	. 545	.29	.415
С9	.62	. 19	. 42
C10	62	.04	. 385
C11	. 545	.04	. 375
C12	.47	.03	. 375
Nl	. 39	.23	.41
N2	.415	. 34	.475
01	. 34	.41	.48

TABLE 1 E-MAP COORDINATES

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Refinement

The structure factors may be expressed in the following way:

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$$F(hkl) = \sum_{r} f_{r} (hkl) \exp 2\pi i(hx_{r} + ky_{r} + lz_{r})$$
$$= A(hkl) + iB(hkl)$$

= $|F| \exp ia(hkl)$

where Σ_r = sum over all atoms in the unit cell

fr = atomic scattering factor corrected for atomic
vibration

(x,y,z)_r = Fractional atomic co-ordinates

- α = Phase angle = $\tan^{-1}(\frac{B}{A})$
- |F| = Structure amplitude = $(A^2 + B^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 - . = A cos a + B sin a

The structure refinements were carried out using block diagonal least squares method where the atomic parameters were modified to give the best fit between a set of observed structure factors and the calculated structure factors. The parameters adjusted includes atomic co-ordinates, atomic vibration parameters, and the scale factor which was used to bring the observed structure factors to the absolute scale.

After several cycles of refinements using isotropic thermal parameters (exp - $8\pi^2 U \times \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2$) for non-hydrogen atoms, the positions of hydrogens bonded to carbon were calculated and then

the anisotropic temperature factors

 $(\exp -2\pi^2(h^2 a^{*2} V_{11} + k^2 b^{*2} V_{22} + \ell^2 c^{*2} V_{33} + 2hka^* b^* V_{12} + 2h\ell a^* c^* V_{13}$ + 2klb^{*} c^{*} V₂₃) were used for the refinement of the non-hydrogen atomic parameters.

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The procedure was repeated until no further improvement takes place as shown by the residual index

$$R = \Sigma(|F_0 - F_c|)/\Sigma|F_0|$$

The N.R.C - 10 program utilises information either from the data reduction programme N.R.C - 2 or from the previous run of structure factor least-square program. The atomic parameters could either be read from the previous program or supplied separately on the computer terminal.

The final value of R index obtained was 0.067 for 807 observed reflections. The final positional co-ordinates, thermal parameters, . and their standard deviations are given in Table 2.

Results and Discussion

The interatomic distances and bond angles were calculated from the final parameters using a computer program.

This helped to compare the calculated bond lengths and angles with those values accepted as normal by previous researchers. (1) (5) (6).

The program produced the following information.

It scanned the given atoms for intramolecular distances and derived the equivalent positions and then scanned for the intermolecular distances. After that it prepared a summary of the co-ordination around each of the given atoms and calculated the angle between the bonds and their standard deviation.

The inter-atomic distances and the bond angles are given in Figure 1 and in Tables 3 and 4. The average benzenoid C-C bond length is 1.398\AA . The C-H length is 1.1\AA . The N₁ - N₂ and N₂ - O₁ bond lengths are 1.344\AA and 1.206\AA respectively. There are no intramolecular hydrogen bonds.

The least-square planes through the selected atoms are given in Table 5. The dihedral angle between two benzene rings is 101.193° . The molecular packing is given in Figure 2. All intermolecular contacts are larger than the sum of the Vander Waals radii.

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TABLE 2. ATOMIC PARAMETERS

1.1

VULCATARD

		ORIG	THAL COORD	INATES		E.S.D.S						
ATUH	HQ.	X/A	Y/B	2/C	SYG X/A	SYG Y/B	SYG Z/C					
с	1	0.29865	0.19773	4.34244	0.00027	4.00941	0.00025					
C	2	0.23660	0.13766	0.37184	0.44434	4.00038	0.00032					
C	3	0.14928	0.10771	0.30710	0.94026	4.00041	9.99936					
С	4	0.12333	0.11206	0.21333	. 94433	0.00051	0.00013					
C	5	0.10141	0.17539	0.17880	9.99932	9.00054	0.00015					
Ċ	6	0.27245	0.21145	0.25289	0.0002R	4.90949	4.44426					
Č	1	0.47202	9.17688	0.40703	0.00027	9.00052	0.00027					
Ċ	8	0.54328	9.27248	0.41593	9.90934	0.49454	0.00034					
С	9	4.62456	9.20285	0.41529	8.9442R	0.00057	0.00031					
Ċ	10	0.61993	4.45727	9.39021	0.00033	8.84457	4.44419					
Č	11	0.54487	-4.44954	0.37422	4.44436	8.44455	4.44435					
Č	12	0.46647	0.03290	0.37742	0.00431	4.44465	9.00033					
Ň	1	0.39199	0.24008	H.41483	4.44423	4 44429	G 94477					
N	2	4.41999	Ø. 34418	0.47652	0.04431	4.44444	a a4476					
Ö	ī	4.34412	4.19710	4.47912	9.44425		4 44474					
Ĥ	2	0.25779	9.11926	4.44347	4 99444	a aiiiiiii						
H	3	A HOHAA	4.46939	4.12811	G G44444							
	Ā	4.45636	G 46857	0.16520								
	Š	H. 16468	M 19411	4 14770		H 44444	0.00000					
. н	6	4 22262	9 25210	U 33441								
и	ě	4 63060	0.10380	W+434W1			0.00000					
	ä	4 69300	V-37337	W.43630	A . 000000	N. N	0.00000					
	14	7.00297	W. 20034	W. 433/0	0. NNNNN	N.000NN	0.00000					
	10	U. 54504	4-01427	W.JUZ14	0.00000	N. NONNO	N. 00000					
	11	7.34384	-0.15003	0.36073	0.00000	N.NNN04	0.0000					
H	12	W.48252	-0.07994	и . 35567	0.00000	N. HAAAN	0.04040					

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TABLE 2 (continued)

	Ani	sotropic T	emperature	Factors a	nd their e	.a.d's
	ßn	β22	β33	ß 23	ßzı	βız
C(1)	0.00526 24	0.00119 60	0.00443 20	0.00459 52	0.00483	0.00094
C(2)	0.00800	0.00193 56	0.00691 26	-0.00477 62	0.01190 49	-0.00191
C(3)	`0.00248 19	0.00099 61	0.00964 33	0.00095 73	0.00472 40	0.00167 51
C(4)	0.00549	0.01774 106	0.00479 25	0.00333 73	0.00394 44	0.00961
C(5)	0.00456 26	0.01151 87	0.00653 2?	-0.01025 74	0.00334	-0.00150
C(6)	0.00574 27	0.00029 84	0.00522	0.00049	0.00472	-0.00263
C(7)	0.00404 24	0.01153 84	0.00503	-0.00952	0.00483	-0.0035?
C(8)	0.00726 32	0.00009	0.00961	-0.00394 63	0.00742	-0.00156
C(9)	0.00590	0.01207 92	0.00802	-0.00229	0.00771	-0.00537
C(10)	0.00575 31	0.01042 84	0.00905	-0.00092	0.00974	0.00463
C(11)	0.00923	0.00919 84	0.00741	0.00361 /7	0.01061	0.00 .09 77
C(12)	0.00422	0.02548	0.0045A 25	-0.00123 80	0.00465	0.00139
¥(1)	0.00509	0.00349	0.00413	-0.00590	0.00579	-0.00056
N(2)	0.00750	0.01441	0.00434	0.00593	0.00632	-0.00221
0(1)	0.00919	0.01336 57	0.00753	-0.00159	0.01059 38	0.00410

The temperature factor is given by the equation

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TABLE 3. BOND LENGTHS

VULCATARD

INTRANULECULAR DISTANCES

ATON	N 1	ATOM	N2	DISTANCE	E.S.U.	
C	1	С	2	1.411	9.0072	
. č	1	Ċ	6	1.341	9.0054	
č	1	Ň	1	1.462	9.0056	
č	2	Ċ	3	1.360	9.4074	
č	2	Ĥ	2	1.089	9.4047	
č	Ē	C	4	1.406	9.9972	
č	3	Ĥ	j	1.080	4.4050	
č	Ă	Ċ	5.	1.425	0.0079	
č	À	й	4	1.480	0.0053	
č	Š	Ċ	6	1.456	8.0069	
č	Š	й	5	1.984	4.4451	
č	6	н		1.999	9.4948	
č	ž	Ë	ě	1 387	9-4974	
č	,	Č	12	1.354	4.9072	
č	;	N N	1	1.445	A. 4462	
č		ĉ	à	1 485	A. 4478	
č		ц Ц	á	1 694	A 4648	
Č	ä	Ċ	14	1 349	a 4871	
	, j	<u> </u>	0	1 484	4 4951	
	14			1 419	n.4493	
	10	с и	14	1.710	0 496 A	
	11	n C	17			
			12	1.434	W.W08J	
			11		N. NUU 4 9	
Ľ,	14	H	12	1.080	W.UU30	
14	1	N	2	1.344	W.UU4/	
	- 2	0	1	1.296	9.406/	

DIRECTION COSINES

L	м	N
-4.87544	-1.37568	0.30534
0.19123	0.39033	-0.97738
0.68224	H.25562	0.68498
-0.68230	-0.22039	-0.69699
-0.18658	-0.15038	9.97086
U.24842	0.05244	-0.97663
-0.91578	-4.28051	9.28750
0.84865	Ø.392 34	-0.35476
-0.67032	-4.35587	-0.65118
0.63005	0.21868	0.74513
0.19267	0.15300	-0.96926
0.98488	0.34038	-0.25589
0.78788	0.60862	0.09397
0.10044	-0.94168	-0.32117
-4.92170	Ø.38599	0.03849
U.89919	-0.43750	-0. 90667
-0.14534	1.98986	0.09529
0.13429	-0.95282	-9.27222
4.79742	Ø.53607	0.27664
-0.77601	-9.60072	-0.16510
H.92980	-0.35144	-0.10938
-0.89468	9.44555	0.03221
0.10994	-#.97697	-0.19286
-4.81446	-0.50622	-0.29479
-0.14276	0.68378	0.71550
-4.92468	U.38884	0.03399

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TABLE 4. INTER-BOND ANGLES

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VULCATARD N2 N3 N 1 ANGLE E.S.D. ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM C 1 C C C C C N 119.98 0.399 2 1 6 2 1 118.94 0.365 1 C C N 1 121.06 0.369 ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM C 2 117.84 0.428 C 1 C 2 С 3 121.08 C C 13 C C 2 2 Η 0.427 2 2 H 121.08 0.447 ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM С 3 C C 2 C C С 4 121.80 0.448 3 H 119.10 0.437 3 3 С H 3 119.10 0.435 С 4 3 ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM C 4 122.95 0.463 С 5 C 3 C 4 Н 0.457 110.53 4 C C 4 3 5 H 110.52 0.463 C C 4 ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM C 5 C C C C C С 6 113.86 0.438 4 5 0.482 5 124.57 H 4 - 5 н 5 124.57 0.466 6 C 5 . ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM C 6 C H 5 126.02 0.420 C С 1 6 C C 116.99 0.399 6 C 1 6 116.99 0.405 Ċ 5 6 H 6 ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM C 7 121.61 0.456 С 7 C 12 С 8 4.405 C C N 119.19 C 8 7 1 c 12 N 7 1 117.93 0.411 ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM C 8 C 9 H 8 116.20 0.460 C 7 C C R H c 7 8.477 121.90

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TABLE 4 (continued)

VULCATARD

			N 1	-	N	2		N.	3	ANGLE	E.S.D.
			С	9	С	H		11	8	121.90	0.481
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	С	9									
			С	8	C	9		с	10	122.64	6.483
			С С	8 19	C C	9 9		H H	9 4	118.68	0.453 0.414
	~	• • •				•			•		
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	C	1 M									
			C	9	C	14		C	11	121.38	0.510
			C	11	c	1 14		н	10	119.31	0.500
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	С	11									
			c	1.0	~	••		~			
	•		C	19	c	11		H	11	122.66	0.508
			C	12	С	11		Н	11	122.65	0.496
ANGLES INVOLVENG ATOM	С	12									
			С	7	С	12		с	11	121.32	8.490
			C	7	C	12		H	12	119.34	9.482
			٩.		L	14		n	12	117.34	0.401
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	N	1									
			C	1	N	1		С	7	123.25	0.330
			C C	17	N N	1		N	2	124.50	0.34J 0.345
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM		2									
		4									
			N	1	N	2		U	1	114.94	0. 398
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	0	1					•				
			NONE								
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	н	2	NONE			•					
			H(/H/.								
ANGLES INVOLVING A TOM	H	3	NONE								
ANGLER INVOLVING ADOM											
ANOULS INFOLFING ATOM	н	•	NONE								
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	н	5									
			NONE								
ANGLES INVOLVENG ATOM	н	6									
			NONE								
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	н	8									
A 41.4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			1937 PC P.								•
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	н	9	NUNE								
ANGLES THUS HIME AT											
THE THTULTING ATUM	н	10									



TABLE 5. EQUATIONS OF MEAN PLANES

VULCATATO

11.00

-94

PLANE & 1.8 C 0.374328 + C-0.927537 + C-0.01992 -(-0.01937 + 0

CHI SQUARED .	(/).0	843						
TONS IN PLANE	A108	WJ.	10 F	•	ł	0.00	ESUCPS	
	c	1	2.2304	1.7454	5.0123	-0.003	0.0030	
	c	2	1.0153	1-2151	5.4433	0.017	0.0030	
	E E	3	8.7973	7.7155	1,1778	-0.033	0.0030	
	č	ŝ	1.5077	1.5481	2.4174	-0.020	0.0949	
	c	6	2.3044	1.8665	3.1920	0.805	0.0044	
				\$U	N OF P(1)		* OF P(1)	4.922887
einen stans								
	N	1	3.2491	2.1142	5.0140	0:003	0.0020	
ГLАНЕ Е 15 С Ф.		+ (•	.2463)7 + (-0.	4684)2 -(-S	.13557 - 0			
CHI SQUARED .	584.1							
ATONS IN PLANE	4104	NQ.	1	¥	t	•	ESD(#).	
	c	1	4.3882	1.9414	5.7574	-9.966	0.0040	
	C		5.5726	2.4031	6.0017	0.030	0.0050	
	ç		4- 1358	1.7996	5.0774	-0.033	0.0017	
	č	ii	4.0147	-0.3575	3.4741	-0.016	0.0051	
	č	12	4.7157	0.2704	5.5250	0.245	0.0047	
				Su	M OF P(1)		R.H.3. 0F P(1)	0.043776
OTHER ATONS								
	W	L	3.2481	8-1198	4.0140	-0.036	0.0031	
PLINE 3 15 (9.	384432	• (•	.1335)7 + (-0.	.4077)2 -(-1	.02973 • •			
CHL SOUARED +	1).	3422						
ATONS IN PLANE	* #1 38	NG.	I	T	t	₽	ESD(P)	
	c	L	2.2304	1.1494	5.0123	8.887	0.0031	
	Č	. 1	4.5892	1.5414	5. 15 94	0.007	0.0044	
	N	1	3.2491	2-1172	4.0140	-0.023	0.0039	
]. ♥) ♥ J	,,,,,,,				
				2	UM 07 P(1)			
OTHER ATOMS								
		7 1	1.7490	3.5070	7.0166	- 0. 010	9.9935	
				(0068885)				
PLANE 1	PLANE	2 0	["EQUAL ="""					
PLANE 1	PLANE	2 0	101.193					

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TABLE 5. EQUATIONS OF MEAN PLANES

VULCATARO

1.1000

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100

1500

110,000

14,000

O CANNER

LUCHT

13,514

LANSING MAL

-280

475

PLINE & LE C 0.374332 + C-0.927137 + C-0.019932 -C-0.07195 + 0

CHE SQUARED +	173.0							
	-	NJ.	r	۲	t	•	ESDCP3	
	c	L	2.2384	1.7454	1.0121	-0.003	8.8638	
	č	ż	1.0153	1-2151	5.4433	0.017	0.0030	
	<u> </u>	3	0.7975	0.7155	4.4955	-0.033	0.0031	
	č	;	1.5837	1.5481	2.4174	4.933 -9.020	V. UV* 7 4. 894 9	
	č	6	2.5846	1.8665	3.1020	0.005	0.0044	
				\$	UM OF P(1)	9.0000	1.H.S. 07 P(1)	0.022807
0146A 21045								
	N	1	3.2491	2.1142	5.0140	0:003	0.0020	
FLAME E 15 (0-)	04 0 Q) X	• c •.	244337 + (-8.	4684)t -(-	5.13557 + 0			
CHI SQUARED -	584.7	876						
ATONS EN PLANE	A104	HQ.	8	¥			ESO(P)	
	c	t	4.7002	1.9414	9.9994	-9.966	0.0940	
	C	•	9.5724	2.4031	6.0017	0.050	8.8838	
	ç		6. 1358	1.7906	9.0774	-0.033	V. VV46	
	č	ii	4.0147	-0.3575	5.4741	-9.016	0.0051	
	ć	12	4.7157	0.2704	5.5250	8.245	8.6847	
				1	IUN OF P(1)		N.H.3. OF P(1)	0.043776
OTHER ATOMS								
		4	3.2481	2.1192	4.0140	-0.036	0.003t	
PLIME 3 15 (9.	384432	• (•.	133577 + (-0.	4077)£ -{-	-1.00977 - 0			
CHL SOUARED +	73-1	622						
ATONS IN PLANE	* 41 38	¥0.	R	T	ι	•	ESD(P)	
	c	1	2.2304	1.7494	5.0123	0.001	8.0837	
	Č	Ţ	4.5892	1-5614	5. 15 94	0.007		
	*	ļ	3.2491	2.1172	4.0140 A.1714	-9.023	V.UV27 0.0039	
	-	٠	3. 43 43	J14J31	••••••			
					SUM OF P(1)	9.7999	4.4.3. de P(1)	••••
OTHER ATOMS								
	•	1	1.7450	3.5070	7.0166	-0.010	9.9932	
PLANE 1	PLANE	2 01	HEDRAL ANGLE	(DEG#883)				
	-		101.101					
1	Z,							

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TABLE 6. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES

WECATARD A.BANERJEE C.J. SROWN J.P.P.LEWIS

INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES; WITH THE COORDINATES USED IN THE COMPUTATION

ATER	-	8/8	1/8	1/1	ATON	82	1/1	1/8	1 ct	htttheci	L.L.A.
	38	9.61993	0.05727	9.37921	¢.	1	0_78340 -0 ,	.13744	0.42014	3. 929	Ling
		9.34412	9.37730	0.41932	E .	2	0.26349 0.	. 34234	0.42014	3.293	
	2	8.54487		0137422	t	3	0.44929 0.	.40374	Å. 1071Å	3.944	
	1	0.34412	0.17730	0.47932	t	1		39429	8.49296		-
	•	0.27245	4.21343	0.25209	Ċ.	- i	0.13072 0	.40171	A.1974A		
	2	8.41877	0.34410	0.47652	÷.	Ă	6.42391	11794	A. 11111	1-111	
		0.27243	0.21149	0.23209	- É	Á.	6. 17447 A			I.III	
		0.54328	0.27240	0.41993	Ě	i.	A. 17447 A.			1-111	- 110
	11	0.34407	4.93950	0.17422		Ĩ.	A. 17447 A			1.111	
	1	6.39199	0.24008	8.41881	E E	- 2				1-111	- 201
	2	8.41099	8.34418	0.47412	i i	- A				1-111	
	1	0.34412		A. 47913		7	A 19449 A			1-111	
É		0.54328		A. A1 8 6 5	X	1			X-11001	2-222	
	1	8.41899	- MAANA	4.4444		1			X-11111	3-003	1-997
	- T	8. 34412	4.10734						1-21111	1-111	
- E									<u> </u>	3-445	
				X-71121	2		.	.32463	••••••	2-919	1.007(
1	1.0	4.41000	- I	1.1111			V-12133 V-	22245	9-24723	3.991	[00 81
1	11		- 1.1111		5		0.72735 0.	21143	0.24711	3-786	-0074
			1.12121	4.37422	- T	I	9.52799 9.	. 0 2 3 1 2	9.99297	3.935	
				0.37742	, ç	1		.17600	0.99297	3.715	
			7.34419	0.47652	ç	•	. 43472 9.	.72752	0.90407	3.733	
	- 1		9-39739	9.47932	, t		.45472 .	.72792	0.30407	3.452	
		0.34432	9.39739	0.47932	C C	•		. 79715	0.30471	3.022	8.0051
E E		9.42034	9.20203	0.41929	t	•	0.07944 0.	29715	8.38471	1.911	A. 884
	3 B	9.44647	0.03890	9.37742	C C	10	0.0001 0.	.09727	8.10979	3. 978	
	- 8	0.34418	0.39730	8.47932	É	10	8.11993 8.		8.10021	1.111	
	- 1	4.37177	0.24998	0.41003	Ĺ	11	0.49911 0.		6.49974		
	- 1	9.41099	8.84418	0.47492	Ě	ii –	0.41511 B		A. 43874	5.711	- X* X X X
•		8.34411	4.31730	4.41932	E E	ii		AAAAA	A. A		_ X*XXX
۲	- 11	0.94497	0.93950	0.37422	Ě	ii 👘	0.41111 A				- X* X
C C	12	0.46647	0.03290	4.17742	i i	ij	A. 11111 -A.				- X- X
	1	8.39195	8.24884	0.41004		ii -	A. 83394 -4		X-11111	1.111	X- X-
	ž	0.41099	8. 84418	A.A.7469	1	-:				7 · 7 • •	
	-					-			V.JZJ4V	3.007	



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TABLE 7. STRUCTURE FACTORS

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PAGE & VULCATARD

UNIT CELL DIMENSIONS A = 16.203 B = 0.027 C = 16.500 NETA = 117.53 SPACE GROUP C2/C H-INDEX 0.0670 SCALE = 10.630 NUMBER OF REFLEXIONS USED IN THE REFINEMENT = 807 TOTAL NUMBER OF REFLEXTONS = 1067



PAGE 1 VUGCATARD FU FC t. \$ () FC h 6 10 FC Ŀ FO FC FO Ŀ FC -2 225 14. (1= ٥. KΞ ø 224 Н= K= 4 7 57 67 -15 14 43 356 -4 2 334 227 -219 ø 226 -214 R A7 -102 -16 Ø. 38 4 1289 -6 244 204 118 -1260 2 -122 9 24A -210 -17 94 100 377 -319 -8 324 - 308 4 41 4 b -22 10 268 -279 -157 443 407 -10 U 129 -2 -24 7. " 11 226 196 H= 1 K= -12 97 724 341 717 339 -4 10 12 72 90 ø 219 250 12 99 104 -14 44 13 -6 226 213 13 9 H -95 1 390 - 368 -16 -82 159 -162 -8 101 14 226 -196 14 **#** -23 2 - **U** ‡ 5 ## -81 63 -10 16 65 102 -115 15 H 2 -79 222 240 3 1 # 88 -19 -12 228 220 202 88 -1 -97 4 236 218 -14 A. K= H= . 277 - 2 659 665 5 64 -54 2. 324 65 4 -16 H× KΞ - U 3.18 45 -3 855 6 7 -49 849 67 -18 M 146 90 24 44 40 91 **9** • -4 70 -26 890 134 2 864 -85 -5 533 523 8 160 -143 H= 1. Ø 336 1 1203 2 173 3 1696 4 945 5 691 6 146 7 72 H 305 695 -664 6 8 -130 -472 4 157 1. K= 1 -6 498 9 8* . -8 61 -312 43 -47 981 -948 147 -7 45 -1 -2 6 199 182 226 -223 -2 -4 71 8 1216 - A - 14 🕈 434 -414 131 10 150 -9 479 - 3 110 -158 47A 554 -554 1668 956 672 170 -6 -8 12 176 -178 1915 -1031 -10 183 153 90 -4 283 208 168 97 -128 -11 44 -5 14 173 154 169 -2 1322 1279 239 -10 647 -12 608 230 -6 239 232 -4 1052 -1024 -12 hh 66 -13 # -7 J16 283 291 91 120 62 24 -6 -14 141 =14 **9** * - 8 -82 26J -8 471 -16 471 101 - 81 U -318 =15 Hŧ -15 -9 305 193 202 6 169 K= 6 169 -144 418 87 -19 644 641 -18 **#** 10 9 85 -72 -16 **9** -5 -10 12 95 -12 65 117 -11 10 -105 279 -234 -14 322 282 H≡ 11 68 -36 H= 5. K= 1 -12 66 - 88 216 -214 251 -16 - 22 H 71 -62 и () **•** 49 12 -13 249 H+ 262 -18 **#**# **8*** -46 2 13 1 -14 - 39 -15 9+ 24 4 14 -20 2 450 475 66 229 04 1695 1788 11= 4. **и`*** 65 -16 **#** 0 K= U 6 15 838 -797 38 3 **1)** \$ 879 ¥ 168 -126 -1 94 -19 -864 -2 193 4 117 -17 2 H2 180 -178 24 -191 Ø\$ -4 -116 5 177 -18 60 4 631 -645 -6 ## -1672 6 7 -24 85 -104 -86 79 -0 9. K= ٠ 573 -553 - 61 🕈 -25 H= 1759 1 435 131 8 -10 91 U -150 456 -110 647 -625 8 96 -110 19 389 -12 164 785 8V2 843 1 -365 154 9 173 175 236 243 71 -54 12 **#** -14 44 1#1 87 2 71 1 1 840 14 -2 -291 4 868 -854 -16 316 -8 397 -356 11 123 -115 3 -37 -4 392 -18 -9 177 4 -357 126 -104 179 - 64 🕸 45 # 12 -62 -6 184 -179 -10 H 9 -59 5 # 10 197 196 13 189 -# -11 -12 6 7 163 65 -77 119 147 **#** -27 H= 17. K= 4 -1 -10 484 1) 2 181 -444 . -326 194 -49 -377 352 - 2 451 -12 -13 -14 -15 66 246 224 8+ 37 64 278 -251 -234 - 3 234 8 84 -193 +14 . -88 4 H 1 Ø -180 -1 35A 245 201 -4 - 365 -16 273 284 -2 250 -5 -274 302 -265 6 144 130 271 -18 - J 8 29 • - 2 4 10 457 -6 Ø. -43 242 -269 .42 76 0* -4 341 -7 113 -4 -88 363 3. K= 120 H= - 1 6. 32 H= 9* -5 -42 K= 6 330 0 1255 -1242 - U -6 364 U 62 54 - 8 149 -193 1 308 342 - 9 5.3 -51 -6 38 -438 2 -268 181 87 413 -427 447 -193 -7 -19 267 -19 250 275 2 4 66 178 171 -11 -8 192 -12 6) ***** 293 192 3 349 6 483 -9 410 -14 -115 4 139 -155 =12 65 -69 327 328 1112 ۵ 222 97 88

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PAGE	2	VULCA	CARD											
l,	F 0	FC	\$,	₽O	FC	1.	FO	FC	۱.	FO	FC	ե	FO	FC
H=	9,	K= 1	-10	44	47	H=	2.	K= 2	- H	H +	-50	-2	114	127
-12	337	-312	-11	41	11	6	666	631	-9	381	354	- 3	356	345
-13	441	-415	-12	101	-114	1	1464	1420	-14		-59	-4	275	303
-14	226	244	-13	44	21	2	161	-166	+11	62	07	-5	759	731
+15	72	85	-14	61 *	4	3	633	629	-12	132	-136	-6	401	444
-16	9 +	61	-15	44	69	4	225	-232	-13	195	294	-1	463	-457
-17	96	111	-16	94	85	5	45	-52	-14	Ø.	51	-8	79	-85
-18	46	-41	-17	140	-152	6	71	84	-15	194	-85	-9	184	-183
-19	U #	55	-10	49	-44	7	299	320	-16	8+	-66	-19		- 35
			-19	112	-133		264	264	-17	9 *	78	-11	286	301
11=	11.	K= 1		-	1997	9	201	214	-18	19 *	-14	-12	¥\$.	2
4	95	110	Н=	15.	K= 1	10	212	-251				-13	94	-35
1	69	-66	9	# #	40	- 11	Ø 1	• 7	H=	6. 1	= 2	-14	158	119
2		44	-1	155	186	12	Ø 4	28	4	266	251	-15	6*	15
3	72	-61	-2	199	-193	13	99	-63	1	778	-782	-16	0+	-9
4		14	- 3	44	-46	-1	94	-36	2	Ø *	59	-17	Ø\$	51
5	159	-136	-4	44	58	-2	1561	-1514	3	240	239	-10		80
6	9+	-65	-5	278	259	- 3	985	955	4	81	-75			
7	92	7 8	-6	64 ×	-40	-4	73	-43	5	192	211	H=	10. 1	. 2
8	84	90	-7	227	-202	-5	587	592	6	64	-78	6	284	-282
-1	93	72	- 8	227	201	-6	554	545	7	214	-207	1	64	- 36
-2	143	114	-9	12	-73	-7	252	262	8	221	182	2	8 *	-66
-3	63	- 68	-10	72	73	- 8	452	422	9	199	119	- 3	9+	-130
-4	279	-299	-11	159	175	-9	7 A	-100	19	4 N	+25	4	158	136
-5	8	-121	-12	64	-68	-19	267	-274	11	150	-120	-1	87	-100
-6	9+	-49	-13	155	169	-11	143	116	-1	h46	-614	-2	9 *	3
-7	140	-154	-14	67	99	-12	179	-175	-2	297	292	- 3	59	-56
- 6	64	-48	-15	41	15	-13	61	• -77	-3	93	105	-4	131	125
-9	291	-274	-16	86	88	-14	1 ##	-118	-4	598	579	-5	105	-158
-19	67	-42	-17	41	- 38	-15	67 1	t 18	-5	138	. 178	-6	59	-68
-11	97	-107	-18	N *	43	-16	146	141	-6	396	- 356	•7	85	191
-12	99	-/1	-19	61	-91	-17	59	-54	-7	153	135	- 9	61	75
+13	319	289			2012	-18	59	62	-8	163	-176	-9	89	-62
-14	227	-230	111	R 61.	K= 2				-9	245	-285	-10		-24
-15	226	-209	e	1222	-1229)13	4 .	K= 2	+= 1.9	9) #	1	-11	6/	-01
-10	. 9 4	18	1	1897	-1877	0	64	• •84	-11	741	-246	-12	W.	-53
-1/		-67	2	198	-109	1	()	* -44	=12	147	134	-13		40
-10	94	-38	3	164	141	2	130	124	-13	97	108	-14		
-19		25		111	-101	3	317	-294	-14	100	-0/	-15	158	124
		m	5	563	555	1	9	• • 2	-15	14%	125	-17	124	112
1)= ()	13,	KR 1	0	597	614	2	183	184	-10	V V	נ	-19		20
	441	201	1	426	414	0	57	-43	- 1 /		- 32	-19		102
	104		8	295	307		N	+ <u></u> - 1 1/1	-14		-/1			×- 3
<u>د</u>	1.10	109	y	454	460	u u	97	-130		43				
3	130	-132	19		37		3/4	-40/	11=		N= Z	•/		-60
	111	-54	11	150	139	10	186	122		150	- 16 3	2	194	122
-1	// ک ا	20/	-12	441	-441	11	N 0	7 13 A An	1	134	- 703	1	172	187
-4	404	- 3	1 J		81	12	99 		/	100	- 6 7 7	ر ۱ ــ	340	-707
- , • d	760	400	1.4	61 Q	38		344	-379 JEA	J A	67		-1	507 68	- 4 7 7
	140	- 140	13	1.10	51		100	124	Ē	9/	148		94	111
	218	-216	10	117	140		ירע, ו, אין אין אררע	_U_4	5	171	240	- 4	u A	
-7	344	413 m16#	14			-4	513	-041 E13	1	144	207 84	- 4	740	-744
•	~ ~ ~	- 703		יהה	07	- 3	- 31/	273		4 47 47	00	- 5		

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١.	FU	FC	łı	FU	FC	L.	FO	F.C	Ŀ	FO	FC	Ŀ	FO	FC
11.28	12. 8	± 2	H#	1. K		-11	49	93	-9	128	-155	-12	155	-151
- H	212	-221	U	736	-731	-12	61 *	- 3	-19	61	-1	-13	94	56
-9	96	-86	1	363	- 351	-13	154	144	-11	911	93	-14	378	341
-10	154	133	2	384	-357	-14	98	-82	-12	66	-/8	-15	151	112
-11	221	-199	3	4 H	52	-15	H #	30	-13	153	-113	-16	65	11
-12	223	215	4	41	19	-16	И ‡	-66	-14	229	207	-17	9+	12
-13	159	-127	5	194	190				-15	9 *	- 6			
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-17	62	56	9	276	290	2	363	-391				2	67	-65
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-2	100	90		518	535	y	69	-84	5	98	-10/		07	-/3
-3	123	-166	-4	151	-154	10	97 =		0	И Ф	-73	-7	97	- 76
	100	-144	- 7	5 14	340	- 1	- 11	540	- 1	911		- /	154	-154
-3	2/4	296	-0		-029	- 2	5//		- /	135	-115	-0	69	174
-0	245	-244	~/	704	-34	- 3	5/9	-3/3	- 3	123	-115	-14	70	-91
- /	249	- 10	- 9	291	-242		988	-064		715	218	-10	34	-94
- 0		- / 9	• •	497	-388	-7	431	- 730		×13 44	-27	-12	155	-145
-14	775	-376	-14	40	- 28	-7	0.3	-52	-7	5.0	- 2 4	-14	153	-129
-10	213	2/3	-11	41	-/3	-4	vi + /A +	-19	- 1	94	-62	-14	95	-81
	137	-197	-12	V) 4	430	-0	561	866	-0	61	10	-15	289	-279
-14	223	-110	-14	N74 (5.4)	-/9	-14	107	-142	-14		7.4	-16	136	149
-13	70	-110	-15	146	1 31	-14	183	-156	-11	(A \$	-56	-17	56	68
-15		-/4	-15	04	127	-17	133	-150	-12	477	108	• •	•••	••
-16	196	-146	-10		-07	-13	14 A	-14	-13	154	135	Ha	15.	K= 3
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-4		71	• 7		97	3		31	6	A ‡	-21	-7	154	132
-5	152	141	, i	61	68	4	241	-254	1	64	-19	- 8	64	-10
-6	91	-113	ġ	224	-216	5	65	-64	2	64	-44	-9	153	152
-7		-18	1.0	347	318	6	68	-83	3	64	- 34	-10	215	-250
-8			11	74	-74	1	155	-166	-1	391	-401	-11	67	75
-9		64	-1	411	-402	. 8		F 60	-2	44	6	-12	93	-198
-19		58	2	274	-252	9	192	199	- 3	241	197	-13	144	-114
-11	150	149	-1	628	621	-1	379	371	-4	179	-187	-14	62	68
-12	93	84	-4	3444	292	-2	417	423	-5	141	-154	-15	614	29.
-13		<u>الا</u> ا	-5	341	321	-3	364	-489	-6	1 7 1	-16	-16	01	× 59
-14	62	-71	-6	69	78	-4	67	72	-7	64	69	-17	85	-66
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2		-2	12	121	-104	7	149	-175	-1	67	-64	- 9	175	-150
ī	142	105	13	44	59	8	4	-62	-4	296	278	= ý	187	182
4	736	-676	-1	713	-153	-1	347	340	-5	148	-136	-19	215	-207
5	60	-68	-2	4 14	-453	-2	64	-32	-6	66	-71	-11	64	98
6	746	-791	-3	483	509	-3	149	121	-7	66	89			
7	52	-56	-4	713	732	-4	129	-158	- H	94	-106	H=	3. K	= 5
	79	82	-5	294	-313	-5	296	-199	-9	69 🕈	-43	9	579	599
9	U *	41	-6	445	434	-6	A +	-3	-14	67	-86	1	347	-326
10	64	- 68	-7	167	-201	-7	56	-50	-11	64	-33	2	57	39
11	257	-293	- 6	52	53	-8	H+	-26	-12	9*	-2	3	315	-345
12	213	189	-9	56	-61	-9	85	71	-13	94	114	4	344	334
13	115	130	-19	44	-13	-19	62	65	-14	144	163	5	118	-130
	-	- 4	-11	N#	44	-11	223	226	-15	61 ¢	60		5/	96
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2	171	-10/	Li e	6 1	- A	-15	417	-160	1	1.37	-103	14	71	131
	135	-117		2.44	- 348	-15	80	-112	2	56	-15	11	62	- 4
	275	-278	1	71	- 100	-17	101	-201	-1	и+	64	12	59	65
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6	235	263	3	56	55	Ha	10.	K= 4	- 3	66	81	-2	130	-97
7	127	-112	Ā	59	57	10	144	179	-4	44	-5	- 3	186	-216
8	136	117	5		-22	1	93	99	-5	67	-69	-4	294	178
9	248	-263	6	97	96	2	67	-70	-6	9 *	67	-5	292	-322
10	250	278	7	(1 =	42	3	95	89	-7	154	-124	-6	191	131
11	213	205	8	4 10	3	4	67	-54	- H	116	-113	-7	49	-46
12	66	-73	9.	66	-76	5	93	-114	-9	116	-100	- H	129	124
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-3	525	-526	13	95	101	- 3	136	137	-13	N#	67			
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-13	135	125	-14	191	194	-11	67	-44	6	102	81	Ű	249	-259
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4	237	259	-13	67	71	-16	6	* -56	9	244	-242	-2	185	-173
1	57	68	-14		-13				10	63 1	- 36	- 3	227	235
2	62	-49	-15	241	-220	H=	17.	K= 4	11	14	35	-4	105	89
3	106	111				Ø	213	-207	12	89	-87	-5	45	41
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5	349	- 366	6	127	-133	2	66	-66	-1	433	-423	-7	72	-99
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1 56 65	-2 44 58		
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3 135 -130	-4 248 -258		
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6 144 -166	-7 64 -75		
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	-9 247 -217		
-2 371 -36/			
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-14 273 -347			
-11 398 -424			
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9 193 -186			
1 62 91			
2 63 73			
3 157 165			
-1 133 -141			
-2 143 176			
-3 82 -99			
120 -122			
-5 223 226			
-7 418 415			
-8 45 87			
-9 04 -32			
-10 89 -84			
-11 202 -207			
-12 322 -327			
H= 11, K= 5			
U 203 214			
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5	94	17	-6	91	-96									
6	144	-166	-7	64	-75									
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-3	193	-213												
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-8	219	221												
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Chapter 3.

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CADMIUM DINITRATO TRIS 2:6-DIMETHYL- γ -PYRONE

The metal complexes of 2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone are well known for their properties as corrosion inhibitors and have been used as a protective coating on steel.

Lewis (6) has already determined the structures of the zinc and copper complexes, details of which are given on page 82.

There are several other complexes of 2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone which are under investigation and cadmium 2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone complex is one of them.



Experimental Measurement of 2,6-dimethyl-y-pyrone Cadmium Complex

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1. Preparation of the Complex

The complex was prepared by Miss White, a student of the Chemistry Department, City of London Polytechnic.

2,6-dimethyl-Y-pyrone (2 equiv) and hydrated cadmium nitrate (1 equiv) were dissolved in the minimum volume of hot ethyl acetate in the presence of some 2,2'-dimethoxypropane which is added in order to absorb the water given off in the reaction. The product crystallised as the solution cooled in a desiccator, then it was filtered off, washed and dried.

Aqueous solutions of the complexes were analysed for metals with EDTA and appropriate indicators. Nitrate was estimated by reduction to ammonia. The analytical data are given in the table below.

		TABLE				
Complex Cddmp ₃ (NO ₃) ₂	Colour	m.pt	Cd	NO ₃	C	Н
FOUND	White	151-152 ⁰	17.8%	20.8%	41.5%	3.9%
CALCULATED		-	18.5%	20.4%	41.4%	4.07

2. Preparation of Crystals

The compound was dissolved in ethyl acetate and warmed at 60° C to make a saturated solution. Then the solution was filtered and transferred into a crystallising dish and the temperature gradient was maintained in such a way that white crystals of a suitable size were grown.

3. <u>Selection of Crystals</u>

Crystals were examined under the optical microscope. A careful examination was made under crossed polars to make sure that the crystal selected was free from twinning. One extinction direction was parallel to the needle axis.

Space-Group and Unit Cell Dimensions

The chosen crystal was mounted on a glass-fibre parallel to the direction of the needle axis. First the crystal was aligned by optical methods but the final adjustment was made using the method of double oscillation. The oscillation photographs showed mirror symmetry perpendicular to that axis which was 11.3Å. A full-rotation photograph was taken along this axis, then the crystal was transferred to a Stoe Weissenberg Camera, and zero and first layer photographs were taken. Similarly the crystal was mounted along the other two axes and rotation and zero layer Weissenberg photographs were taken .

The space group was determined from the following systematic absences.

conditi

Conditions limiting possible reflections



The cell parameters were measured as accurately as possible from the rotation photographs along the three chosen crystallorgraphic axes.

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Copper K α radiation was used. The mathematical expression used was the same as in Chapter 2.

The final values were obtained from the diffractometer

a = 19.372 (s)b = 11.345 (4)c = 23.023 (s) β = 93.77° (s)

Darcity, measured by floretion in Net solution , = 1.60 g/ce confirming Z= 8 moles for wint cell.

Intensity data Collection

Intensity data were collected at Queen Mary College, using their CAD-4 Kappa diffractometer.

In the Kappa Goniometer there is an axis called the kappa axis which intersects the omega axis at an angle less than 90° .

In this CAD-4 goniometer this angle is 50° . The phi axis intersects the kappa axis also at an angle of 50° . As a result of that by moving kappa axis, the phi axis describes a cone with top angle of 100° . The radius of the sphere of intersection of the 2 theta,



With the kappa rotation, each reciprocal lattice vector can be brought into the equatorial plane. Rotating around omega brings this vector into the reflecting position. Rotating phi and correcting with kappa and omega, this vector remains in the reflecting position but makes an azimuthal or psi-rotation. Psi is defined to be zero when the reflection is measured in the bisecting position of the goniometer. Due to the possible full omega-rotation without any physical interference and obscuration, the range of the azimuthal rotation of each reflection is optimal and more complete than in an instrument using an Eulerian Cradle.

Since the angle between the omega and theta axes is larger than 45°, a full azimuth rotation is always possible for a great number of reciprocal lattice vectors. The azimuthal scan is very important to make a good absorption correction only using intensity measurements. Moreover, the influence of multireflections can be eliminated. All axes are driven with special d.c motors with continuously variable slow speeds. This guarantees motion without vibrations even at the highest possible slow speeds.

While going to the next reflection, all axes are driven simultaneously at their maximum speed. The final correct position is always reached with a slow speed from the same direction to

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avoid even the smallest errors due to unavoidable back-lash.

Absolute encoders are of the voltage resolver type. The resolution of the angle readout of these encoders is 0.007°. They maintain that accuracy over a long time.

The counter aperture unit has a continuously variable horizontal receiving aperture, a horizontal slit and two beam splitters. The apertures are computer controlled but manual control is also possible. The reproducibility of the positions of the different apertures is 10μ . The height of the aperture is determined by slits that can be inserted manually (1mm, 2mm, 3mm, 4mm, 6mm).

An incident beam balanced filter unit is provided as standard with the instrument and is simply fitted to the tube stand. One of the filter holders can be positioned and locked in order to balance the two absorption filters.

The balanced filters are also programmable or under manual control. A graphite monochromator is supplied as a standard and this requires considerable experience for correct adjustment. The tube shield is designed to accept fine focus as well as normal focus tubes. It is mounted parallel to the equatorial plane as an integral part of the goniometer and it makes the goniometer alignment independent of the table top movement.

A microscope which gives a comfortable 80 x magnification and has a cross-line and graduated reticule is fixed to the omega bracket. This microscope remains aligned during the operation of the diffractometer and does not give any physical interference. It

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enables the user of the diffractometer to make the necessary

preliminary centering adjustments of the crystal. A second micro-

scope is also mounted independently to observe any movement of the

goniometer head.

All axes, the attenuation filter, the aperture disk, etc., can be controlled by a portable control unit which has the following functions - shutter switch and pilot lamp, balanced filter switch, attenuation filter switch, motor direction switch, speed range selector, motor speed continuous variation button, motor selector for ϕ , κ , Ω , 20 and aperture disk, collision switch override buttons.

A Polaroid XR 57/1 cassette can be attached to the goniometer base allowing Laue or rotating crystal exposures to get information about crystal quality and symmetry.

Intensity data were collected using an automatic data collection program, and output in a condensed form. The SHELX program (7) was used to decode the data. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and Polarisation and were reduced to structure factors for structure determination.

Structure Analysis

The S42A program which is generally used for data reduction, reduces the intensities onto one relative scale, computes $|F_0|$ and applies a sharpening function to $|F_0|^2$, so the program was modified to compute F^2 from given F, and sort data into suitable ascending orders of h, k and ℓ which is a requirement for the operation of the subsequent Fourier programs.

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The structure was determined by Direct Methods. Here, as mentioned before, the statistical methods are used which involves the Σ_2 relationship

$$SE_h \sim S\Sigma_k r^E k^E h - k$$
where E_h is the normalized structure factor of reflection hkl. The whole operation was performed in five stages using five separate programs, parts of a Symbolic Addition Procedure (SAP) program.

The SAP 1 program uses the Wilson plot to estimate the overall temperature factor and scale factor. Here the theoretical and observed scattering powers are summed over equal ranges of $\sin^3\theta$ ie. over equal volumes of reciprocal space, and a linear least squares fit was calculated for the mean values,

$$\log e \frac{\left\langle \frac{M}{\Sigma m. \theta. \Sigma n f^{2}(s)} \right\rangle}{\left\langle \frac{M}{\Sigma m. F_{o}^{2}} \right\rangle} \text{ and } \langle \sin^{2}\theta \rangle \text{ over all space}$$

where m is the reflection multiplicity, @ is a factor to allow for systematic absences, S is $\sin\theta/\lambda$, N is the number of atom types in the full unit cell, M is the number of reflections in each range.

 A_0 and A_1 , the coefficients of the regression line, the temperature factor (B) and the scale(K') calculated from the following expressions



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The values of temperature and scale factor were 4.53 and 0.0521 respectively.

The SAP 2 program calculates the normalized structure factors. The normalized structure factors are calculated using the expression

$$|\mathbf{E}_{hkl}| = \frac{\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{s})}{\frac{N}{2}} |\mathbf{F}_{hkl}|$$

@. $\Sigma nf2(\mathbf{s})$

where s = $\sin\theta/\lambda$ and k(s) = exp (A₀ + A₁.s² λ^2) = K² exp(2B.s²)

The normalised structure factors are calculated for all reflections, observed and unobserved. A total of 908 reflections with |E|'s greater than 1.5 were sorted in descending order of |E|.

The statistics and distribution of normalised structure factors were compared with the theoretical values for centrosymmetrical structures in the following table.

	1.1	Theoretical	Observed
< E >		0.798	0.8162
< E ² >		1.000	0.9964
< E ² -1 >		.968	0.9181
E >3.0		0.3%	0.3%
E >2.0		5.0%	3.827
E >1.0		32%	32.31%

The table shows that the observed values are very close to the

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The program SAP 3 searches for sets of reflections which satisfy the Σ_2 relationship

S E_{hkl} ~ S_{h'k'l'} E_{h'k'l'} E_{h-h'}, k-k', l-l'

The program scans the input reflections for pairs shown on the R.H.S of Σ_2 expression which combine to give the indices on the L.H.S. SAP 3 also evaluates the arguments $(\sigma_3 \sigma_2^{-3/2} | E_h E_k E_{h-k} |$ for each triplet.

The definition of σ_2 and σ_3 are as follows $\sigma_2 = \Sigma z_j^2$ and $\sigma_3 = \Sigma z_j^3$ where the sum is over the atom in the full unit cell, and z_i is the atomic number of atom j.

Next, the SAP 4 estimates the structure factor signs in two stages - SAP 4(a) and SAP 4(b).

SAP 4(a) performs three basic operations. It selects the origin defining reflections, estimates the tentative signs and final signs.

The program selects these reflections excluding those with eee parity and are sorted in descending order of associated number of E₂E₃ pairs.

Then a determinant of indices taken to modulo 2 is evaluated for the three reflections in the sorted list.

If the result is +1 or -1, the corresponding E values were given

positive signs. If the result is other than +1 or -1, the deter-

minant is re-evaluated with the fourth reflection replacing

the third. This operation is repeated until a non zero result is obtained.

The program is set to accept up to 400 reflections with $|E| > E_{opt}$. Sixteen separate counters are assigned to each reflection for accumulation of the sums

$(\Sigma \sigma_3 \sigma_2^{-3}/2 | E_n | E_k E_{h-k})$

which relates to the probability of the sign of reflection being ±1, ±A, ±B, ±AB, ±C, ±AC, ±BC, ±ABC, ±D, ±AD, ±BD, ±ABC, ±CD, ±ACD, ±BCD, or ±ABCD.

At the beginning all counters are set to zero and the choice of the sign is decided by the sign of the sum accumulated in the counter. All accumulated sums are tested against the minimum acceptable limit.

After the procedure of tentative sign determination, the program tries to evaluate the signs of the symbols by comparing the accumulated sums in the 16 counters of each reflection. If there is consistent indication from several reflections that one of the symbols or symbol products is equivalent to one of the signs, then the real value of the symbol is determined. The Program always checks the determined sign as

Sign of $A \propto Sign$ of B = Sign of AB

or Sign of ABC x Sign of BC = Sign of A

and when there is no such violation, the signs of the symbols

are then accepted.

The final sign of each reflection is determined by substituting the symbols sign and adding the sums

 $(\Sigma \sigma_3 \sigma_2^{-3/2} | E_h | E_k E_{h-k})$

which have been accumulated in the 16 counters of the reflection The final sign is accepted only when the total sum is above the minimum acceptable limit 1.75 which corresponds to a probability of 0.97.

The program determined the sign of the symbols in a very positive way. The estimated symbol, signs of symbols and cross-terms were

Symbol	Sign
- 1	+
A	
в	÷
AB	-

The program SAP 4(b) estimates the structure factor signs for with $|E| < E_{opt} > E_{min}$ by direct application of signs determined in SAP 4(a). A total of 908 signed normalised structure factors were for input to E-map calculation. The E-map was drawn using the Fourier program S42C. The Fourier summation was performed for the whole unit cell at the grid points of a 3-D mesh whose

axes are parallel to the a1, a2, a3 axes of the unit cell.

The direction of the sections was implied in order of the indices in the file, so the section was for constant values of y and printed with x horizontal and z down the page, where h_3 was the index varying most frequently, h_1 was that which varies least frequently, and h_2 is the remaining index. The main steps in computation were as follows:

- Calculation of the coefficients ±F(hkl)
 and apply the multiplicities to them, and store the results in the computer memory.
- 2. To perform the Fourier summation with a specific value of y, $N_1(<25)$ values of x and $N_2(<121)$ values of z.
- 3. To repeat step 2 as many times as needed to cover all values of x, without varying y.

4. To repeat steps 2 and 3 for the remaining values of y.

5. To repeat steps 2, 3 and 4 for the next block of points, if there is more than one block.

The mathematical expression used for Fourier summation for the electron density map was in the form:

 $\rho(\mathbf{xyz}) = \frac{1}{V} \{F(000) + \sum_{q} \sum_{ij} R_{ij} (hk\ell) \cdot trg \ 2\pi hx \cdot trg \ 2\pi ky \cdot trg \ 2\pi \ell z \}$

±A(hkl),

where V = unit cell volume

trg = Cos or Sin

 $R_{ij}(hkl) = m. \pm A(hkl)$

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m = multiplicity (= 1,2,4 and 8) $\Sigma = \Sigma \Sigma \Sigma$ or all values of |h|, |k|, |l|q |h| |k| |l| The number of the R terms and S terms may vary for the different groups of reflections, but multiplicity is assumed to be independent of group.

The molecule was traced from the 72 peaks located in the electron density map and atoms were easily identified from their peak height. As the electron density map was drawn for whole unit cell, there were 4 molecules, ie. (4 groups of 72 peaks) and they were all symmetry related.

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- 72 -

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The table below lists the co-ordinates of the atoms as read from these peaks. A comparison of these co-ordinates with the final co-ordinates shows that the initial E-map was a very good representation of the structure.

	TABLE I.	AIUMIC CO	ORDINATES FROM E	
Atom	Туре	×/a	Y/b	²/c
<u></u>	1	38		. 855
	1		.09	. 35
	2	215	. 31	.83
C C	1	20	. 30	. 89
C C	2	11	.245	.95
C C	4	. 045	. 19	.77
C C	5	.11	.22	.81
C	7	.165	.275	.78
C C	8	. 41	. 385	.715
C	9	. 34	.41	.69
C C	10	. 32	.43	.64
C	11	.275	465	.61
c	12	.48	. 355	.555
c	13	.43	. 375	.61
c	14	.445	. 36	.66
C	15	.53	.50	.90
C	16	.57	.55	.94
C	17	.64	.58	.925
С	18	.69	.63	.96
С	19	.64	.55	.77
с	20	.61	.54	.835
С	21	.55	.50	.83

ABLE 1. ATOMIC COORDINATES FROM E-MAP

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Atom Type	×/a	Y/b	Z /c
C 26	.09	. 31	.29
C 27	. 125	.28	.34
C 28	. 19	.22	. 35
C 29	.31	.09	.20
C 30	.26	.07	.16
C 31	.27	.045	.11
C 32	.23	.005	.07
C 33	.46	.12	.08
C 34	. 39	.11	.12
C 35	.38	.12	. 19
C 36	.52	.000	. 32
C 37	.54	.98	. 38
C 38	.61	.94	.40
C 39	.64	.92	.465
C 40	.69	.90	.26
C 41	.63	.92	. 30
C 42	.565	.96	.28
N 1	. 34	.60	.88
N 2	. 40	.165	.90
N 3	.36	.85	.38
N 4	.43	.29	. 39
0 1	.28	.325	. 82
02	.09	.22	. 86
03	.425	.375	.77
04	• .36	.405	. 595
05	.48	.445	.91
06.	.66	.58	.87
07	. 36	. 58	.83
08	. 325	.51	.91
09	.31	.71	.885
0.10	4.0	18	. 86

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Atom Type	x/a	¥/ъ	Z/c
0 13	.28	. 13	.41
0 14	.09	. 29	. 39
0 15	.31	.12	.26
0 16	. 34	.08	.09
0 17	.46	.035	.31
0 18	.65	.91	.355
0 19	. 33	. 89	.33
0 20	. 345	.73	.395
0 21	. 38	.92	.41
0 22	. 39	.29	. 35
0 23	.43	. 19	. 42
0 24	.455	. 39	.41
1			

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Refinement of Structure.

The structure of the molecule was refined using the Least Squares Refinement program S42D using the block-diagonal approximation with one or two blocks per atom.

The quantity R which is minimized in this program is

$$\mathbf{R} = \Sigma \mathbf{w} (|\mathbf{F}_0| - |\mathbf{F}_0|)^2 = \Sigma \mathbf{w} \Delta^2 \qquad \dots (\mathbf{i})$$

where Σ = sum over all non-equivalent reflections

w = weight = $1/\sigma^2$ theoretically $|F_c|$ = calculated structure amplitude on the scale of $|F_o|$ $\Delta = |F_o| - |F_c|$... (ii)

If ρ_j (j = 1, ..., N) are the N parameters in $|F_c|$, then R is minimum when these parameters satisfy the N equations

$$\partial R/\partial \rho_i = 0$$
 $j = 1, ... N$... (iii)
or $\Sigma w \Delta \partial |F_c|/\partial \rho_i = 0$... (iv)

If the parameters ρ_j in the trial structure are close to the parameters $(\rho_j + \epsilon_j)$ in the refined structure, then by Taylor's expansion

$$\Delta(\varrho + \varepsilon) = \Delta(\varrho) \sum_{i=1}^{N} \varepsilon \partial |F_c| / \partial \rho_i$$

where ρ and ε stands for whole set of parameters and shifts. Substituting this value $\Delta(\rho + \varepsilon)$ in equation (iv) we get the Normal Equations



where the \triangle on the r.h.s is calculated with the assumed parameter ρ and there are N equations for $j = 1, \dots, N$.

The same equation can be written in the matrix form,

 $\Sigma a \varepsilon = b$ $j = 1, \dots, N$ i i j j

where $a_{ij} = \Sigma w \frac{\partial |\mathbf{F}_c|}{\partial \rho_i} \frac{\partial |\mathbf{F}_c|}{\partial \rho_j}$

The estimated standard deviations are calculated according to the following formula, where the weights are assumed to be relative

 $\sigma(\rho_i) = (a^{-1})_{ii} (\Sigma w \Delta^2) / (m-n)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

where $(a^{-1})_{ii}$ is a diagonal element in the matrix a_{ij}

m is the number of reflections

 $\mathbf{b}_{j} = \Sigma \mathbf{w} \Delta \frac{\partial |\mathbf{F}_{c}|}{\partial \rho}$

n is the number of variable parameters in the structure

The block diagonal approximation was made to reduce the amount of calculations and to allow for a large number of parameters to be refined simultaneously. The interactions between the parameters of different atoms were neglected.

The structure factors can be expressed in the following way

 $\vec{F}(hkl) = \sum_{r} f_{r}(hkl) \exp 2\pi i(hx_{r} + ky_{r} + lz_{r})$ = A(hkl) + iB(hkl)where $A(hkl) = \sum_{r} f_{r}(hkl) \cos 2\pi (hx_{r} + ky_{r} + lz_{r})$ $B(hkl) = \sum_{r} f_{r}(hkl) \sin 2\pi (hx_{r} + ky_{r} + lz_{r})$ where |F|, |A|, |B| are on absolute scale; f_{r} is the atomic scattering factor corrected for atomic vibration.

The correction for atomic vibration was made in the following way:

If f_0 is the atomic scattering factor at zero temperature, and q is the correction for thermal vibration, then

$$f_r(hkl) = f_r^{o}(hkl) \cdot q_r(hkl)$$

for isotropic vibration

$$q_r(hkl) = exp \left[-B_r(\sin \theta/\lambda)^2 \right]$$

for anisotropic vibration

$$q_r(hkl) = -exp\left[-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}b^2 + B_{23}kl + B_{13}hl + B_{12}hk)r\right]$$

The isotropic temperature factor B expressed in terms of the mean square amplitude of vibration u is

$$B = 8\pi^2 U = 8\pi^2 u^2 \quad (A^2)$$

The corresponding relationships in the case of anisotropic vibrations are

$$B_{11} = 2\pi^2 a^{*2} U_{11} , \quad B_{22} = 2\pi^2 b^{*2} U_{22} , \quad B_{33} = 2\pi^2 c^{*2} U_{33} ,$$

$$B_{23} = 4\pi^2 b^* c^* U_{23} , \quad B_{13} = 4\pi^2 a^* c^* U_{13} , \quad B_{12} = 4\pi^2 a^* b^* U_{12}$$

where q_r (hkl) = exp $-2\pi^2 (U_{11} b^2 a^{*2} + \dots + 2U_{23} klb^* c^{*+} \dots)$

The program refines B or B ij

and also, since

$$(\sin \theta/\lambda)^2 = \frac{1}{2} h^2 a^{*2} + \dots + 2k \cdot b^* c^* \cos \alpha^{*+} \dots$$
,
Then the B_{ij}'s can be calculated from the isotropic B by the
relations
 $B_{11} = B \cdot a^{*2}/4$, $B_{23} = B \cdot b^* c^* \cos \alpha^*/2$

During the least squares refinement, the observed structure amplitudes $|F_0|$ were kept on their original scale, and the calculated structure amplitudes $|F_c|$ are converted to the scale of the $|F_0|$ data by means of an overall scale factor G and before output on printer these amplitudes were converted to absolute scale by means of the scale K, where $K = \frac{1}{G}$.

After several cycles of refinements using isotropic thermal parameters for non-hydrogen atoms, the position of 48 hydrogen atoms were calculated and then the anisotropic temperature factors were used for the refinement of the non hydrogen atomic parameters. No attempt was made to refine the hydrogen parameters or temperature coefficients because of the possible swamping effect of the cadmium atom. Special programs were written for calculating the hydrogen atomic positions.

The procedure was repeated until no further improvement took place as shown by residual index

 $\mathbf{R} = \Sigma(|\mathbf{F}_{o} - \mathbf{F}_{c}|)/\Sigma|\mathbf{F}_{o}|$

The S42D program utilises information either from the data reduction program S42A or from the previous run of structure factor least-squares program. The atomic parameters could either be read from previous program or supplied separately on the comp-

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uter terminal.

The final value of the R index obtained was 0.0605 for 7325 observed reflections. The final positional co-ordinates and their thermal parameters and their standard deviations are given in

Table 2.

Discussion:

The electron density map revealed the structure of the compound Cadmium Dinitrato Tris $[2:6-Dimethyl-\gamma-Pyrone]$ as discrete molecules. There is no bonding between them, only Vander Waals' forces hold them together.

The study of other structures of cadmium nitrate complexes are given below to compare with Cd-dimethyl- γ -pyrone structure.

i) Aquodinitratobis (Quinoline) Cadmium (II) $(C_{18}H_{16}Cd N_4O_7)$ (Ref 5) The compound was crystallised in monoclinic system with a = 11.018, b = 8.585, c = 23.756 and β = 91.07 degree with space group $P2_1/c$.

The structure analysis revealed a seven co-ordinate monomeric structure in which the cadmium atom is surrounded by two non-equivalent, but bidentate nitrate groups by two quinoline molecules and by a water molecule. The cadmium-oxygen Cd - $O(NO_3)$ is 2.393 - 2.559, Cd - $O(H_2O)$ is 2.346Å and cadmium-nitrogen Cd - N 2.296, 2.330Å.

The stereochemistry of the cadmium atom may be described as a pentagonal bipyramidal geometry. In this case the axial sites are occupied by the oxygen of the water O(7) and by the nitrogen of one of the quinoline molecules N(2) while the equatorial plane contains the nitrogen of the remaining quinoline molecule N(1)

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and the oxygen of the two nitratogroups 0(1), 0(2), 0(4) and

0(5). The last four oxygens are virtually co-planar with the cadmium, although N(1) is displaced 0.88 from this plane.

The figure below gives a diagrammatic representation of the equatorial plane of the pentagonal bipyramidal geometry of the molecule, showing the distortion from ideal geometry. The distances are in Å and the angles in deg.



(ii) Dinitratotrispyridinecadmium (II) Cd(py)₃(NO₃)₂ (<u>Ref</u> 4)

The compound was crystallised in a monoclinic system with space group C2/c with Z = 4 in a unit cell of dimensions a = 12.434, b = 9.494, c = 17.385, $\beta = 115.42^{\circ}$.

Structure analysis revealed the crystalline $Cd(py)_3(NO_3)_2$ was monomeric. The cadmium atom was found to be surrounded by three

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pyridine and two bidentate nitrate groups. The molecule itself

showed 2-fold symmetry.

The cadmium oxygen distances Cd-O(1) 2.444, Cd-O(2) 2.491 Å indicate that the nitrate groups are almost symmetrically coordinated. Because of the large ionic radius cadmium can more readily accommodate a regular seven co-ordinate environment.

(iiiZinc bis(Nitrato 2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone) Zn(NO₃)₂(C₇H₈O₂)₂ (Ref 2) The compound crystallises in the monoclinic system, space group A2/a with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 16.786 \text{\AA}$; $b = 12.922 \text{\AA}$; $c = 9.089 \text{\AA}$; $\beta = 106.80^{\circ}$

The structure was solved by Patterson and Fourier synthesis. The zinc atom displays distorted tetrahedral co-ordination.

The nitrate groups are found to be symmetrically positioned with respect to the zinc atom. The gamma pyrone ligands and nitrato groups are nearly planar. The nitrato groups were monodentate.

(iv) Copper Nitrato 2,6-dimethyl-y-pyrone (Ref 3)

The unit cell is triclinic with a = 15.872, b = 8.772, c = 8.384, $\alpha = 124.35$, $\beta = 106.84$, $\gamma = 85.93^{\circ}$, space group PI.

The structure was solved using Patterson and Fourier synthesis. The copper co-ordination is distorted square planar. The gamma pyrone ligands and the nitrato groups were found to be planar but not co-planar. The two gamma pyrones were cis to each other and the nitrato groups were monodentate.

The cadmium gamma pyrone complex showed 7-fold co-ordination and the stereo-chemistry of the cadmium atom may be described as a distorted pentagonal bipyramid.

The above type of co-ordination can be compared with calcium Naphthionate, $8H_20$ structure determined by Brown, Ehrenberg and Yadav (1). In this case, the Ca^{2+} is surrounded by seven water molecules. Here each calcium ion is co-ordinated to seven oxygen atoms, all from the water molecules. The oxygen atoms around the calcium are arranged in a distorted pentagonal bipyramid.

The reason of forming similar type of co-ordination polyhedra can be explained as Cd^{+2} and Ca^{+2} have atomic radii 0.97 and 0.99 and because of the large radii, they can easily accommodate seven atoms in the sphere of coordination.

The bidentate nature of the nitrate group in the cadmium gamma pyrone complex can be compared with the above mentioned nitrate groups of zinc-nitrato- 2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone and copper-nitrato 2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone, where nitrato groups are unidentate. In the former case, the sevenfold co-ordination enables the nitrate groups to be bidentate whereas in the later case Zn or Cu atoms, because of their smaller size can only accommodate four atoms within the coordination sphere. The planarity of the gamma pyrone rings shows the electron distribution of σ and π type. Table S shows the planarity of the ring.

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Figure 1. Orientation of one molecule in unit cell showing numbering of atoms. The numbering for molecule 2 is (C(n+21), N(n+2), O(n+12)) and Cd(2). .



Figure 2. Averaged dimensions of the $2:5-dimethyl-\gamma$ -pyrone ring.

TABLE 2. ATOMIC PARAMETERS

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CADMIUM DINITRATO TRIS(2,6,GAMMA-PYRONE) ORIGINAL COORDINATES E.S.D.S

	ATON NO.		X/A	Y/R	7./C	SYG X/A	SYG Y/B	SYG Z/C	
	H1000		a succes						
	CD 1	6. T	0.30279	0.37833	0.37515	7,77772	3 34443	a adadi	
	CD 2	1.1	0.36140	0,08814	0.84911	3 30035		a aaa10	
	C 1		9.21759	9.29643	9.33131	<i>a</i> , <i>n</i> , <i>n</i> , <i>t</i>		a aga 21	
	C 2		0.23126	0.28889	0.34048	<i>n</i> . <i>nun</i> 20		a aaa19	
	C 3	19	0.13854	0.25063	0.40350	0,00028	A. 490790	a aga25	
	c 4		Ø.11328	0.23767	9.46401	9,90938	0,000/9	0.00023	
	C 5	5	a.a4388	0.18386	9.26635	7.70031	7.00069	v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v	
	C 6	5	0.19513	0.22503	0.30515	3.70025	0.00043	0.00018	
	c 1	1	Ø.15644	Ø.26035	Ø.2877R	J. JAA26	7.00443	0.00020	
	č e	3	0.43891	9.37596	0.21329	ð.70732	2.00020	0.00020	
	č (0.34100	0.41172	8.19230	0.79033	3.99948	0.00023	
	r 12		0.32352	0.42829	0.13514	8.80831	3.00044	0.00022	
	č 11		0.25315	0.46511	0.10951	7,80030	7.00055	A.88829	
	č 13		0.47786	0.35918	0.05980	8.79842	a.0 f 075	0.00031	
		1	9.43556	0.37391	0.11180	7.20038	7.80050	0,00023	
	2 1	å	0 45565	0.35888	0.16819	7.00028	0.0 0047	0.00020	
			a \$3171	0.47656	Ø. 39597	3.90022	3.00046	0.00021	
		2	a 67833	0 54465	0.44019	7.20030	3.00948	0.00021	
	5 1		0.57035	A 58536	8.42549	8.80832	0.00051	0,00029	
	5 1	-	0.03400	a 41876	A 46403	7.00030	3.00056	0,00029	
	C I		0.090/3	M 65483	0 76677	7.60039	8,00070	0.00029	
	C I	2	W.04377	VI. 37442	a 17641	2.20232	9.00047	0.00023	
	C Z	8	0.61443	W.J40NO	0.32003	a 39877	3.80041	0,00020	
	C Z	1	# 55 308	0.50005	0.33/00	3 30971	2.86643	0.00019	
	C 5	2	0,22240	9.18947	0,90330	3 88311	2.99947	0.00023	
	C 5	3	9.18111	0.2094	W. 933/1	3 99916	2.00956	0.00025	
	C 2	1	0.11031	0.25975	0.94/59		2 44444	0.00031	
	C 2	5	0.07094	0.28739	0.99439	0.00036	3 3334	A 44431	
	C 2	6	0.09072	P. 31554	0.78989	7.00036	3 36641	0 00019	
	C 2	7	0.12818	8.27479	0.84556	9.00020	A 44441	a agaig	
	C 2	8	0,19083	0.22369	Ø.85074	9.00028	0.00055	0.00017	
	C 2	9	A.31259	Ø.09885	A. 70780	9.34634	9.84422	n 00021	
	C 3	13	9.26078	0.06269	0.66496	7.70734	0.00058	0.00023	
	C 1	11	0.27319	ด. ก4737	a.60908	0.00029	0.00050	W. WW022	
	6 1	12	0.22415	0,00801	0.55961	7.70949	9.00003	N.00031	
			0.45410	0.11897	0.59677	8.20238	3.00084	0.00033	
	2 1	14	1. 18996	0.10377	0.62990	3.20945	0.00053	0.00029	
			# 17#11	A.12128	0.68623	8.88936	J.09956	0.00025	
		16		-0.00114	0.82321	8.70925	7.00042	0.00019	
			3 64176	-9 01826	0.88301	8.78825	1.00052	0.00022	
			0.341/3	-0,01020	A 89935	8.80029	a.00043	0.00019	
			M.07333	-0.07697	0.06099	2.20933	3,00074	0,00024	
	c		W. 03320		a 76477	8.29037	2.00059	0.00029	
	C .		0.03/52	-0.1000/	a mata1	0.00023	3.99944	0.00019	
	ç	41	0.63103	-0.0/319	0.00103	3, 36328	0.00047	0.00023	
1	C	42	n.560P3	-0,0334N	0.10317	3 39928	2.00037	0.00021	
	12	1	0.32906	0.60129	0.3//5/	1 30010	3.00038	0.00023	
	N	2	0.43139	0.15620	0.40/62	0.000030		0 00076	
	н	3	0.35401	-0.15399	0.87259	J.0 0031	3.00050	0.00020	
	*	á	9.47497	Ø.29397	0.89367	3,79028	7.00041	0.00021	
	0	1	g 27506	6.33835	Ø.31445	a.p0019	7.00033	6.08012	
		;	a 44054	8.21759	0.36156	0,00018	9.90931	0.00014	
	č	-	G 43934	a 1500A	0.26643	7.00023	a. 88838	0.00010	
		1	0 3606A	a 40923	0.09445	0,00023	8.00035	0.00015	
		2	0.30734	0 AE747	0 A1058	3,30920	8.88841	0.00015	
		3	11.4/393	0,47/43	a 16978	3, 39829	8.00934	0,00016	
	0	2	0.63925	0.30043	n 33204	8. 88827	0,00037	p.00020	
	n	1	0.35714	N.5//NO	0.33277	0.00023	7.00939	A,00016	
	0	8	0.32240	9.52741	0 30606	2,20039	0,00053	A.00029	
	0	9	A. 38955	0.70087	W. 30000	2 26031	8.00044	A.00021	
	0	19	0.41832	0.17380	0.43314	a. 20029	7.00045	0,00020	
	0	11	9.37427	0.23993	N. 43217	3 33934	3.00049	0.00030	
	.0	12	0.42773	0.06277	0.43320	3 34421	2,00039	0.00015	
	0	13	9.28978	0.14151	0,91114	a aaasa	3, 99932	0.10017	
	0	14	9.09265	0.23270	0.89406	7 . TATIEN	0.00041	0.00016	
	0	15	A.39293	0.11622	0.76089	0.44024	2 00047	0.0001R	
	0	16	0.33757	0.06684	0.59216	3,39726	0.00074	0.0041 K	
	0	17	0.45956	0.03475	0.80571	7.70019	N. UNN40	0 0001L	
	0	18	0.64984	-0.08695	Ø.8588Ø	9.70018	0.00031	0 000010	
	0	19	9.32538	-0.1124R	0.82918	7.70926	7.00040	0 40434	
	0	22	9.15977	-0.25996	0.88424	0,29938	9.00050	n	
	ő	21	0.10140	-0.08403	0.90842	8.80925	3.99939	N. 00010	
	0	22	B. 18000	8.29004	0.84784	3. 80026	9.00052	0.00021	
		21		0 20241	n_92050	8.80023	8.00030	0.00018	
		24	0 A4E64	A 38886	0-91083	8.88842	9.00046	0.00031	
			V						

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Calculated hydrogen Parameters

		Contraction of the second			
		x/R	y/h	%∕c	
	h(1)(-c(2))	0.2392	0.3138	0.4244	5.00 x2
	H(2) (-C(A))	0.1121	0.5232	0.4846	5.00
	h(3) (-c(A))	0.0614	0.2004	0.4611	5.00
	h(A) (-C(A))	0.1478	0.1802	0.4996	5.00
•	H(5) (-C(5))	0.0576	0.1046	0.2438	5.00
	H(6)(-C(5))	0.0004	0.1658	0.2925	5.00
	H(7) (-c(5))	0.0294	0.2518	0.2350	5.00
	h(H) (-C(7))	0.1767	0.2614	0.2417	5.00
	H(4) (-C(4))	0.3024	0.4266	0.2233	5 .00
	H(10) (-C(11))	0.2410	0.5519	0.1252	5.00
	H(11)(-C(11))	0.2533	0.4668	0.0626	5.00
	H(12) (-C(11))	0.2147	0.4030	0.1224	5.00
	H(13) (-C(12))	0.4471	0.3834	0.0208	5.00
	H(1A) (-C(12))	0.5229	0.4152	0.0645	5.00
	H(15) (-C(12))	0.1410	0.2684	0.0567	5.00
	H(16)(-C(14))	0.5095	0.3339	0.1799	5.00
	H(13) (-C(16))	0.5646	0.5482	0.4949	5.00
	H(18) (-C(18))	0.7161	0.5736	0.4961	5.00
	h(19)(-C(18))	0.7393	0.6676	0.4393	5.00
	h(20)(-0(18))	0.5766	0.7132	0.4977	5.00
	H(21)(-C(19))	0.6113	0.6106	0.2387	5.00
	h(22)(-0(14))	0.6954	0.5917	0.2715	5.00
	H(23) (-C(19))	0.6462	0.4678	0.2490	5.00
	h(24)(-h(21))	0.5145	0.4654	0.3026	5.00
	H(25)(-0(25))	0.2011	0.1832	0.9967	5.00
	R(2) (-C(2))	0.0230	0.3227	0.9754	5.00
	H(20) (-0(25))	0.0606	0.2078	1.0193	5.00
	n(2) (-0(2))	0.0951	0.3515	1,0240	5.00
	R(25) (-0(25))	0.0798	0.2407	0.7618	5.00
	R(20) (-0(20))	0.0428	0.3575	0.7996	5.00
	$u(x_1) (-v(x_1))$	0.1227	0.3777	0.7684	5.00
	ת (די) (+ט(ביו)) ע(די) (הויפע)	0,2181	0.2082	0.9120	5.00
	n(2k) (-v(2k))	0.2091	0.0469	0.6742	5.00
	N(JJ) (-0(J0))	0, 2518	-0.0005	0.5206	5.00
	n()4) (=0()2))	0 a 6 3 7 6			5.00

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	x/a	y/h	z/c	Biso	
h(37) (-c(33))	0.4417	0.1020	0.5511	5.00 X2	
H(38)(-C(33))	0.4731	0.2080	0.6023	5.00	
h(39) (-C(33))	0.4934	0.0511	0.6132	5.00	
H(40) (-C(35))	0.1199	0.1531	0.7157	5.00	
h(41) (-C(37))	0.5067	0.0011	0.9163	5.00	
H(42) (-C(39))	0.6062	-0.1444	0.9813	5.00	
H(43) (-C(39))	0.6887	-0.1036	0.9603	5.00	
h(AA) (-C(39))	0.6322	0.0041	0.9954	5.00	
H(A5) (-U(AU))	0.7310	-0.1416	0.7912	5.00	
H(A6) (-C(40))	0.6689	-0.1767	0./344	5.00	
H(A7) (-C(A0))	0.7035	-0.0330	0.7399	5.00	
H(4B) (-C(42))	0.5549	-0.0259	0.7375	5.00	



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Anisotropic Temperature Factors and their e.s.d's f 22 ß 33 P23 831 P12 Pn 0.00097 -0.00039 0.00127 -0.00029 0.00709 0.00254 (1)hu 0.00129 0.00001 0.00096 0.00090 0.000119 0.00252 ud(2) -3 0.00135 0.00031 -0.00002 0.00064 0.00054 0.00253 c(1) 16 31 30 30 13 0.00145 -0.00019 -0.00051 0.0005H 0.00723 0.00267 C(2) 19 40 10 35 40 15 0.00103 0.00013 0.00015 0.00104 0.00758 0.00366 c(3) 18 44 31 40 16 0.00175 -0.00205 0.00245 -0.00090 0.01746 0.00455 C(4) -11 21 53 12 89 23 0.00223 -0.00463 -0.00095 -0.00079 0.01529 0.00273 c(5) 50 -23 -52 13 13 11 0.00116 -0.00039 -0.0009 -0.000 0.00/30 0.00263 C(6) - 39 -30 16 13 37 0.00069 0.00150 0.00162 -0.00036 0.00294 0.00450 c(7) 18 41 -32 36 15 0.00522 -0.00525 0.00094 -0.00130 0.01026 0.00375 C(8) 21 - 11 32 19 -50 0.001/6 -0.00109 0.000/9 -0.00045 0.00728 0.00394 C(9) 23 45 40 20 0.00039 0.00053 0.00156 0.00044 0.00359 0.00675 C(10) - 43 20 32 10 **A1** 0.00181 -0.00079 0.00319 0.001/5 0.00294 0.00875 C(11) 25 - 49 47 15 47 11 0.00350 -0.00374 0.00235 -0.00145 0.00442 0.01625 C(12) 76 32 57 14 42 25 0.00250 -0.00059 0.00135 -0.00058 0.00000 C(13) 0.00494 52 26 - 34 10 ĄН 24 0.00200 -0.00192 0.00132 -0.00249 0.00403 0.00282 C(14) - 43 19 - 34 9 44 15 0.005/8 0.00177 0.00134 0.00079 0.00168 0.00455 C(15) 31 16 33 41 11 0.00119 0.00234 0.00130 -0.00191 0.00574 0.00845 C(16) 48 20 34 9

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	B	f 22	(33	B 23	β31	G12
c(17)	0.00292 17	0.00/25 43	0.00285	-0.00035 42	0.00190 - 25	0.00051
C(18)	0.00223	0.01149 60	0.00270 14	0.00003 45	-0.00018 - 23	0.00393 49
C(19)	0.00445	0.01376 73	0.00228 13	0.00254 53	0+00166 29	0+00532 73
c(so)	0.00425	0.00/18 40	0.00179	-0,00016 30	0.00237 23	0.00404 50
C(21)	0.00332 15	0.00544 34	0+00146 -9	0.00133 30	0.00037 19	-0.00019 39
c(22)	0.00199	0.00725 37	0.00137 8	5à 01000àP	0.00150 16	0.00002 35
C(23)	0.00416	0.00685 A1	0.00196 10	-0.00163 35	0.00241 23 *	0+00001 47
C(24)	0.00526	0.00967	0.00235 13	0.00013 43	53 0+00043	0.00148 51
c(25)	0.00585 31	0.014H0 51	0.00253 15	-0.00113 59	0+00196 35	0+004/7 86
c(26)	0.00370	0.01209 64	0.00299 16	0.00066 לל	-0.00014 29	-0+00266 61
c(27)	0.00329 17	0.00612 34	0.00138	0.00077 30	0.00016 19	-0.00078 39
C(53)	0.00352	0.00624 35	0.00134	-0.00046 30	0.00128 19	0.00193 10
C(29)	0.00289 16	0.01139 50	0.00131	0.00145	0.00174 20	0.00257 47
c(30)	0.00404 20	0.01206 61	0.00120	5 -0.00125 9 40	0.00009	0.00218 58
c(31)	0.00310	0.00H48 43	0.0015	7 0.00091 0 30	0.00047	-0.00004 46
c(32)	0.00554 36	0.01466 84	0.0025	2 -0.0016 6 6	6 -0.00010 5	21 ^{,100*0} 84
c(33)	0.00304	0.02170	0.0025	5 -0.003 2 5 6	9 0 .00225 6 3 1	-0.002 5 1 /2
C(34)	0.00609	0.00737	0.0025	9 0.0024 15 4	a 0.0046h 2 37	0.00426 0
C(35)	0.00597	0.01121	0.001	69 0.0004 11 4	0 0.00175 0 25	-0.00163 54
c(36)	0.00283	5 0.00625	9 0.001 5	31 -0.0000 8	29 0.00099 29 1.	0.00092 / 35
C(37)	0.0055.	0.0102	1 0.001	84 -0.002	14 (),0004 38 1	-0.00120

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	P.	B22	P33	B 23	P31	612
C(39)	0.00391	0.00656 38	0.00105 B	-0.00063 29	0.00015 -	44 0.00245
c(39)	0.00 3 12 19	0.01875 98	0.00130 10	0.00074 49	-0.00044 -21	ю .00069 65
C(40)	0.00370 21	0.010?8 לל	0.00259 14	-0.00166 47	0.00325 29	<mark>ט.טטוטו</mark> לל
C(11)	0.00172	0.00947 41	0.00130 9	-0.00055 30	-0.00006 15	0.00135 35
C(42)	0.00295	0.00/05 39	0.00220) 1	-0.00087 36	55 0*00552	-0.00105 43
N(1)	0.0031A 15	0.00580 31	0.00230	-0.00154 31	-0.000 85 21	0.00143 34
N(2)	0.00414 17	0.00524 31	0 -00 279 12	0.00092	0.00142	0.00034 40
H(3)	0.00394	0.00975 40	0.00305 14	0+00192 43	0.00212 26	0.00129 49
H(A)	0.00450	0.00702 36	0.00214	-0.00129 33	0.00216	0.00055 43
Q(1)	0.00275	0.00935	0.00161 7	-0.00125 26	0.00186 13	-0.00110 30
0(2)	0.00261 10	0.00731 28	0.00150 7	-0+00134 24	0.00045	-0+00036 9£000+0-
0(3)	0.00365 14	0.01123 39	0.00162	-0.00170 29	0.00141 17	-0.00094 37
0(4)	0.00399	0+00440 31	0.00100 7	-0.00072 26	0.00092 17	-0.00240 34
۵(5)	- 0.002/9· 11	0.01 <i>2</i> 94 24	0.00173 8	-0.00133 30	0.00045	-0.00225 37
U(Б)	0.00289	0.00411 30	0.00203 8	-0.00147 26	0.00091 16	-0.00029 29
0(7)	0.00472	0.00907 39	0.00240 Y	0.00513	0.00135	0.00044 41
O(H)	0.00403	0.01017	0.00165	-0.00111	0.00167 17	-0.00039 40
0(9)	0.00803	0.009Hb 1/	0.00525	5 -0.00299	9 -0.00158 1 42	0.00505 54
U(10)	0.005/19 21	0.01036	0.0023	0.001/6 1 3	л 0.00154 Б 24	0.00555 49
0(11)	، ء 0.00640	0.01022	0+0026	ь 0.0017 0 3	3 0.00351 5 24	0+00212
0(12)	0.00573	0.01130	0.0052	2 0.0037 9 5	3 -0.00114	0.0011A

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 $T = \exp\left[-(\beta_{11}n^{2} + \beta_{22}k^{2} + \beta_{33}1^{2} + 2\beta_{23}nk + 2\beta_{31}1n + 2\beta_{12}nk)\right],$

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The temperature factor is given by the emation:-

P23 B22 β33 pn. ^{[3}31 fiz 0.01391 0.00121 -0.00053 45 5 27 0.00145 0.0036/ 0.00301 0(13) 14 -37 0.00665 0.00232 -0.00068 24 8 26 0.00051 0.00093 0.00318 0(14) 15 - 30 12 0.00109 0.00017 -0.00092 0.0033/ 0.01539 51 0.00379 0(15) 29 16 -41 - ł) 0.00445 0.00215 0.00131 0.00075 0.00441 17 0.01093 0(16) 31 50 - 11 43 9 0.00193 0.00094 0.00292 0.00079 0.00290 0.01195 0(17) 31 H. 30 15 40 0.00194 -0.00170 -0.00022 -0.00103 7 24 13 27 0.00237 0.00/24 0(18) 23 0.00552 -0.00069 0.00053 -0.00154 0.00369 15 0.01443 0(19) 43 10 34 -19 53 0.00588 -0.00042 -0.00014 -0.00935 0.01019 0.00732 0(20) 66 41 59 22 -51 -29 0.00211 0.00132 0.00097 -0.00244 9 29 19 34 0.00441 0.00934 0(21) 29 9 36 0.00265 0.00348 -0.00143 -0.00234 0.01392 0.00449 0(55). 21 11 -39 10 55 17 0.0011/ 0.00001 0.00239 -0.00043 0.00399 14 0.00)25 0(23) -37 14 9 30 35 0.00457 -0.00264 19 47 0.00022 -0.00465 0.00/36 0.00998 0(24) -61 -39 Ab.

TABLE 2 (contd.)

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TABLE 3. BOND LENGTHS

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CADMIUM DINITRATO TRIS(2,6,GAMMA-PYRONE)

INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES

DIRECTION COSINES

- 0.250027								1.		N
100000		ATOM	NI	ATOM	NZ.	DISTANCE		S: 28448	8:36021	-0.95679
1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		C	1	C	2	1.421	W. WA05	8. 64868	8:28647	0.70791
		C	1	C	7	1.429	0.000/		101 30058	8.30254
A CONTRACTOR	100	C	1	0	1	1.280	9.9953	- D1060	B: 12311	-8.22279
1.12.12.1		C	2	C	3	1.343	0.0074	0.71707	a 20711	-4.01211
1000		č	3	C	4	1.514 -	0.0076	6138311	U , U 7 (1 3	a 79747
State State	i and	Ċ	3	0	2	1.362	0.0059	0.03093	0.2/323	-6 19077
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		č	5	C	6	1.511	ି ମ . 	-0.74615	-0130201	-U.JUJ/4
and the second second		č	6	Ċ	7	1.343	A. #869	-8,90424	-0,29020	- 0 05589
- Design		2	ě	õ	2	1.355	0.0753	0.28639	0.36221	-0.33007
1. 1. 1		2		ř	ā	1.433	6.9986	0.89585	-0.29023	0.33047
12200		5		č	14	1.434	8.9974	-8.67928	0,12004	0.12210
1.		C		õ		1.268	9.9960	-0,23343	0,13565	-0.9628/
51 N - 316		C		č	10	1.350	0.9274	0.18676	-0.13922	0.9/250
- CONTRACT		C			11	1.508	0.0083	0.87803	-0.27693	0.39030
	240.0	c	10	5	11	1.354	9.9968	-3.70378	0,16805	0.69826
1-1202 B		C	10			1 804	a. 9997	0.59722	-0,11112	-0,79434
1.		c	12	5	13	1 241	9.0971	-0.2264	0,12711	-0.96569
- NEW SYNCHA	1 - C	C	13	6	17	1 271	0.0083	0.91369	-8,28409	8.29872
Constant of the	100.0	C	13	0		4 438	a.0071	-0.59148	-0.30156	-0,71036
1.		C	15	C	10	1.437	9.9967	-8.35742	-8.73241	0.93338
		C	15	C	21	1.932	a. 6859	0.89737	1,35200	-0.26613
1. 2	100	C	15	0	2	1.201	A 9584	-8.90460	-9.34409	0.25159
10000000		С	16	C	17	1.342		+8.69122	-8,49136	-0.60094
and the second second		C	17	C	18	1.508	0 0 1 7 L	a0.33810	-0,82560	0.94076
16 21 26	- S.O.	C	17	0	6	1.360		0:43651	0.93955	-0.89773
1. 200 10 10 10	mit in	C	19	C	20	1.515	8.8038	6:89814	8.39842	-0.20137
12 1 1 1 E.		C	20	C	21	1.343	0.00/9	AR. 58558	-0.34434	-8.73384
- Sector -	1.000	C	28	0	6	1.370	A. 660	8.61167	-8.15911	-8.77495
	151	C	22	C	23	1.427	8.0072	a 17314	-8.27334	0.88702
		Ċ	22	C	28	1.428	0.9064		8.43391	-8.19186
All States		Ċ	22	(13	1,254	0.0061	E 80077	-8.42478	0.10472
1.5			21		24	1.343	0.0986		-9.28936	-0.72114
Contraction of the second	1.00.00	č	20		25	1.497	0.0101	0,00014	-4:27678	0.91027
1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		2	20		14	1.351	8.6873	U. 30/90	a 18889	-0.85940
State St.	1000		2		27	1.504	8,0885	-0.92097	A 1000	B. 08862
1000200					28	1.343	A.BA73	-0.89600	-8.14968	.8.81624
Netter Taylor					14	1.365	0.0060	0,55001	1.0 39877	A.69278
120000	1000				20	1.421	9.0981	8.0083		8.34897
a					35	1.420	0.0089	-0,91984	-0,1720	-9.96484
Contraction of the						1.264	9.9964	0.21161	-9,13397	6 06117
and the second	0.1				0 15	1 336	8.0074	-8.24333		0 75651
10000000	MILLE	-				1,502	g.0090	0,58253	0.27/24	a 30214
- resident	E				52	4 340	9.0075	-0.94349	-0.103/4	0,20017
17 20 10 10 10	1 E.L.			2	0 10	1.515	0.0111	0.85689	0.11420	-0.06173
1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		2		3	C 34	11210	0.0089	8.23081	:40.14703	
1.00				•	C 35	1.340	8 ,0798	8.78529		0,03030
1 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1			C 3	4	0 16	1,300	9.9967	-9.25688	0.13532	•0.95/10
1000			C 3	6	C 37	1.437	a.9871	-0.72377	9,25860	0.037/0
10 92 F. C.	-10		C 3	6	C 42	1.419	A. 9961	8.88847	-0.32657	0.32243
			C 3	6	0 17	1.24/	A 4474	-0:90175	0.32969	-8.27930
- 322,000			C 3	7	C 38	1.343	a 8971	-#:31934	8.14657	֯,93624
12.4	- Ar-		C 3	9	C 39	1.513		-0.68045	0.24903	0.68918
1000			C 3	8	0 .18	1.352	W. 4402	0.77041	-0.26861	-0.57820
and the second second			C 4	3	C 41	1.494	1.000J	8.88929	-0.33502	8.31047
1. 1. 2. 1. 1.			C (1	C 42	1.342	0.00/0	-9.20648	8.11588	-0.97156
	N N		C 1	1	0 18	1.347	8.9957	_A. 4007R	8.22438	0.83661
			N	1	0 7	1.226	A. 7767		8.71781	-0.65819
			N	1	0 8	1,213	0.0761	W+L77/7 m 19979		+8.17570
			N	1	0 9	1,215	e .0076	0,344/4 _a 33444		8.92968
		;	N	2	0 10	1.220	0.0073	-V.JJUN7 A AQ368	-8.76645	-0.45451
			N	2	0 11	1.239	0.0071	¥•43383 _a along	8.17241	-0,48371
			N	2	0 12	1.215	8.8875	-0.00724		8.82666
			N	3	0 19	1.206	8.6976		A 07412	-0.21690
			N	3	0 20	1.234	8.0881	- V .70 V 93 _a 16464	-8. LA874	40,66450
	1.1.1		N	1	0 21	1.239	0.0073	-7.30930		8.86531
	1000		N	4	0 22	1.217	n.0373	.	A 41223	
			N	i	0 21	1.21	0.0864	-8613190	-8 66177	·B. 12638
			N	4 .	0 24	1.201	0.0075	-7631482	-0,0714/	

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TABLE 4. INTER-BOND ANGLES

CADMINN DINITRATO TRIS(2,6-DIMETHYG-GAMMA-PYRONE)

	N	1	N2		N 3		ANGLE	€.S.D.
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM CD 1								
	ŋ	1	CD	1	0	3	97.24	0.139
	0	1	ÇD	1	0	5	165.73	0.137
	0	1	CD	1	0	7	88.10	0.147
	Ô	1	50 20	1	0	8	85.R3	0.135
	0	1	CD	1	0	10	91.83	P.156
	0	t	Cn	1	0	11	92.47	0.154
	0	3	CD	1	0	5	101.81	0.145
	0	3	CD	1	0	7	88.95	Ø.155
	Ō	3	ĊD	1	0	8	140.21	0.144
	Ô	3	CD	1	0	10	79.22	0.164
	Ö	3	ĊD	1	0	11	137.84	0.162
	ŏ	5	CD	1	0	7	83.67	0.153
	ŏ	5	CD	1	0	8	79.44	0.141
	ň	Š	CD	1	0	10	98.73	0.161
	ň	Š	ĊD	1	Ö	11	86.12	0.159
	0	7	CD	i	Ó	8	• 51.39	0.151
	Ő	7	ČĎ	i	ò	10	168.17	0.170
	Ö	7	ĊĎ	i	ō	11	147.10	0.169
	ŏ	Á	CD.	1	0	10	147.41	0.160
	0	9	CD	ť	ŏ	11	88.92	Ø.150
	n n	13	CD	ī	õ	ü	51.65	0.176
ANGLES THVOLVENG ATOM CD 2								- <u>*</u> -
	•		C D	2	n	15	101.61	0.151
	0	1 1	CD	2	ŏ	17	166.66	Ø.142
	0	1.7	CD	2	ň	19	99.73	0.156
	0	13	CD	2	ň	21	87.20	9,148
	0	13		2	ň	22	85.44	9.164
	0	13	00	2	č	21	82.47	0.142
	0	13	00	4	ŏ	17	91.51	0.149
	0	15	C0	4	ň	10	87.92	0.162
	0	15	CD	~	ŏ	21	132.23	0.155
	0	15	CU	2	0	21	97.51	0.170
	0	15	CD	2	0	22	128 55	0.150
	0	15	CD	2	, v	23	04 58	0.154
	0	17	CD		, v	17	04.54	9.146
	0	17	CD	2	0	21	03.03	0 162
	n	17	CD	Z	0	7.2	76.76	0.140
10 m	0	17	CD	Z	0	23	70.1J 21 23	0.150
	0	19	CD	2	0	21	JI.JL 160 06	0.175
	0	19	CD	2	0	.22	100.00	a 155
	0	13	CD	2	0	23	197.11	0.100
	0	21	CD	2	0	22	140.23	r.107
	Ō	21	CD	2	0	23	89.09	V . 1 7 /
	Ō	2.2	CD	2	0	23	51,15	N.103

0 22



AUGLES INVOLVING ATON	c	1													
				2 2 7		1 1 1	••••	7 1 1	118.45 124.39 117.12	0.426 0.435 0.420	с с с	2 2 7	00	7 1 1	2.440 2.390 2.313
VICLES INADFAINE VLDA	c	2	с	1	c	2	c	3	119.62	0.460	c	1	:	3	2.349
ANGLES INVOLVING ATON	c	3													
				2 2 4	000)))	000	4 2 2	125.00 122.01 111.91	0,506 0,453 6,46P		2 2 4	- 0 0	4 2 2	2.547 2.365 2.304
ANGLES INVOLVENG ATOM	c	•	-												
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	c	5													
	c														
	-			5 5 7	с с с	6 6 6	C 0 0	7 2 2	125.92 109.32 124,73	0,467 0,422 0,430	C C C	5 5 7		7 2 2	2,544 2,340 2,391
ATGLES INVOLVING ATOM	c	7	c	1	c	7.	c	•	116.93	0.436	c	ı	e	6	2,363
	c	•									_			••	2 481
			c c	, ,	ê		õ	14	113.73 124.92	0.401 0.512		9	0	3	2,396
		•	C	14	e	•	0	3	141.33	••••	•				
ANGLES INTOLVING ATOM	C	•	c	•	c	,	e	1.0	122.34	0.522	c		:	10	2,439
A"GLES INVOLVING ATO4	c	1.0										3			
				;		i		"	125.60 121.10 113.27	0,513 0,495 0,463			00	3	2.355 2.392
MARTER EMADEATING VLUM	c	11	-												
	c	12	-	c											
ANGLES ENVOLVENG ATOM	C	13					1.4		121.15	0.504	c	12		14	2.500
				12	-	i	0	1	113.26 121.59	0.532 0.532	Ę	12	0	:	2,360
ACCLES THEOLETING ATOM	r	14													
			c		c	14	c	13	121.86	0.506	с	•	5	13	2,426
ANCLES INVOLVENG ATOM	c	15								0.436	c	16		21	2,420
			5	16	6	15	0	5	118.43	A,451 U.451	c	16 21	0	5	2,314 2,395
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	c	16	,		•										
			C	: 15	I	C 16	:	: 17	119.18	¥.585	•	15	-	17	2.391
ANGLES INTOLVING ATON	ſ	17								4.560		1.	1.5		2.560
			1	C 16 C 16		C 17 C 17 C 17		0 6	123.46	P.543 R.498	0	10	0	6	2.380
ARGLES INVOLVING ATON	(C 18													
			NO	NE											
WHELE LAVOLAING ATOM	,	C 14	NO	WE											
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM		C 2#							125.50	A.233	4	. 19		21	2.556
				c 1.		C 20			112.50	8,492 8,489	- 3	2 21			2.359
ANGLES THROLVING ATOM		c 21												1	
				C 15		C 21		C 28	- 121.45	0,465		C 15		C, 20	2.421
ANGLES ENVOLVENG ATOM)	C 32				200				8.433		c 23		: 20	2.396
				c 21 c 21		c 22 c 22 c 22		3 11	122.52	0,452 P,430		C 23		0 13	2,352 2,358

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			N 1		NZ		-	3	ANGLE	fS.D.	N	1		+ 3	U	ISTANCE	÷
AIGUES INVOLVING ATOM	ſ	23	с	22	c	23	:	24	122.44	A.520	c	22	:	24)	2.438	
AUGLES INVOLVING ATOM	۲	24														3 643	
ð.			C C C	23 23 25	5 C C	24 24 24	C 0 0	25 14 14	127.39 119.33 113.27	0.576 0.527 0.544	000	23 25				2,325	
ATGLES INVOLVING ATOM	c	25	-														
LUGLES INVOLVING ATOM	C	26	NONE														
ARGLES ENVOLVENG ATOM	C	21		26	=	27		28	125.24	4.489	ç	26		2	•	2.540	
			200	26 28	6	27	0	14	114.21 119.55	W.453 M.437	C C	26 29		0 1	4	2.410	
ANGLES LANDLAING ATOM	ſ	28	c	22	c	28	c	27	122.#5	P.45W	c	22		c 2	7	2.417	
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	c	29									_						
				30		29 29 29		35 15 15	114.70 125.00 120.23	и.529 8.540 8.536		30 30 35		0 1	5	2,302 2,320	
ANGLES LAVOLATING ATO4	c	38					0				-	20		- 1	11	2.421	
	r	11	c	29	C	30	c	31	122.00		•	•••		• -			
VARIATES LAADEALING MICH	•		- 6	30	с с с	31 31		32 16	128.61 119.03 112.35	0,504 0,520 0,533		30 30 32		: 1 2 1 0 1	12 16 16	2.550 2.313 2.370	
ANGLES THADPATHE VLOA	c	32	2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Ľ	,,	·										
MAGLES INADPAING VLDM	c	33	NON	-													
ANGLES INVOLVENG ATOM	c	34								a 471					15	2.607	
			C C C C	33 33 35		34 34 34		; 35 16) 16	191.72 106.49 119.78	A.598 A.627		11		0	16	2,329 2,339	
AUCLES ENAUPAENC VILL	c	35		5						4.681		2.9				2,412	
AIGLES INVOLVENG ATOM		- 36	c	29		. 12			121.42								
			-	37		36	2	= 42 [*] 0 17	113.00	0.435 0.452		C 31 C 37 C 47		1.00	42 17 17	2. jH1 2. jH1 2. j20	
ANCLES ENVOLVENG ATOM		: 37	- '	42		2 36		0 17	141.41			•					
			1	: 36		C 37		C 30	122.89	0.477		C 34		c	38	2.441	
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM		: 30	1	5 37		C 30		c)†	126.73	0.198					39 18	2,551 2,336	
	•		4	C 37		c 38 c 39		0 18	113.04	J .45 0		c)		. 3	1.	3.391	
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM		C 39	NO	HE													
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM		C 4#	NO														
ANGLES ENVOLVENG ATOM		C 41		- 40				: 42	126,57	0,403		5 1		-	42	2,534	
				C 42		c 41		8 18	111.81	0,433 0,440		2 4	2	5	i	2.347	
ANGLES ENVOLVENG ATOM	Ì	C 42		C 36		c 42		: 11	122.13	4.475		c)	6	c	41	2.416	
AUGLES ENVOLVENG ATOM	ı	H 1										0	,	2		2.483	
				0 7	1	: 1		2 :	117.39 121.12 121.40	0.554 0.540		00	ý e	000	, ,	2,125 2,110	

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AICCES LAAOPAIAC VLOW		2														
			000	13	:	222	000	11	115.55 124.72 118.70	0.535 0.502 A.565	0 0	10 10 11	0 0 0	11 12 12	2, 492 2, 157 2, 111	
AHCLES INVOLVING ATOM	н	• 3	000	19 19 20	:	111	000	20 21 21	125,74 117,07 117,19	9.638 8.566 u,599	000	12		20 21 21	2,177 2,446 2,114	

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Course of Street, or other

			N 1	12		H3	ANGLE	£.8.D.		N 3	DISTANCE
TURE INVOLUTING ATOM	19	4					118.22	9.515	0 12	0 23	2.009
			0 27 0 27 0 23	1	1	D 24 0 24.	110.19	0.577 0.567	0 22	0 24 0 24	2.137
ACTES INAOPATAL VLOW	n	1	BRONE								
NGLES INVOLVING ATOM	ſ	2		0	2	c 6	118.22	A.38A	с 3		2.332
INGLES INVOLVING ATOM	n	3	HOHE		-						
ACLES INVOLVENC ATON	0	4								- 11	2. 152
	•	•	C 13	0	4	C 13	119.35	0.447			
NGLES INVICTING ATOT		,	HUNE	•							
ARGLES THROUTING ATOM			e ()	0	6	E 20	118.92	8.447	C 17	: 20	2,351
NIGLES INVOLVING ATOM	n	7	NONE								
ANCLES INVOLVING ATOM	n	•	NONE								
ANGLES ENVOLVENG ATOM	0	•	104E								
ANGLES ENVOLVENG ATOM	n	1.0	NONE								
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	n	11	NONE								
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	c	12	NUNE								÷ .
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	'n	13	NONE								1
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	n	14	c . 14	0	•	C 27	121.44	P.428	C 24	: 27	2.375
APPLES INVOLVING ATOM	n	15	NONE								
ATCLES ENVOLVENG ATOM	0	16			14	= 34	122.14	n.516	C 31	:)(2.369
AUGLES ENANTAENC VLOH	n	17	NONE	, ,	•	-					
ARCUES INVOLVENC ATOM	ſ	18						P. 398	c 30	c 4	1 2.337
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM	•	n 14	C 31	• •	1.	5 41	12000-				
ANGLES INTOLVING ATON		n 2#	-								
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM		n 21	FORT								
ANGLES INVOLVING ATOM		n 22	1012								
THUTER INAUPALHE TION		n 23									



PLANE 5 15 (-3,2365)X + { A.952717 + {-0.1907}2 -{-3.2002) = 0

CHT BOUARED #	11.837	9						
	ATON NO	•.	X	T	t		ESD(P)	
94 - D	ç	1	3,7119	3.3610 1.2775	7.6112 8.9786	8,387. -8,391	0,8847 0.8852	
	č	i	2.0730	2.8434	9,2697	-0,301 -0,392	#.##52 #.##35	
	Č		1.5746	2,5534	7.8183	0,300 -0,310	9.0049 9.0049	
	C	,	2.1094	817957 8178	OF P(1)	-0.3000	R.H.S. OF P(1)	0,006323
THER ATOMS								
	c	4	1.4929	2,6964	10.6570	-8.359 8.888	0,9950 0,0976	
	0	1	4.8699	3.7478	7,2239	-8.398	4.4837	
LAME 2 18 (-3.)	2786)X +	(-#,9	576)7 + (-#.	#726)Z -{-6.	55421 = #			
CHE SJUARED =	17,62	23						
ATONS IN PLANE	AT04 8	10.	x	Ŧ	٤	•	EBR(PĴ	
	c		7.5985	4.2551	4.8999	0.000	0.0057	
	č	9 19	6,3140	4.6718 4.8598	4,4177 3,1#46	0.002 -0.011	0.0051	
	ò	4	7.8150	4,6314	2.1698 2.5684	0.300 0.803	0.0030 0.0030	
	č	14	8.5722	4.0715	3,8639	-9,211	8,6933	
				50	N OF P(E)	-8,3988	R.A.S. OF P(1)	
NTHER ALONS								
	-	4.4	4.7182	5.2767	2.3130			
PLANE 3 18 (-3,	C C 0	11 12 3 + (P.	4.7302 9.1666 7.0945 9065)7 + (-0	9,2747 4,0749 4,0031 ,1243)% -(8	2,5150 1,3730 6,1207	0.30f 0.302	0,4003 0,4043	
PLANE 3 TR (-3, CHI SOUARED +	C C 0 4034)X 29.6	11 12 3 + (#, 778	4,7302 9,1666 7,0945 9065)¥ + (-0	9,2747 4,0749 4,0031 ,124337 -(9	2,5150 1,3730 6,1207 ,6752) = 6	0.30f 0.302	0,0003 9,0043	
PLANE 3 TR (-3, CNI SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE	C C 0 ,4034)X 29.6 Aton	11 12 3 + (#, 778 HR,	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9065)7 + (+4	9,2747 6,0749 4,0031 .124338 -(4	2,5150 1,3730 6,1207 ,0752) = 0	0.30F 0.302	.,4003 .,4043 F.SD(P)	
PLANE 3 TR (-3, Chi souared = Atoms ta plane	C C 0 ,44343X 29.6 ATOM C	11 12 3 + (P. 778 Hn, 15	4,7392 9,1666 7,9945 9965)7 + (-6 X 1,6912 10,5371	9,2747 9,0749 4,0031 .1243)7 -(0 7 5,6335 6,1791	2.515 1.3738 6.1207 .47523 = 4 2 3.0967 10.1126	0,307 0,302 P -0,300 0,210	.,0005 0,0043 7.8D(P) 0,0051 0.0055	
PLANE 3 18 (-3, CHI SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 + (P. 778 Hn. 15 16 17	4,7302 9,1666 7,0945 9065)7 + (-0 7,6912 10,5371 11,7513 11,7513	5,2747 6,0749 4,0031 .124338 -(8	2,515 1,373 6,1207 ,0752) = 0 2 9,0907 10,1126 9,7749 8,4950	0,304 0,302 P -0,300 0,210 -0,311 -0,325	F.8D(P) 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.0059 0.0059 0.0039	
PLANE 3 TR (-3, CHI SOUARED = ATOMS IN PLANE	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 + (P. 778 Nn. 15 16 17 6 20	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9965)7 + (-0 7,6912 10,5371 11,7513 12,2112 11,4092 11,4092	9,2747 6,0749 4,0031 .124332 -(0 5,6335 6,1791 6,6489 6,6757 6,2841 3,6799	2.515 1.3738 6.1207 .0752) = 4 2 7.0752) = 4 2 7.0752 10.1126 9.7749 8.4950 7.4999 7.7603	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.310 -0.315 -0.315 -0.07	C.80(P) C.80(P) C.80(P) C.8051 C.8055 C.8055 C.8055 C.8055 C.8055 C.8055 C.8040	
PLANE 3 TR (-3, Chi souared = Atoms 14 Plane	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 4 (P. 778 Nn, 15 16 17 6 20 21	4,7392 9,1666 7,9945 9965)Y + (-0 X 965)Y + (-0 X 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,4992 10,2029	9,2747 4,0031 .124337 -(8 5,6335 6,1791 6,6449 6,6757 6,2741 5,6799	2.513 1.3738 6.1207 	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.31 0.35 0.31 0.35 0.31 0.30 0.31 0.35	R.M.S. OF F(1)	. 0. 01 1053
PLANE 3 TR (-3, CNT SOUARED = ATONS TA PLANE OTHER ATONS	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 6 (P. 778 Hn. 15 16 17 6 20 21	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 99653)7 + (+0 X 9,6912 10,5371 11,7513 12,2112 11,4092 10,2029	9,2747 6,0749 4,0031 .124332 -(0 5,6335 6,1791 6,6489 6,6757 6,2841 5,6799 83	2.515 1.3738 6.1207 4.0752) = 4 2 9.0967 10.1126 9.7749 8.4950 7.4099 7.409 7.4099	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.310 -0.311 -0.35 0.315 -0.07 0.360	<pre></pre>	. 0,011055
PLANE 3 TR (-3, CHI SOUARED = ATOMS IM PLANE OTHER ATOMS	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 + (P. 770 Nn. 15 16 17 6 20 21 18	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9065)7 + (-0 7,6912 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,4992 10,2029	9,2747 9,0749 4,0031 .1243)% -(0 9,6335 6,1791 6,6489 6,6757 9,2461 7,2461 4,004	2.5150 (.3730 (.1207 (.4752) = 4 2 3.4752) = 4 2 3.4752) = 4 2 3.4752 10.1126 9.7749 7.4099 7.7603 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 4.1265	0.304 0.302 0.302 0.300 0.310 -0.311 -0.315 -0.315 -0.315 -0.315 -0.315 -0.315 -0.315	<pre></pre>	. 0.011055
PLANE 3 TR (-3, CH1 SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE OTHER &TOMS	С 6 4034)X 29.6 Атом С С С С С С С С С С С	11 12 3 + (P. 778 Nn. 15 16 17 6 20 21 19 5	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9865)7 + (~0 X 9865)7 + (~0 X 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,4092 10,2029 12,7934 12,0712 8,5594	9,2747 4,0749 4,0031 .124332 -(1 5,6335 6,1791 6,6757 6,2741 5,6799 80 7,2461 6,2944 5,1895	2.5150 (.3730 6.1207 (.6752) = 0 2 9.0967 10.1126 9.7749 0.4950 7.4099 7.7603 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 6.1206 9.4323	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.31 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.30 0.	F.SD(\$) 0.0003 0.0043 0.0051 0.0055 0.0039 0.0055 0.0040 R.H.S. OF P(1) 0.0063 0.0079 0.0079 0.0063 0.0079 0.0063	. 9. 81 1855
PLANE 3 18 (-3, CHI SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE OTHER ATOMS PLANE 4 13 (-1	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 + (P. 778 Nn. 15 16 17 6 27 21 18 19 5 + (-A	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9965)¥ + (+0 ¥ 9965)¥ + (+0 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,4092 11,4092 10,2029 12,7934 12,0712 8,5594	9,2747 4,0031 4,0031 .124332 -(1 5,6335 6,1791 6,6489 6,6757 6,2841 5,6799 83 7,2461 6,2944 5,1895 6,123832 -(-	2.5130 (.3730 6.1207 (.6752) = 0 2 9.0967 10.1126 9.7749 0.4950 7.4099 7.7403 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 6.1266 9.4323 -5.71203 = 0	0.304 0.302 0.302 0.310 0.310 -0.315 -0.007 0.315 -0.007 0.304 -0.000 0.203	<pre>F.SD(\$) 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.001 0.001</pre>	. 9. 81 1855
PLANE 3 18 (-3, CH1 SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE NTHER ATOMS PLANE 4 13 (-1 CH1 SOUARED =	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 + (P. 778 Nn. 15 16 17 6 20 21 19 5 + (-R 3999	4,7382 9,1666 7,8945 9865)¥ + (~0 X 9865)¥ + (~0 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,4092 10,2029 12,7934 12,0712 0,5594	9,2747 6,0749 4,0031 .124332 -(9 5,6335 6,1791 6,6489 6,6757 6,2841 5,6799 83 7,2461 6,2944 5,1895 8,1895	2.5150 (.3730 6.1207 .6752) = 0 2 9.0967 10.1126 9.7749 0.4099 7.7603 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 6.1206 9.4323 -5.71203 = 0	0.307 0.307 0.302 0.210 0.210 0.215 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.304 0.304 0.304	F.SD(\$) 0.0003 0.0043 0.0051 0.0055 0.0039 0.0055 0.0040 R.H.S. OF P(1) 0.0063 0.0079 0.0079 0.0079 0.0045	. 0.011033
PLANE 3 18 (-3, CH1 SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE OTHER ATOMS PLANE 4 13 (-1 CH1 SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE	C C C C C 29.6 ATOM C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 + (P. 778 HNN, 15 16 17 6 27 21 18 19 5 + (-R 3999 HNN, HNN, 19 5 19 5 10 19 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9065)7 + (-0 7,6912 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,4992 10,2029 12,7934 12,0712 8,5594 9,9027)7 + (-	9,2747 9,0749 4,0031 .1243)X -(0 5,6335 6,1791 6,6489 6,6757 9,2461 6,2944 5,1895 0,1238)Z -(-	2.5130 1.3730 6.1207 .4752) = 4 2 9.0967 10.1126 9.7749 0.4959 7.4099 7.7693 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 6.1206 9.4323 -5.71293 = 4	0.300 0.302 0.302 0.310 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.315 0.305 0.305 0.305 0.305 0.305 0.305 0.300 0.304	<pre></pre>	. 9, 91 1055
PLANE 3 18 (-3, CH1 SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE OTHER ATOMS PLANE 4 13 (-1 CH1 SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 4 (M. 778 NN. 15 16 17 6 20 21 18 19 5 4 (-M 3999 10, 10 10, 10 10	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9965)Y + (-0 X 9965)Y + (-0 X 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,4092 10,2712 11,4092 10,27934 12,0712 0,5594 9,9027)Y + (-0 X 2,9375	9,2747 4,0031 .124337 -(8 7 5,6335 6,1791 6,6489 6,6757 6,2944 5,6799 83 7,2461 6,2944 5,1895 ,123032 -(- ¥ 2,1495	2.5150 (.3730 6.1207 (.6752) = 0 2 9.0967 10.1126 9.7749 0.4999 7.4099 7.7403 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 6.1266 9.4323 -5.71203 = 0 20.0041	0.300 0.302 0.302 0.312 0.315 -0.315 -0.707 0.306 0.315 -0.707 0.306 0.304 -0.030 0.303	<pre>F.SD(P) 0.0003 0.0043 F.SD(P) 0.0055 0.0039 0.0055 0.0043 F.SD(P) 0.0048 0.0055</pre>	. 0.011055
PLANE 3 18 (-3, CNI SOUARED = ATOMS IN PLANE OTHER AFOMS PLANE 4 13 (-1 CHI SOUARED = ATOMS IN PLANE	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 4 (P. 778 NO. 15 16 17 6 27 21 18 19 5 4 (-0 3999 NO. 22 23 24	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9965)7 + (-0 8 9965)7 + (-0 8 9965)7 + (-0 10,5371 11,7513 12,2112 11,4092 10,2029 12,7934 12,0712 9,5594 12,0712 9,5594 12,9375 2,6647 6,9574	9,2747 6,0749 4,0031 .1243)2 -(0 9,6335 6,1791 6,6489 6,6757 6,2841 5,6799 82 7,2461 6,2944 5,1895 8,1895 8,1495 2,3764 2,9469	2.5150 1.3730 6.1207 4.0752) = 0 2 9.0907 10.1126 9.7749 8.959 7.4095 7.4095 7.7693 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 6.1206 9.4323 4.323 4.323 4.323 5.71293 = 0 20.9941 21.7092 21.7092	0.300 0.302 0.302 0.302 0.310 -0.311 -0.315 -0.007 0.305 0.315 -0.007 0.300 0.304 -0.000 0.303	<pre></pre>	. 0.011055
PLANE 3 18 (-3, CHI SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE NTHER ATOMS PLANE 4 13 (-1 CHI SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 4 (P. 778 NNN, 15 16 17 6 27 18 19 5 4 (-A 3999 1 NN, 22 23 24 27	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9965)7 + (-0 7,6912 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,7913 12,2112 11,2913 12,0712 9,5594 9,902717 + (- 8,5594 9,902717 + (- 8,5594 9,902717 + (- 8,0575 2,0647 0,9575	9,2747 9,0749 4,0031 .1243)2 -(0 5,6335 6,1791 6,6479 6,6757 9,2461 6,2944 5,1895 0,1238)2 -(- ¥ 1,1495 2,3766 2,9469 3,2207 3,165	2.5130 (.)730 (.)730 (.)752) = 0 2 9.0752) = 0 2 9.0752) = 0 2 9.0752) = 0 2 9.0752 10.120 9.7499 7.7499 7.7499 7.7499 7.7673 JM OF P(1) 10.6809 (.1206 9.4323 -5.7129) = 0 2 20.0041 21.7692 20.594 19.4352 -5.71293 = 0 -5.71293 = 0 -5.7129	P -0,300 0,302 0,302 0,310 -0,311 -0,315 -0,007 0,300 0,304 -0,090 0,303 0,303 0,303	<pre>F.SD(P) 0.0003 0.0043 0.0051 0.0055 0.0059 0.0039 0.0039 0.0039 0.0040 0.007 P(1) 0.0045 0.0045 0.0045 0.0035 0.0037 0.0049 0.0039 0.0037 0.0049 0.0039</pre>	. 0. 01 1055
PLANE 3 TR (-3, CHI SOUARED = ATOMS IN PLANE OTHER AFOMS PLANE 4 TS (-1 CHI SOUARED = ATOMS IN PLANE	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 4 (P. 778 NO. 15 16 17 6 27 21 18 19 5 4 (-R 3999 100. 22 23 24 14 14 27 27 28	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9965)7 + (-0 7,6912 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,4092 10,2029 12,0712 0,5594 12,0712 0,5594 12,0712 0,5594 12,0712 0,5594 12,0712 0,5594 12,0647 0,974 0,404 1,2031 2,4689	9,2747 4,0031 .1243)2 -(0 5,6335 6,1791 6,6409 6,6757 6,2441 5,6799 80 7,2461 6,2944 5,1095 0,123012 -(- Y 2,1495 2,3766 2,9469 3,2207 3,2378	2.5130 (.3730 (.3730 (.1207 (.4752) = 4 2 9.6967 10.1126 9.7749 0.4959 7.4099 7.7693 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 (.1206 9.4323 -5.71203 = 4 2 20.0441 21.7692 21.76	P -0,300 0,302 P -0,300 0,210 -0,311 -0,355 -0,007 0,304 -0,300 0,203 -0,000 -0,305 0,	<pre>F.SD(P) F.SD(P) F</pre>	• •.•11033
PLANE 3 18 (-3, CHI SOUARED = ATOMS IN PLANE OTHER AFOMS PLANE 4 13 (-1 CHI SOUARED = ATOMS IN PLANE	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 4 (P. 770 NO. 15 16 17 6 27 21 18 19 5 4 (-0 3999 100 19 5 4 (-0 3999 100 12 23 24 14 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4,7392 9,1666 7,8945 9965)7 + (-0 7,6912 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,4092 10,2029 12,0712 9,5594 12,0712 9,5594 12,0712 9,5594 12,0712 9,5594 12,0712 9,5594 12,0647 4,9574 0,4414 1,2031 2,4009	9,2747 4,0031 .1243)2 -(0 7 5,6335 6,1791 6,6409 6,6757 6,2041 5,6799 82 7,2461 6,2944 5,1095 0,123012 -(- 7 2,1495 2,3764 2,9469 3,2207 3,1455 2,5378	2.5150 (.3730 (.3730 (.1207 (.4752) = 4 2 9.6967 10.1126 9.7749 0.4959 7.7693 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 (.1206 9.4323 JM OF P(1) 10.6009 (.1206 9.4323 JS,71203 = 4 20.0041 21.7692 20.594 19.252 19.5442 BU4 OF P(1)	P -0,300 0,302 0,302 0,310 -0,235 0,315 -0,007 0,304 -0,030 0,304 -0,030 0,305 -0,005 0,305 -0,305 -0,305 -0,305 -0,305 -0,308 0,310	<pre>F.SD(P) F.SD(P) F</pre>	. 0.011033
PLANE 3 18 (-3, CHI SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE NTHER & TOMS PLANE & IS (-1 CHI SOUARED = ATOMS 14 PLANE NTHER & TOMS	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	11 12 3 4 (P. 778 NO. 15 16 17 6 21 18 19 5 4 (-A 3999 1 NO. 22 23 24 27 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	4,7382 9,1666 7,8945 9965)7 + (-0 7,6912 10,5371 11,7913 12,2112 11,2913 12,2112 10,2029 10,2029 10,2029 10,2029 10,5594 2,0647 0,9574 0,9574 0,9575 2,6647 0,9575	9,2747 9,0749 4,0031 .1243)2 -(0 5,6335 6,1791 6,6479 6,6757 6,2944 5,1895 0,1238)2 -(- Y 2,1495 2,3766 2,9469 3,2207 3,1165 2,5378	2.5130 (.)730 (.)730 (.)730 (.)730 (.)730 (.)730 (.)730 (.)752) = 0 2 9.0907 10.120 9.7749 0.4999 7.7693 7.4999 7.7693 7.7693 7.7693 7.7693 7.7693 5.71293 = 0 2 20.0841 21.7992 22.8409	P -0,300 0,302 P -0,300 0,215 -0,711 -0,255 0,215 -0,007 0,3000 0,304 -0,000 0,304 -0,000 0,303 -0,000 0,305 -0,001 0,305 -0,300 -0,000	<pre>F.SD(P) 0.0003 0.0043 F.SD(P) 0.0051 0.0055 0.0055 0.0055 0.0040 R.M.S. OF P(1) 0.0040 0.0045 0.0055 0.0055 0.0055 0.0055 0.0063 0.0055</pre>	. 0, 011055

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TABLE 5. EQUATIONS OF MEAN PLANES

CHI 820ARED . 15.9926

ATONS IN PLANE	ATON NO.	T	Y	z	P -	880(P)	
r.	C 29 C 30 C 31 0 16 C 34 C 35	4.984A 4.9452 4.3792 5.643A 6.6998 6.2982	1.1215 #.7112 #.5374 #.7583 1.1773 1.3759	16.2644 15.2762 13.9925 13.6630 14.4740 15.7649	-9,314 9,834 9,367 -0,339 -9,372 0,313	0.0042 0.0045 0.0040 0.0040 0.0042 0.0042 0.0042	-
			5	UM OF P(1)	-8,3909	R.H.S. OF P(1)	8,089633

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OTHER ATONS

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•

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- 64

-

120

- 10

- 24

100

-

- 100

-77

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CANNELS DIMITRATO TRIS(2,6,CANNA-PYRONE)

C 12	3.4951	A. 89A9	12,8560	0.285	
čij	7,0934	1,3497	13.7077	0.201	8.8774
0 15	4.7165	1.3185	17,4881		

.

PLANE 4 15 (-3,3584)8 + (-6,4362)7 + (-8,8277)7 -(-3,5864) = 8

CHE SOUARED .	15.0	1.00						
ATONS IN PLANE	ATOM	wa.	X	T	2	•	ESP(P)	
	C C	36 37	8.7907 9.1501	-0,0129 -7,2072	18,9118 20,2055	-0.385	8.8649 8.8638	
	C n	30 10	14.3689	-0.6470 -9.9864	28.6689 19.7294		#,##3# #,##35 #,##49	
	c	41 42	11.0105	-0,3790	10,4200	0.203	0,0053	
				50	OF P(1)		R.H.S. OF P(1)	#,## 7415
OTHER AFONS								
	c	39 40	18.8519 12.1619	-0,8715 -1.2317	22.0770 17.3566	-0.311 -0,300	A. P992 P. 9969	
	Ô	17	1.6829	n <u>, 1947</u>	18,5097	#.812	#, #844	2
пцане 7 ts (+8,	864732	* (-#,	,2293)¥ + (-#	.4514)Z -(*)	•••••} = #			
CHI SOUARED =		****						
ATONS IN PLANE	ATOM	NO.	T	¥	Ľ	₽,	CSD(P)	
	0	7	6.4155	6.5467 5.9767	7.6487	0.300 0.300	0,0051 0,0043	
	ő	3	5.4110	7,9514	8,8874	0,300	0,0073	
)				Ę.	04 OF P(1)	a , 3884	R.H.S. OF P(1)	*. ******
OTHER ATOMS								
	N	1	5,4430	6,8216	8.6748	4,396	A, 605]	
PLANE 8 18 (-8,	8816)1	• (-#	.2881)7 + (+4	4373972 -(*	*****) = #			
CHI STUARTO .	۰.							
ATONS IN PLANE	ATOM		π	T	t	P .	880(P)	
	0	1	7.5614	1.9718	8.2299 9.9276	0,300 0,330	0,0050 0,0055	
	ă	12	7,7420	8,7121	9,9578	a, 39A	8,8865	
				\$	UN OF P(I)	# . 3 344		
OTHER & COMB								
	1	1 2	7,1507	1.7721	9,3643	-0,711	0.0036	
- PLANE 9 18 (1)	. 8864) 1	K + (-A	.#5#1)Y + j-	A.1699)2 -(-	4.24377 - #			
CHE SOUARED +	.							
ATOMS IN PI.AND	ATO	4 NO.	x	T	z	p .	E8D(P)	
1		0 19	5.8401	-1.2761	17.0497	-6.300	A. A050	
		0 24	5,0115	-0,9533	20,8693	-4.300	n. se47	
				1	3U4 OF P(1)	-0,2000	N.H.S. OF P(1)	*.001030
OTHER ALONS								
		н э	5.5370	-1.7478	29,8462	-8,392		
PLANE LE ER ()	. #6491)x + (-	#.14#5)¥ + (-	-8.482812 -(-4.4257) = 0			
CHI SQUARED =	1							
ATOMS IN PLANE	ATC		T	T	z		ESD(P)	
		0 22	6.2714	3.2985	19,4776	0.100 0.120	0.0050 0.0044	
		0 24	7.2599	4,4116	20. 1247	-8,386		

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OTHER AFONS

٠

11244579

* 4 6.8797 3.3351 28.5384

#,J12 #,##53

PLANE 1 PLANE 2 DEHEDRAL ANGLE (DEGREES)

143,097 5,036 130,305 137,637 6,022 143,490 5,986 5,496

TABLE 6. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES

CANNIUN DINITRATO TRIS(2,6, GANNA-PTRONE)

INTEPADLECULAR DISTANCES, WITH THE COOPDINATES USED IN THE COMPUTATION

			2/6	¥/8	2/0	ATON N2	X/A	1/5	2/5		DISTANCE	0.0002
	c		8.68752	0.89143	8.76422	- E - E	0.71750	. 22157	.03131		3.892	
		4.8	8.60752	0.87143		1 1	A.71750 1	.28357 0	.83131		3.642	¥.9¥68
	5		0.63103	0.91105	0.05000	2 1	0,71750 1	.28357 0	.03131		3.610	8,8838
	2		0.49674	8.63978	8.46493	2 2	8,79874	9.71111	. 69732		1.178	0.0073
	è	30	8.62553	0.94272	0.09935	1 1	0.70120				3.900	0.0093
	č	39	4.63524	0.97310	8,76877	1 1	8.70126	1.21111			3.507	0.0043
	0			8.44511	0.18951	: :	8,29874	0.7000?	1.10952		3.770	#,###1 #.##71
	5		0.54175	0,98174	0.00301	÷)	0.63854	1.24937).78338 		3.537	8.#072
	č	10	8,67553	#.94272	8.89935	1 1	8.63854	1.24937	. 90 150		3.932	
	c	31	4.63520	0,92310	0.76777	1 1	0.63854	1,24937 0	. 10350		3.962	0,0063
			4 12152	8.42829	8.13514	ê î	A.36146	0.75063 (3.846	0.0001
		11	0.25315	0.46511	0.14951	1 1	0.36146	0 ,75263	P. 17637 A. 89650		3.999	
	ō	0.740	0.36954	0,47023	0.09445		0.30140	0.26233	0.96401		3.999	
			8.42497	A.29397	8.82858		0.61320	0.26233	8.96401		3,598	0.0006
				0.30906	0.91003	E 4	8.61328	0.26233	0.96401		J.601	0.0105
	ě	12	. 47786	0.35910	8.45988	5 5	0.61320	0.26233 -	0.0J377 0.96401		3.898	8.8979
	č	37	0.54175	8.98174	0.10301		0.61320	1.26233	4.96401		3,919	
	c		0.63553	8,74272	8.96999		A.61328	1.26233	0.96401		3.872	0.0123
	5		8.36954	0.40823	8,89445	C 4	8.38677	0.73767	A.83577		1.969	
			0.35401	0.04641	0.87259	E 4	9.30672	0.73707	1.#1599		3.500	8.8892
		20	0.35077	B.74004	0.00424		0.30072	0.73767	1.#3599		3.562	0.0001
	0	1 21	0.30140	0.71577	0.70042	2 3	8.54388	9,31614	0.76635		3.854	
			0.43954	8.03475	9.00571	2 5	0.54300	0.31614	0.76635		1.617	
		22	8.38999	8.29084	0.84784	5 5	0.54388	0.31014	4.76635		3.874	0.0090
	č	16	0.51011	M. 99886	0.02321	1 1	8.3438V	0.68306	0.23365		3.643	8.0076
	9		0.43091	0.375#6	0.21327		0.45612	8,68386	0.23365		3.890	8,4072
	5		0.343PU	0.11000	0.16819	2 5	8.45612	R.68386	0.23365		J.7VJ	4.0077
			8.64397	e.55482	8,26677	C 5	0.45612	0.60306	0,23365		3.935	
		2 28	0.61443	8.54696	8.32683	5 5	M, 43612	0.48366	0.23365	-	3.696	0,0003
		C 31	0.55388	e. 50065	0.33780		0.45612	0.60386	0.23365		3.797	8.8411
			0.42034	0.33777	8.11294	1 1	8.45612	0.60386	0.23365		3.300	
			0.45956	8.93475	0.80571	2 4	0.40513	0.27497	0.00313		3.574	
		č 16	0.51011	0.99006	8.82321	E . E	0.67313	1.27497	A. 46515		3.983	
		C 41	4.63143	0.92681	0.00103		0.60513	1.27497	0,00515		3.600	0,0072
		ç 4	8.56883	P.76032	0.19230	2 6	0.39407	e.725#3	0.19405],/#4	
			8. 32352	0.42029	0.13514	C 4	#, 394 9 7	0,72503	0.17402 0.19485		3.710	
		0 7	0.35719	P.57786	8.33294	1 1	0.37407	8.73965	0.71272		3.500	
	1	C 43	0.60752	0.09143	#.76422	\$ 1		1.23965	0.70728		1.634	
		5 11	9.63193	0.72643	0.78370	2 1	0.66644	1.23965	0.70720		3.838	0.0073
			0.34100	0.41172	P.1923P	2 7	M.33356	8,76235	0.21272		3.468	
		òi	0.35719	0.57706	0.33294	5 2	M.JJJJ20	8.62494	0.78671		3,609	
		C 41	0.60752	A.89143	0,76422			0.62494	0.78671		1.523	4.0075
		5 1	0.63103	0.97691			0.57109	0.62494	0.78671		3.9#1	U.847U
		5 11	0.35473	0.91365	8.85888		0.59109	0.62494	0.78671		3.575	
τ.		2 4	8.68752	P.09143	6,76422	: ,	0.659AN	0.50020	e. 16776		3.889	0.0074
		C 41	0.63183	8.92681	0.09103	5 1	R. 637WF	0.51020	0.00770		3.875	
		0 11	0.64904	0.913#5	0.85080		8.15788	-0.00020	0.30770		3.951	
				8,21737	8.05890	2 10	8.67648	0.57171	0.06406		J. 999	
			0.32935	A.78087	. 38686	2 14	0.17640	0.92029	a. 16486		1.500	
			0.00750	0,21759	0,36156	5 12	R.17648	0.96511	8.39849		3,230	
		2 .	1 8.32955	8.74487	0.30606	2 11	0.24685	-0.03489	0.39849		3.977	
		5.	2 0,22413	0.15620	0.40762	č ii	8.24685	-0.03489	0.39947		1.192	
		0 1	2 0.4377	0.06271	0.43320	5 11	0.24605		1.05700		3.964	
			4 0.42491	0.29391	0.89367	1 11	8.47786	0.33910	1.05980		3.712	
			3 8.43530	A.20251	8.97838	è ii	8.47786	0.35910	1.05700		J. 461	0.0097
		č i	0.4255	0.94272	0.07935	C 12	0.32214	0.64342	0.94727		3.893	0.0114
		e i	9 0.4352	P. 9231	0.76879	C 12	0.32214	0.44702	. 94020		3.522	#,0100
		0 1	0.3587	7 8,74004	0.00474	2 13	0.52214	0.64202	0.94820		3.267	0.0193
		2 1	8 B.4437	1 0.30000		ē 13	0.56444	0.62609	0,00020		3,803	8.8997
		è i	0.6352	0.9231	0.46899	C 13	0.56444		0.00020		3,734	
		0 1	0.6190	4 0.9130	5 0.85000	5 12	0.30111	0.67689	0,88820		3.597	4.8492
			0.4459	4 0,3000	6 8,91083	1 11	0.06444	-0.12609	0.30024		3.982	W. 8871
		č	0 0.6355	1 P.9427	2 0.09935	¢ 14	0.54435	0.64112			1.735	4.4072
		č	1 0.6310	3 8.9268	1 0.00103	5 11	a ,54435	0.64112	0.03101		3.899	8.9875
		5	12 0.5600	3 0.9665	2 0.10370	5 11	0.54435	T. 64112	0.83191		3.730	U, 0064
				4 8,9130	5 0.05000	2 11	0.54435	8.64112	0.03181		3.940	4.9476
		ë	13 0.1011	1 0.2094	R R.95371	2 15	0.03121	0.00344	0.0737/		3.529	8.8879
		c	14 0.1103	0.2597	5 0.94759	C 15	0.0)171		8.19597		3,997	
		c	15 0.8785	4 0.2873	8 4.99459	1 12	4.03121	0.03344	A. 89597		3.825	A.9070
		5	27 0.1201	8 8.2747	B B , B (7))	2 13	0.03121	0.00344	8.89597		3.492	
		ě	11 0.0720		T 8.59677	č 14	0.42167	0.45535	0.55701		1.445	
		0	5 0.473	. 4,4574	3 0.41050	5 16	#.42167	W. 13333	0,55901		3.066	
		0	1 0.3226	0.5224	1 0.41232	C 16	W. 42167	0.45535	0.55901		3.006	¥,¥876
			11 0.3742	17 0.2391	3 0.43714		A. 07033	-8.94465	0.94019		3.971	9,9973 <u>1</u> 1414
			23	,₩ ₩.1 ₩ ¶(11 8 3484		3 16	0,07833	-0.04465	0.94819		J.376 1 641	0.0004*
		è	24 0.110	0.259	5 0.94759	C 14	0.07033	-#,#4465	₩,74₩17 \$.4419		3.975	
		¢	25 0.070	94 0.287		1 16	0.07033	-0.01445	0,94019		3.996	0.0965
		0	14 0.092	4.292	78 8,89406	5 11	8.26#14	0.41464	8.57451		3.835	#,#1 # #
		è	31 0.454	14 8.119 96 8.183	77 W.37877 77 B.42998	ē 17	0.36914	0.41464	0.57451		J.782 1.451	
		ò	0 0.322	40 0,522	0,41232	2 17	0.36014	8.41464	0.57451		3.054	
			11 0.374	27 0.239	93 P.43714	1 !!	#, 36#14 #, 36#14	0.41464	0.57451		3,994	0.0075
•		2	16 9.337	57 0.066	84 N.59714	1	0,13980	-0.00536	0.92549		3.540	
		÷	23 0 101	40 0.189 11 0.344	47 V.7773V 48 8.45371	1 17	0,13900	8,89536	e.92549		3.49#	
		1				19.00						

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TABLE 6 (contd.)

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									DISTANCE	F. S.D.
ATOT	41 -	£/A	7/8	2/(- 17	8.11986	-8.88536	8.92349	3.974	
C	24	P.11931	0.14151	8.91114	5 17	8.13786	-8.89536	0.92549	3.782	#, # #74
	12	0. 10006	0.10377	0.42498	2 10	P. 3P326	#.3613#	0.53507	3.955	4,4495
5		. 17740	0.52241	0.41232	5 10	0.30326	0.36130	0.53507	3.486	W. V076
		0. 37427 .	8,23993	0.43214	C 18	M.JM326	0.36130	P.53507	3.136	0.0001
	16	0.33757	8.96684	0.59216	C 10	0.30326	0,36130	0.53507	3.835	
- i i	1	8,35481	0.04601	A.87259	5 19	8,19674		0.70473	3.032	8.9894
	13	0.35077	A.74684	8.88474		0.19074		a. 96493	1.915	
	21	0.30140	8.71377			0.19674	-8.11878	8.96493	3.969	
c				8.91114	2 10	8.19674	-0.13870	0.96493	J. #15	4.8 #76
	12	17011	0.12128	0.48423	C 19	8.35403	0,44510	0.73323	3.863	e.#1#1
	15	0. 10291	0,11622	A.76A89	C 19	8.35683	8.44518	P.73323	3.934	0.9072
	22	8.38999	8.29884	0.04704	C 19	0.35603	e.44514	0.73323	3.274	
	19	4,32538	P. ##752	0.02910	5 17	H.14347	U. VV31U	W. / WO / /	1.783	8.9498
c	28	0.19283	0.22367	0.03074	1 11	0.14397	-0.05402	0.76677	3.614	8.8495
c		P. 79-74	0 11677	6.76989	1 19	8.14397	-0.05482	8.76677	3.650	
	12	0.17011	0.12120	8.68623	5 20	0.30557	0.45314	e.67397	3.179	0.0493
	22	8.22240	8.18947	8.98558	C 28	0.11443	-8.04605	0.02673	3.747	
č	27	#.12#10	8,27478	A. A4556	2 20	0.11443	-9,94586	0.0200 3	3 4 19	0.0074
c	58	0.19703	8,22369	.	5		-0.00365	0.01780	3.837	
5	26	6.04972	P.J1734	0.04556	2 31		-0.03965	8,83788	3,446	
1			0.22369	8.85074	2 21	n.#53#8	-0.00265	0.03704	3,645	*, **72
ò	14	0.09265	8.29278	0.07486	2 21	A.033A8	-0.03365	0.03700	1.635	W. WY37
		A. 65925	8.38843	A.3697R	C 11	0.72240	0,31753	8.48338	3.442	8.0105
c (32	0.22415	0.00001	0.53761	5 11		a 29252	0.45371	3.982	
		0.63775	C.SPU43	0.107/0	2 33	0.31007	0.72948	6.54629	3,749	
		A 18955	4.76687	0.38686	÷ 11	0.31999	0.70940	0.54629	3.664	
č		0.22415		0.35961	: 11		-0.29852	0.54627	3.074	0,0110
ò		0.47393	8.45743	0.41050	C 24	0.61931	0.24925	8.44759	3.742	.
	16	8.33757	8.86684	0.57216	5 24	0.38169	-0.24023	W.3324L	1.534	8.0114
e		a. 4541	9.11897	0.30677		a.57894	0.21262	8.49459	3,787	0.0104
	1	8.47137	W.1367W	. 41658		8.57994	0.21242	8.49459	3.849	
		0.17477	8.71991	0.43214	2 25	0.57844	0.21262	0.49459	3.995	
	12	0.49773	8.86277	4.43320	C 25	0.57894	0.21262	0.49459	3.781	0.0101
0		0.30955	8,78887	8.38686	\$ 25	. 42906	0.70730	9.59541	3,577	8.6105
	12	9.49773	0.06277	8.43329	C 25	0.42906	-0.71262	0.30341	1.717	
)	4,42834	0.35970	0.26643	5 26	0.37#72		8.28989	3.786	0.0071
		9.41832	0.17300	0.35024		0.40971	0.01554	0.71011	3,851	4,4486
5		0.31011		V. PZJZI A 2011A		6.48928	0.01554	0,71011	3.819	
		6.35401	8.84481	8.87259	2 26	8.48928	8.81554	0.71011	3.973	#.# 4 73
	19	8.32538	0.00752	0.02710	\$ 26	8.44928	0.01554	0.71011	3,378	
c	29	0.31259	0.09885	8.78788	C 26	#,4#928	-0.10440	# ,71#11	1 767	
5	34	0.38996	P.10377	#.62990	C 26	#. 4#721		4.71011	1.557	
5	35	0.37033	0.17120	8.69623	5 26	0.48921	-0.18446	0.71011	3,478	H. HR#5
		4.43754	W. W3473		: ;;	4,37142	-#. 2253#	#.65444	3,928	H. 2422
	12		0.04117			0.37102	-8,22538	P. 63444	3.748	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2		0.18996	0.10177	8.62770	2 27	#.371#2	-#.22530	W.65444	9./7W	
	15	8.37833	8,12128	8.68623	: 11	0.37182	-0.22530	P. 63444	1.455	4.4467
0	15	0,33757	0.06684	8.59716	C 27	6.3710		0.35074	3.625	8.0862
0	6	0.65925	P. 58443	8.36978	5 24	4 1691	-0.27631	8.64926	3.991	
5		0.26070	8,86269	8,66476	: ::	0.3091	-0.27631	8.64926	3.039	0,0074
		H.2/317	0 04601		2 30	0.2392	2 0.56267		3. 7/1	4.4491
	1 28	0.35977	8.74864	8.88424	2 30	8.2392	2 0.56269	8.83584	1.878	
	14	0.09265	9.29278		: 31	0.2248	1 0.54737		3.375	
	23	8.35077	8.74884	0.10424	5 11	9.2200		8.14837	3,976	
		0.42497	0.29397	0.87367		6.2751		0.94039	3,304	0.0111
		8.35877	8,74084		: ;;	8.2750	5 0.50041	8.94#39	3.666	
	12	8 48771	8 86 777	8.41328	2 11	0.5459	e =0.11097	0.40323	3,103	0.0101
1.1	0 14	3.#9265	0.29270		: 33	1.0459	e 0.61077	P. 98323	3.620	0.0073
		0.65725	0.50043	0.36978	\$ 34	9.0100	4 4.47443	8.87419	3.591	e.0071
	0 14	0.07265	0.29270	8.87486	5 11	#.11WP	7 0.87872	0.31377	3.594	•.##74
		4.65925	W.50843	V.3677		8.0181	1 0.50114	0.32371	3,589	4.7737 8 mm48
1.10		0.00930	4,21/37	0 14154	č 11	8,8417	5 0.51826	0.30301	3.3//	
	0 2		0.21759	8.36156	2 30	0.1755	3 0.55728	0.37733	1.970	
	0 4	0.36954	8,48873	8.89445	\$ 39	0.3641	2 0.47002	1.01981	3,350	
	0 10	8.28078	0.14151	0.91114	1 11	7. 30 1	0.07602	1.03901	J.441	0.0076
	0 33	0.43934	P.20251	0.92050	5 17	8.3641	1.07602	1.03901	3.55#	H.(J#77
		0.3814	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	#. #1919	2 19	9.135	. 0.57402	#.46877	3.713	8.8876
	0	0.27594	0.11019	8.31445	2 40	0.3124	0.1905	W.ZJ37U	3.444	
	0 1	0.4283	0.35996	8,26643	5 44	0.312	10 0.1003/	0.23578	1,455	
	0 11	0.4103	4,17386	0.35824	5 40	w.J12 4.183	A.6385	0,26422	3,660	
		.	8.60129	.37757		0,187	52 0.6795	0.26422	2.738	7,8777 2 2257
			· *.]]#]]	W.JJ445	2 40	0.107	52 0.6005	0.26422	3,571	·······
	0	0,1294		0.18686	2 40	9.127	57 8.6985	7 0.26422	1.760	
	0	.4283		0.24643	5 41	0.360	976 8.8 731'	7 V.L7VI/ 8 8.14817	3.916	
	0 11		2 9.1730	n A.35824	7 11	n, 368	7/ ¥.¥/J1 61 #.4711	9 0.30103	3.931	
	0	1 8.2754	6 8.33039	5 8.31445	5 11	W.135 M.A31	97 0.0334	8 0.21639	3.801	
		. 4.4283		P 9.26643	1 11	0.431	97 0.0334	21634	3.668	₩.#₩/2 8 mmil
	0 1		a v.j/j#1 4 8.9114	JJJJ/4		e.129	*6 *. ***?	1 0.07757	J.474 1 343	0.0070
	0 1	4 9.9976	5 0.2927		4 2	-8.898	4[0.3430	# #,7#762 0 0.17368	3.842	
		6 0.6592	5 8.5884	3 8.36478		0,054	#1 #.6337	7 .0.18611	3.964	0,0007
	5 1	2 0.4770	4 0.3591			W, 424	A1 8.2840	3 0.39367	3. 321	0.0464

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						E.42497	#.2737/			
		4.3241 4	8.83788				4 38401	0.39367	3.321	
0 2	0.009966	8.21259	0.16156			-8.87343			1 877	8.0051
						8.77596	1.16763	*.*!**7		n ant i
	*****	4.713 75	#. # 3###				. 10741	0.96156	3.932	
0 17	8.45.56	P.03475	8,89571	0	2				1.458	4,4461
0 22						8,58958	M.28541	W. UUI 34		
		A. S. Andred				A 1885	0.28241	A.86136	1.444	
	1.43536	. 27251	n.77830	6				0.04154	3.301	
0 74	8.44594	0.10004	0.91003	0	2	8.3873 7			1.774	#.##53
						8.41758	# ,71759			
2	. 78.24		M. M. 443					0.9#555	3.828	
0	4.64494	0.91305							3.678	M, HP57
0 14	8 88345	8 19110				-8,82677	H . H 4 5 7 1		1 4 7 1	w. 0963
							8.91157	#.847 77	3	
	n, 1253n	n,##752	8.87918					8.86978	3.644	W. WW31
0 11	5.28378	#.14151	0.91114	0	6	0,13773			1.562	n,11456
						8.87240	.	W. 71736		
	0.844H4		m. 4.2444				0.79913	*.*****	3.3/4	
0 11	2,64984	P.91305	8.85#8#					0.05024	3.444	#. ##/1
0. 14	8.89765	8 39378	8.19486	0		-0,20100			1.198	
0 14						0.47735	-0.27737			
	******		W.3741W				A. 28251	-8.07950	3.712	
× 12	9.47786	0.35710	8.85788		11	-, , , , , , ,			3.461	m, #1#1
C 12	8.47784				24	0.44574	M*16444			
				2	0.0					

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TABLE 7. STRUCTURE FACTORS

PAGE @ CADMIUM DINITRATO TRIS[2:6-DIMETHYL GAMMA-PYRONE]

UNIT CELL DIMENSIONS A = 19.372 B = 11.345 C = 23.023 BETA = 93.77 SPACE GROUP P2(1)/N NUMBER OF REFLEXIONS IN SPHERE = 7438 NUMBER OF REFLEXIONS USED IN REFINEMENT = 7325 R-FACTOR = 0.0606SCALE FACTOR 10.459

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L. MALL	•	•												
b	FU	FC	ե	FU	FC	L	FO	FC	L	F.O	FC	ե	F 0	FC
	а.	K. H	13	439	-457	13	252	-297	16	585	585	H=	9, 1	K= 9
11=	715	-1746	14	126	105	14	1118	-1162	17	59	-66	1	342	368
A 1	1423	-7481	15	1400	1409	15	757	763	18	310	310	2	115	-77
	311	245	16	266	-241	16	575	638	19	477	530	3	543	-598
й 1	1945	1083	17	164	-164	17	167	-150	219	637	-656	4	149	90
10	1338	-1385	18	139	-106	18	842	833	21	319	-325	5	266	-244
12	909	949	19	1150	-1203	19	676	-599	22	144	160	6	53	66
14 1	1160	1206	24	121	124	20	571	-599				7	787	769
16	1568	-1594	21 -	671	676	21	589	562	H=	ø.	K= 7	8	252	-289
18	690	-726	22	98	-67	22	246	-233	1	80	78	9	275	-312
20	1421	1478	23.	563	578	23	148	101	2	729	-753	19	99	91
22	152	194	24	129	-68	24	488	501	3	83	-64	11	525	-541
24	751	-803	25	604	-593		_		4	281	280	12	89	57
						Ha	· Ø,	K= 5	5	115	-140	13	514	-242
ija	Э,	K= 1	11=	· 0,	K= 3	1	1160	-1163	0	566	581	14	201	-2772
1	2581	2584	1	191	130	2	857	-649		130	-971	15	265	217
2	3062	3063	2	2498	-2537	5	1850	1850		102/	405	17	120	-147
3	3419	-3508	3	84	-77		164	1/3	10	16	-16	19	1 27	127
4	711	-722	4	1003	-1034	3	726	741	11	144	-113	10		••
2	433	789	5	929	-1497	7	720	-2147	12	1150	1109	H#		K= 10
0	7//	-343	7	1474	-1106	á	107	452	11	201	-216	ø	661	696
	1101	1224	ģ	1954	1978	ġ	747	770	14	455	-462	1	281	292
9	1130	-1177	ġ	554	552	1.0	334	-336	15	127	156	2	203	-155
1.4	117	-146	1.0	41	42	11	1756	1822	16	435	-419	3	123	99
11	1466	-1149	11	930	954	12	132	127	17	38	44	4	566	-613
12	1703	-1758	12	1839	-1890	13	1463	-1528	18	574	570	5	177	-168
13	1662	1718	13	470	-550	14	276	-246	19	226	-254	6	438	419
14	1915	1059	14	657	712	15	338	-299	20	64	35	7	115	-149
15	216	-190	15	290	-242	16	124	-104	21	224	189	8	374	340
16	941	931	16	1055	1455	17	965	972			10.00	9	249	268
17	1076	-1122	17	304	356	19	91	-81	H=	= 0.	K= 8	10	352	- 794
18	982	-979	18	643	-637	19	152	-116	0	448	392	11	00	- 3 3
19	43	51	19	225	229	20	439	401	1	341	-383	12	782	-262
24	164	-450	20	338	-337	21	65 R	-684	2	185	-202		203	-202
- 21	791	8219	21	421	-420	22	136	-170		84	-113	15	61	109
22	893	933	22	829	842	23	682	655	4	241	511	1.2		
23	455	9 -487	- 23	193	159				2	341	117	112		K= 11
24	14	-184	24	347	-329	Н	= 17,	K3 0	7	201	-179	1	245	241
25	107	7 -69	25	93	119	v	2302	-1403		349	128	2	412	454
					×- 4	3	2/43	269		459	-411	ž	255	-275
		K= 2	11	× 0,	, <u>k</u> ≊ ¶ 3 3 4 0	2	24.3	-228	10	572	-595	4	143	-163
	70/	4 807	1 1	2320		A	1127	1329	11	468	485	5	87	-89
	230	1 2100 2 -710		1003			001	1043	12	199	-158	6	346	-332
2	1 2	2 719	2	. L203) 1274) 1214	6	675	-592	13	180	179	7	211	253
	92	4 J4J 6 -475	ر ۸	1 1 4 6 4	1476	ž	81	70	14	409	391	8	291	26 B
E E	252	u -743 9 _7500	4	1791	1 - 1 - 1 - 1	g	245	-292	15	611	-577	9	294	-209
	- 4.74 - A	· - 2 3 7 7	3	1204	5 -1000	q	999	-1964	16	111	-99	19	35	54
7	49	1 461	1	/ 11/	-252	19	986	944	17	276	241	11	191	87
, R	42	1 -174	ĥ	1 1070	5 -1156	11	557	500	18	213	-208	12	201	-199
ġ	1.02	4 1024	ġ	3 793	2 1051	12	13	5 -138	19	284	318	13	194	138
10	10	9 -135	10	3 165	1 1639	1	655	5 597	26	176	163		_	N- 1-
11	135	9 -1343	11	1 10	7 -88	14	75	-742				Ha		K= 12
12	57	6 551	12	2 140	6 -141	15	5 710	-717					111	-120

PAGE 1 CADMIUM DINITRATO TRIS[2:6-DIMETHYL GAMMA-PYRONE]

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PAGE	2	CADMIU	M DIN	ITRAT	O TRIS	[216-	DIMET	ILYL GA	MHA-8	YPONE	3			
L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	ե	FO	FC	L	£.0	FC	ե	F 0	FC
		- 13	16	14	44	18	175	-131	20	143	-126	23	374	253
112		N= 14	17	124	117	10	145	-117	21	272	-312	24	279	267
1	131	135	10	172	-1.31	20	967	-#81	22	90	120	-1	136	• -95
2	35	-13	10	114	-131	21	1168	-1	21	450	434	-2	939	970
3	10	82	19	147	-470	21	443	419	24	215	220	- 3	885	811
4	61	61	20	39	- 30	24	477.3	121		544	-523	- 4	438	-412
5	133	-135	21	123*	- 3	23	90	121	-1	576	510	-5	431	457
6	74	45	22	304	196	27	114	- 114		103	717	-6 1	966	-1039
7	183	143	23	112	392	23	80	- 10-		1227	1351	-7	885	-846
	154	-172	24	278	-240	-1	517	-440		401	-499	- <u> </u>	045	1969
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5	533	-534	-4	253	-280	-6	930	984	-9	1/2	-143	-12	633	-0/7
7	740	752	-5	416	498	-7	R61	-839	-10	239	214	213	120	-111
9	55	-59	-6	354	-343	- 8	191	244	-11	397	- 398		471	-460
11	1317	-1344	-7	147	-89	-9	62	72	-12	765	111	-12	4/1	414
13	961	964	-8	31	-31	-10	559	-507	-13	94	-03	-10	967	939
15	489	569	-9	433	-497	-11	679	638	-14	31	-32	-1/	220	-242
17	376	-428	-19	190	-182	-12	307	-334	-15	160	124	-18	210	-202
19	140	-138	-11	82	62	-13	63*	9	-16	189	-143	-19	230	33/
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25	285	-291	-14	318	-297	-16	127	110	-19	115	86	-22	631	5/8
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-1	196	181	-16	141	176	-18	61	-69	-21	196	205	-24	34	-96
-5	767	-817	-17	36	58	-19	336	-271	-22	367	-326		_	
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-11	174	-110	-21	52	-42	-21	292	198			01 E	2	707	-794
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3	79	9 87	5	1993	-1032	7	552	-369	10	176	445	15	574	-556
4	71	-75	6	114	-98	0	219	258		416	467	16	123	-10
5	17	5 190	7	45	45	9	294	-252	14	174	-496	17	389	456
6	46	2 -514	8	90	-144	10	758	807	13	334	-136	19	247	207
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9	20	9 253	11	97	-194	13	240	-236	16	140	J J J L A 1 A	21	47A	-496
10	50	5 -536	12	489	-524	14	434	-515	17	358	414	21	18.4	-158
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1	2	658	696	20	665	682	-11	729	-750	4	815	-933	-13	218	28
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		320	317	- 7	412	190	-10	143	17	11	127	-135	4	35	
		319	300	-0	09		-10	30	-766	12	189	- 197	5	388	-42
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	-6	498	-516	-15	251	-217	4	419	-449	-5	92	65	-5	387	41
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211	325	299	-13	540	-574	-15	656	612	-18	142	-/64	-21	304	-17
22	783	-799	-14	1369	1413	-16	241	247	-19	387	388	-44	191	- 6 3
24	288	248	-15	1557	1621	-17	1379	-1429	-20	1369	1417	-23	5/0	-33
-7	1682	1740	-16	773	-793	-18	159	-493	-21	194	-171	-24	103	1.1
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-10	248	-203	-20	345	157	-23	845	-787				2	868	82
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	2	295	-292	19	936	951	-1	601	-370	-17	71	R.4	-6	186	198
	3	418	338	11	368	-338	-2	429	430	-10	179	165	-7	84	46
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	20	33	4 294	-7	338	306	-19	35	27		284	-291	-1	124	49
	21	62	6 -574	-0	358	-366	-20	262	-2/1	15	210	201	-2	361	** 3
1	22	16	7 139	-9	215	162		1.20		15	101	119	-3	127	-163
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	-	1 27	16 24	5 -13	330	-397	2	31	-31	12	10	-21	-1	123	158
	-!	5 1	15 7	7 -14	962	-944	3	220	-221		1 19	-167	- 8	33	-19
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	•	8 8	76 -85	5 -17	295	273	6	219	-140	-0	10		1	1118	-1129
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	-1	6)	48 4	9 -19	185	165	8	141	150	-10		-179	5	297	-356
	-1	1 10	ði 98	-20	493	-506	9	596	-033		274	-295	7	583	658
	-1	2 7	60 71	7 -21	119	-126	10	60	13	-12	141	85	ġ	675	-748
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-5	/11		707	-10	1.47	126	-21	100	124	-24	166	-217	1	380	38
-7	111		128	-10	0.77	-700	-22	172	161	-25	33	- 30	2	672	69
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16	87	8	-875	18	206	-227	21	403	150		1076	-1499	-7	659	-
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		74	-59	16	64	46	-7	629	-667	2	637	-612	-12	212	329
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	• •	266	-798	21	273	-263	-12	157	-213	7	39*	-1	2	100	130
	1	\$16	-520	-1	208	-167	-13	601	-639	8	389	-373	3	332	-370
	16	127	-107	-2	764	721	-14	215	224	9	345	-334	4 -	88*	-8
	17	147	240	-1	101	121	-15	22	37	10	558	-550	5	347	-375
	17	687	561	-4	209	211	-16	132	112	11	38	-33	6	147	-163
	1/	122	417	-5	108	-82	-17	467	484	12	545	540	7	331	391
	10	147	-127	-6	674	-669	-18	166	-161	13	333	350	-1	36	63
•	19	17/	-150	-7	A (4 m		-19	269	-252	14	266	264	-2	35	- 3 3
	20	122	-137	- /	317	144				15	19	26	- 3	435	-469
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	22	19	-//	- 9	30	6.2.2		229	-219	-2	286	318	-5	238	267
	-1	482	-442	-14	21/	343		10	56	-1	410	-441	-6	34	-44
	-2	156	-167	-11	210	219		640	-677	-4	812	-896	-7	291	324
	-3	1130	1153	-12	831	-1139		040	-962	-5	241	281	- 8	574	1 (J
	-4	974	893	-13	39	-29		491	410	-6	68	56		•	
	-5	408	-408	-14	288	-342	- 2	929	430	-1	284	125	113	. 4.	K= 0
	-6	384	410	-15	279	-250	2	109	093	- 4	761	849	9	6552	-6583
	-7	564	-580	-16	854	875	0	229	231	-0	234	-215	2	1150	1164
	-8	622	-656	-17	71	51	1	293	280	- 14	441	-501	4	2654	2719
	-9	638	607	-19	183	214		527	-931	-10	701	4	6	2351	-2406
•	-10	359	319	-19	219	203	9	742	-/33	-11	364	-184	Й	A99	-956
•	-11	359	-288	-20	670	-707	10	60	08	-14	304	80	10	2172	2380
•	-12	508	493	-21	73	-61	11	280	2/4	-13		461	12	261	249
•	-13	465	-460				12	401	379	-14	933	- 261	1.1	1912	-1877
	-14	7 19	-646	11=	3,	K= 8	13	611	626	-15	229	-231	16	689	640
· .	-15	527	508	0	58	67	14	220	-229		1.1		10	1455	1071
•	-16	39	31	1	1018	-1051	15	348	-338		- 3,	202	20	763	-799
	-17	433	410	2	665	-715	16	140	-100	9	212	202	2.2	174	-88
	-18	444	431	3	287	227	17	301	-290	1	121	-117	24	641	610
	-19	252	-194	4	228	247	-1	853	885	2	149	197	-1	487	653
	-20	147	-143	5	507	553	-2	319	348	3	236	-285	- 4	4261	A751
1.1	-21	308	-292	6	703	724	-3	365	- 392	4	326	-353	-4	1050	-1996
	-22	220	-196	7	690	-699	-4	292	204	5	214	255	-0	1030	-1000
	-			8	426	-382	-5	902	-913	6	117	135	-0	1/7/	-1007
	11:	. 1.	K= 7	ġ	77	-48	-6	296	-319	7	239	249	-10	2/90	-121
		578	-514	10	439	-418	-7	608	653		398	400	-14	110	-1212
	1	171	-212	11	647	658	-8	217	219	9	332	- 325	-11	2132	2 4 1 4
	2		-471	12	147	247	-9	380	360	10	326	-367	-16	1999	1/03
	1	716	743	17	10	-26	-10	107	121	11	59	-40	-18	919	
		751	, 176) 744	1 1			-11	576	-611	12	278	-246	-20	1756) -IRAN
	т з	121	5 / 44] _ 98	1.4	670	-627	-12	245	-177	-1	142	174	-22	39	-53
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	4.	K# 6	-9	61	38	H=	4.	K= 9	- 3	199	-208	H=	5,	K= 0
21	217	254	-10	110*	-9	19	619	622	-4	451	530	1	929	-928
-1	749	-712	-11	136	130	1	32R	-347	-5	184	-202	3	1568	1613
-1	620	-587	-12 1	942	991	2	568	-547	-6	251	-250	5	310	355
-1	1012	-980	-13	131	-80	3	31	28	-7	178	209	7	564	-583
- 4	1421	-1405	-14	299	-299	4	411	-439	-8	293	-291	9	268	- 304
5	941	872	-15	224	-221	5	165	168	-9	51	65	11	1773	1743
- ,	412	341	-16	521	-559	6	130	132	-10	258	278	13	699	-675
-1	R16	-785	-17	111	-71	7	468	-474	-11	203	-214	15	527	-559
- , - A	361	362	-18	447	434	8	319	333	-12	38	26	17	197	-112
-9	352	-323	-19	124	155	9	138	1 30	-13	87	-44	19	10	58
-10	655	-642	-20	250	295	10	206	-167	-14	358	-385	21	307	-361
-11	170	691	-21	34	20	11	403	188	-15	241	232	23	225	232
-12	112	88				12	126	-125				-1	805	788
-13	320	323	11=	4,	K= 8	13	274	-272	H=	4.	K= 11	-3	145	-160
-14	491	512	9	480	-449	14	436	381	Ø	310	309	-5	1651	-1594
-15	864	-840	1	478	494	15	349	-303	1	179	199	-7	399	-218
-16	500	-455	2	508	484	16	119	-115	2	314	-314	-9	2226	2298
-17	40	-34	3	209	170	17	399	356	3	97	102	-11	99	51
-18	282	-286	4	612	596	-1	110	85	4	105	-66	-13	1966	-10/0
-19	699	694	5	616	-611	-2	87	-117	5	296	-313	-15	341	-399
-20	518	565	6	455	-439	- 3	447	495	6	329	303	-17	752	-844
-21	294	-272	7	76	87	-4	108	199	7	31	40	-19	657	023
-22	34	65	8	486	-449	-5	127	60	0	148	-189	-21	139	-102
			9	247	285	-6	175	181	9	301	298	-23	22	
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1	98	-95	12	377	347	-9	319	391	-1	362	-368	113	·),	N= 1 07
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3	78	-48	14	387	-354	-11	370	423	-3	39		4	10/2	-1005
- 1	655	-663	15	347	266	-12	76	85	-4	418	-430	4	1474	-1420
5	443	424	16	22	-54	-13	606	-644	-5	210	252	د ۸	1044	-1037
6	393	-367	17	210	-196	-14	135	145	-6	221	-24/	- 2	600	6.85
7	205	-179	18	322	308	-15	211	-190	-7	1/8	-237	5	266	- 302
9	871	840	19.	279	-221	-16	76	-89	- 11	232	204	7	1787	1842
9	356	-331	-1	590	-570	-17	484	505	-9	31	141	á	617	-669
10	114	-130	-2	198	-169				-10	30	175	a	1129	-1140
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13	21.	219	-5	501	496	1	199	-7			¥= 12	12	296	285
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15	36	-369	-7	49	-57	3	363	-371	6	30	-268	14	596	-583
16	41	5 390	-8	107	-140	4	292	307	1	234	-200	15	482	-541
17	4	5 67	-9	260	-231	5	228	210	4	35	-59	16	37	29
18	50	5 -594	-10	608	555	6	461	-483	3	33	-42	17	71	71
19	16	5 177	-11	164	142	7	243	233	1	101	180	18	17	177
20	12	-82	-12	40	-44	R.	184	-1/8	2	10/	76	19	262	290
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-2	81	6 -854	-14	399	-399	10	353	j jj/	-1	197	-213	21	50	5* 6
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	-4	19/		-310	-9	365	383	-15	542	-503	-22	36	- 31		974	
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14	280		281	-13	39*	17	-8	119	-103	11	504	507	17	52	-35
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-4	43	2	421	1	384	-401		14	-94	21	458	-441	-2	878	895
-5	18	2	-179	2	230	243	3	274	-140	21	469	-477	-3	711	728
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-7	65	0	659	4	427	-423	-1	35	- 47	21	0	5 91	-5	63	56
-8	57	7	-608	5	346	329	-2	00	-9/	-1	87	-796	-6	152	-134
9	22	4	-205	6	52	44.	-3	157	194		41	- 376	-7	124	-182
-16	1 13	17	165	7	205	-212	-4	240	-201		20	-285	-8	443	-365
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-13	2		237	- 15	79	-49	5	1076	-1108	3 -1	8 129	6 -1339	-14	291	-231
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	13	179	-1	97	10	365	371	-1	160	-/33	-14	103	-100		211	-276
	14	435	-4	72	19	443	451	-5	113	-//6	-15	13/	-100		642	-657
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	16	73	-1	15	21	37	-34	-7	588	526	-17	263	-203	7	268	268
	17	239	2	38	22	130	-127	-8	892	813	-18	5/8	-000	, a	200	507
	18	141	1	16	-1 1	1007	1424	-9	472	496	-19	44/	934		317	349
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2	21	112	1	88	-3	270	198	-11	791	-666	-21	185	182	10	103	-107
	21	415	-4	20	-4	899	-847	-12	232	-202		1.2.1.		11	314	-257
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	-2	633	6	14	-8	721	724	-16	47	-59	2	339	365	13		76
	-1	1976	10	95	-9	170	161	-17	491	-452	3	251	-211	10	771	-766
	-4	66		57	-10	265	-289	-18	155	188	4	683	-077		2/1	-176
	-5	199	- 6	185	-11	586	-535	-19	150	-167	5	440	-4/3	1	£10 £30	-170
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	1	73	5	-744	8	446	-413	14	226	-269	-10	698	-663	4	123	-58
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i	ŝ	278	256	6	37	-50	1	826	812	14	203	-159	19	96	109
1	1	610	-620	7	167	-187	8	1129	1147	13	200	-217	20	179	184
		343	- 363	8	358	-342	9	343	-366	11	201	465	21	199	-1211
1.2		147	186	9	141	127	10	64	94	15	195	- 36.9	22	172	329
		24	12	-1	385	-445	11	77	-126	16	265	-200	-1	166	-227
- 2		60.4	597	-2	296	334	12	713	-713	17	235	-225	-1	1494	-1451
	.4	139	279	-3	148	120	13	562	696	18	199	210	- 2	617	619
	-0	449	-465	-4	191	212	14	180	189	19	428	-345	- 3	676	\$77
		331	-121	-5	264	260	15	39	50	20	92	87		5/3	509
	- 0	741	- 183		431	-475	15	424	478	21	283	292	- 7	3/3	1405
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		520	-533	-2	68	65	- 1	1003	463	-10	448	-500	-16	1170	-1177
	1	114	-95					43/	-21.1	-11	646	636	-17	773	778
	2	525	521	11	= 9,	K= 9		217	801	-12	35	44	-18	692	595
	3	66	86	ø	1703	1722	-0	404	21.01		1455	1009	-19	558	-541
	4	205	5 193	2	116	-99	-1	2021	2101	-14	190	346	-20	382	346
	5	15	-155	- 4	1515	-1578	-	1442		- 1 5	1097	-1133	-21	256	-275
	6	501	-454	6	1881	1907	- 5	1108	-1142	-15	176	-185	-22	673	-687
	ž	3	9 -36	8	319	-372	-16	99	-0/	-10	21	-268	-23	353	337
		5	9 61	14	1400	-1386	-11	- 1174	-1197	-1/	23	-236			
	ő	17	6 199	12	111	75	-12	2 973	2 1020	-10	231 1/1E1	1089	11		K= 4
	14	12	1 114	14	899	865	-12	3 119	1 1235	-13	103	262		1076	-1487
	11	1	-59	16	617	-638	-14	4 . 23	9 -211	- 24		-558	- ī	1139	1095
			-119		234	-283	-1	5 69	3 644	-21	30	1 117		286	-231
	14	13	-117	26	171	444	-1	6 79	6 -749	-27	2 9	117		91	-124
	13	13	-105	2	2 114	103	-1	7 136	9 -1426	-2.	1 13			11101	1190
	-1	1	- 100	1	2 1 4 4	-72	-1	8 71	7 669	-2	1 19	9 -159		L 11	-474
	•2	20	-269			-1010	-1	9 13	0 151	110					-887
1	-]	_ Z4	293	-	4 4730 4 1044	1024	-7	9 25	1 259		H= 0	, K= 3	1.10	1 414	421
	-4	73	721	-	0 1946	E 21	-2	1	2 867		Ø 35	9 315		20	-204
	-5	1	-159		• 483	341		2 50	-592		1 65	2 -603		2 27	22
	-6	1.1	6 -77		A 128	-1030		1 47	4 -387		2 149	7 1114		7 21	
	-1	35	6 -197	-1	2 517	401	1	4 10	4 97		3 75	iu 790	1	N 13	130
	-	61	79 -651	-1	4 124	1244					4 133	19 -1325	1	1 89	
	-9	1 1	49 156	i -1	6 81	5 -838			K= 2		5 16	102	1	2 3	
	-16	4	23 476	i -1	9 198	7 -1117		N= 1	4 483		6 99	, -923	1	3 6	9 5
	-1	1	42 152	2 -2	0 135	9 1424			1 0JZ		7 7	10 -783	1	4 76	-82
	-1	2 2	05 234	-2	2 7	50		1 129	NZ 1480		8 12	11 1249	1	5 63	70
	-1	1 1	44 -13	-2	4 144	5 -1402		2 11	11 82	•	0 3	21 265	1	6 23	25
		i i	54 -48	7	•			3 71	R4 871		7 6	21 219	i 1	7 45	9 -46
	-1	- 1		•	11=	. K= 1		4 1	98 -71		10 Z	51 169) 1	8 38	8 38
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				CADMIU	M DI	NITR	TO	TRISC	2:6-1	DIMET	HYL G	AMA	A-PY	RUNEI				
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	21	32	8	302	-0	426		177 -	19	678	-691	1	10 4	129	-378	-13 3	52	300
	-1	10	5	-101		020	_	70 .	20	516	-508		11 4	461	396	-14 2	223	-235
100	-2	60	9	713	-10	180	-		21	205	215		12 :	216	-260	-15	36	36
	-1	105	5 -	1071	-11	690	•	577 .	-21	243			13	279	-268	-16	96	255
	-4	169	3	1689	-12	39		38						643	528			
		6.6	0	685	-13	1045	-10	169	11=	8,	K= /		14	343	-175	11=	8. K	= 10
	-7			1282	-14	364		398	Ø	72	-62		15	219	-1/5	4	78	55
	-0	141		334	-15	280	-	240	1	554	544		16	36	99			-179
	-7	30	0	364	-16	41		-64	2	985	-983		17	119	122	1	133	-109
	-8	71	1	-709	-10			121	ī	85	89		-1	136	111	2	164	-140
	-9	83	33	-755	-17	1314		321		641	629		-2	382	-363	3	452	4/8
	10	94	11	950	-18	675		071	1	641	-614		-1	317	333	4	47	-48
	11	20	8	230	-19	440	- 1	472	2	031	-034		-4	289	-232	5	103	-86
	.12	-	55	-81	-20	134	•	129	6	391	310			505	-649	6	338	328
				178	-21	64	3 -	655	7	297	236		-2	393	401	7	317	-318
1.1	.13			-1244	-22	29	8	240	8	669	-685		-0	210	103		21	-16
	-14	11	71	-1204					9	125	118		-7	405	-392		263	253
	-15	2	27	-230		- 0		6	10	41	25	5	-8	24	43		203	-248
	-16	8	57	798		- 0		170	11	464	-429)	-9	781	818	10	210	-240
	-17	1	00+	14	9	118	1 -1	110	12	621	499	5 .	-10	338	-321	11	301	282
	-18	6	27	649	1	46	6 •	441	14	323	4		-11	114	-80	12	111	148
	-19	2	98	243	2	62	8	608	13	41	-16		-12	71	-74	-1	505	-498
	-24	11	38	-1129	3	71	1 .	-709	14	201	-10		-1.2	785	-289	-2	84	-63
	- 21		17	-199	4	31	2	311	15	401	30		-13	205	216	- 3	137	111
			17	22		5 71	5	769	16	304	-27	2	-14	215	266	-4	233	-231
	-22		31	- 216		6	2	-596	17	138	-12	0	-15	295	200		120	302
	-23		113	-230			-	-150	18	336	30	9	-16	58*	3	- 3	360	266
						4		407	-1	411	-41	6	-17	60	40	-0	200	200
	H	=	8,	K= 5		8 48	0	40/		903	89	0	-18	114	-91	-7	184	-222
	0	11	112	936		9 64	17	-616	-1	093	-21		•••			-8	113	140
	1	1	150	-1134	1	0 3	51	326	-3	231	- 21				K= 9	-9	39	31
			127	-791	1	1 41	35	457	-4	456	- 39	2	-	112	-792	-10	301	-321
			270	1 201	1	2 4	10	-419	-5	301	28	15			401	-11	218	222
		1	317	1371	: :	1 4	01	512	-6	631	-65	5	1	413	403	-12		- 35
	1		104	-183				-64	-7	99) 9	3	2	308	292	-12	122	-135
		5	40	35		9 1	23		- 9	1013	98	35	3	42	38	-13	144	-135
		ó	668	691	1 1	5 5	19	-043	- 0	16	-11	11	4	796	823			
		7.	551	-610	5 1	6 3	59	403	- 4	10.		12	5	161	-184	H=	. 8,	K= 11
		4	37	-39	9 1	7 1	59	-135	-10	40			6	95	-123	6	38	-50
		0	641	59	8 1	8	82	-62	-11	15	5 13	50	7	274	291	1	38	-39
			375	-14	5 1	9 4	33	433	-12	83	2 -01	00.		114	- 159	2	291	289
			213	80		0 1	99	-216	-13	31	8 -2	36		334	-93	1	129	-117
	1	1	041	37			64	1080	-14	10	9 1	74	9	49			188	-173
	1	2	170		4		61	-516	-15	5 14	8 -1	37	10	69	117	-	271	272
	1	3	645	-62	9 .	-2 -3	01	- 510	-16	15	2 3	43	11	260	-240	3	270	-286
	1	4	31	1 32	1 .	-3	32		_	2 22	0 1	83	12	38	55	0	217	- 24
	1	5	22	7 -23	8 .	-4 17	:0Z	1200			2 -4	08	13	206	166	, 1	32	-34
	1	6	25	7 -24	7	-5 11	39	-1142	-11	5 37			14	321	-262	8	106	114
		7	64	1 69	8	-6 1	112	-133	-19	9 20	4 1	62		26	-231	-1	276	276
			20	1 -24	9	-7 .	784	792				-			-51	-2	209	-211
				1 - 10	1		501	-694		H= 8	, K=	8	-2		-40	1	69	-99
			30	3 -33		-0	500	\$77		0 36	7 3	155	- 3	4/1	-49	_	244	270
	1	20	25	6 Z3	5	-9	177	767	61 - D	1 44	-4	142	-4	214	21	5 7		-44
	- 1	21	12	2 -12	- 05	10	182	/54			6 9	506	-5	5 4	7 3	· · ·	3	
		-1	163	0 -164	. 61	11	759	-675		2 3		204	-	26	5 -19	0 -6	3	00
		-2	19	1 1	19 -	12	140	-127		5 2.		104	_	55	54	9 -1	3	5 -40
			141	1 14	24 -	13	257	-25	•	4 6	12 -	200			A -7	76	22	9 -253
		- 3			11 -	14	668	-580	5	5 5	70 5	521	-		-14	0 -0	7 7	0 67.
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11=		1 2 4 7	-8	164	1 14	-14	248	195	-22	243	-247	5	396	394
1	134/	1303	-9	998	919	-15	380	-358	-23	168	187	6	238	-231
3	1141	-1192	10	763	-773	-16	106	-259				7	636	-501
5	912	-9/2	-10	541	501	-17	264	247	11=	9.	K= 4	8	821	-818
1	780	103	-11	241	206	-18	114	-69	6	829	-792	9	224	-253
9	222	192	-14	161	159	-19	187	157	1	820	-847	10	773	780
11	1035	-1049	-13	103	150	-19	100	50	2	598	589	11	372	405
13	102	87	-17	230	204	-21	247	-266	1	781	785	12	439	365
15	967	857	-15	020	-204	- 22	1122	-00		815	852	13	226	177
17	433	-451	-10	408	-330		132	-94		71	65	14	533	-479
19	118	-128	-17	169	159	-23	13	-01	6	1360	-1430	15	401	-398
21	491	532	-18	71	00				7	1014	-991	16	122	49
-1	290	-168	-19	268	253		y,	-505		60	-57	17	84	49
-3	1599	-1542	-29	2.42	195		330	-417		658	653	18	296	275
-5	1359	1346	-21	217	-240	1	707	245	1.4	1160	1129	19	61	76
-7	1202	1261	-22	260	-250	2	411	1400		551	539	20	249	-224
-9	1170	-1223	-23	120	-143		1400	511	12	136	-60	-1	179	126
-11	130	-156	-24	20	-12	1.1	700	-713	13	421	-435	-2	556	515
-13	622	595				2	616	-666	14	416	-458	- 3	578	500
-15	137	-135	H=	9.	106		474	-541	15	308	-339	-4	35	-28
-17	115	-136		401	- 300		10	51	16	162	144	-5	1976	-1021
-19	194	143		115	115		937	875	17	494	478	-0	726	-720
-21	46	57	2	1434	1500	1.4	507	495	18	120	144	-7	362	-302
-23	236	-25		122	-139	11	19	-12	19	39	* -6	-8	488	446
	-		. 1	2//	-307	12	140	-177	20	314	-278	-9		893
16	= 9	, K= 1		343	005	11	470	-501	21	450	-391	-10	461	450
9	21	0 144		1020	-1010	14	167	-354	-1	514	-495	-11	223	213
1	67	9 70	! !	980	017	12	510	518	-2	84	-36	-12	842	-780
2	12	4 13		8//	931	16	304	160	- 3	1212	1190	-13	396	-348
3	109	7 109	8 9	130	- 71	17	402	467	-4	784	774	-14	58	-64
- 4	61	7 -69	3 10	043		10	157	158	-5	208	-238	-15	98	-48
5	53	0 -54	4 11	403	-240	10	824	-828	-6	1903	-1028	-16	751	697
6	28	6 28	0 12	211	-339	17	401	-484	-1	1330	-1370	-17	329	354
7	89	5 -94	9 13	09	-/-	20	27	-17	-8	3	54	-10	220	-236
1		5 4	4 14	25/	-303		1473	-1457	-9	750	716	-19	419	-425
9	83	5 79	5 15	435	44/	-1	14/3	-14	-14	899	920	-24	332	-370
10	49	1 -48	9 16	914	903	- 1	101	00	-11	26	223	-21	111	-113
11	. 7	6 6	9 17	11/	-130		793	800	-12	10	2* -18			
17	36	2 -35	8 18	332	-313		5 314	478	-13	3 36	5 -324	H	= 9,	K= 6
1.	47	U -5 2	4 19	90	-130		512	-521	-14	4 43	2 -449	ค	116	-118
14	79	9 86	9 20	200	-4/9	-1	571	-463	-1	5 4	1 -37	1	403	-398
19	5 41	4 49	9 21	153	139		101	- 102	-10	5 36	3 382	2	444	-499
10	5 4		8 22	525	499	_	276	210	-1	7 32	2 262	3	61	-60
1	7 31	8 31	5 -1	0/8	-003	-10		442	-11	8 14	6 206	- 4	484	471
1	62	27 -62	10 -2	835	-837		284	261	-1	9 18	2 164	5	444	433
1	9 42	20 -41	18 -3	249	-185		144	86	-2	0 46	1 -454	6	466	445
2	U 3	96 46	94 -1	1976	1000			-41	-2	1 33	9 -299	7	382	-384
2	1 1	99	52 -5	507	407		1 401	-61	1 -2	2 7	2 81	8	771	-779
2	2 3	34 32	20 -6	242	-189		E 083	-45		-		9	107	-152
-	1 5	84 -61	79 -1	791	676		4/1	-14	5	H= 9	, K= 5	16	268	-307
-	28	73 -0	71 -(104	-1037	-19		17	0	0 18	3 -195	11	621	619
•	3 3	28 -3	58 -9	9 162	-15	-1	411	10	é	1 45	4 - 392	12	: 556	589
-	4 2	30 2	21 -16	3 107	100	-11	10		9	2 21	4 -256	13	9 41	-33
•	5 4	33 -3	93 -1	1 39	5 40	-1				1 61	6 563	14	1 110	5 95
-	6 12	33 12	93 -13	2 470	480	21	0 1	/ -3	•	J (1				

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Ŀ	FO	FC	6	FO	¥C.	U	10	FC.				••			
11#	9.	K= 6	-10	266	-309	7 (601	623	4	78.	5	17	242	258	
15	387	-323	-11	263	-251	8	40	28	5	176	-19/	10	196	282	
16	324	-328	-12	441	-437	9	40	30	6	350	-343	19	300	202	
17	114	100	-13	213	-236	10	292	-307	-1	37	-15	20	243	2174	
1.	61	58	-14	489	519	11	384	-368	-2	248	-250	21	183	-170	
10	- 11	-21	-15	205	213	12	37	20	-3	219	-236	22	89	83	
17	A74	444	-16	218	215	13	66	67	-4	231	253	-1	669	043	
-1	649	596	-17	252	-261	14	368	317	-5	279	304	-2 1	076 -	1134	
- 4	185	147	-18	377	-389	-1	133	116	-6	21	-37	-3 1	390	1404	
- ,	101	- 167	-19	35	20	-2	41	-52	-7	129	122	-4	867	-885	
-1	107	- 303				-1	539	-578	-8	279	-318	-5 1	432	-1504	
-2	123	-/31	Ue	9. 1	(R	-4	347	-352				-6	1560	1599	
-6	6/3	-030		A 3 6	813	-5	327	344	11=	10. 1	0	-7	271	-225	
-7	101	115		10	81	-6	112	177	Ø	470	-500	-8	83	-57	
- 0	719	699	· 1.	10	- 211	-7	254	273	2	942	-946	-9	1191	1229	
-9	074	867	4	230	-211		343	179	- - -	1536	1522	-10	978	-959	
-10	232	263	3	532	-270	-0	394	-697	- 2	419	454	-11	349	-339	
-11	379	-310	4	402	-416		330	-167	- ă	1174	1173	-12	137	0	
-12	531	-551	5	272	271	-10	140	-10/	4.0	152	+112	-13	831	-802	
-13	396	-386	6	402	362	-11	19.	- 306	12	982	984	-14	899	948	
-14	110	-90	7	357	353	-12	201	-200		704	-257	-15	644	593	
-15	283	252	8	206	170	-13	711	710	14	741	- 997	-16	236	-174	
-16	41	29	9	461	-452	-14	284	299	10	400	450	-17	165	298	
-17	125	-135	19	347	-338	-15	95	-143	10	97	154	-18	457	-403	
-18	157	-177	11	112	-91	1.25		19 M	20	100	-200	-19	968	-917	
-19	156	-162	12	253	277	H=	9,	K= 10	22	300	1471	-26	682	634	
-20	157	-137	13	315	276	0	356	351	- 2	1423	-400	-21	514	510	
			14	155	178	1	40	4		9/2	-1104	-22	18	49	
11:	= 9.	. K= 7	15	374	3	2	40	45	-0	1202	1251		611	590	
	14	5 179	16	386	-387	3	228	227	-8	1223	1233	- 4 3	•••		
1	14	-195	-1	485	554	4	436	-465	-10	520	2011	11 -	12.	Km 2	
2	58	-529	-2	81	69	5	236	-242	-12	2059	-20/1		1285	=1281	
	19	7 -160	-3	260	-287	6	147	149	-14	103			1819	1476	
	11	2 -85	-4	518	-586	. 7	38	27	-16	1560	1044			t _10	•
	-		-6	479	-594	8	368	389	-18	1035	-1007		110.	-1947	
	5.4	8 471	-6	255	231	9	173	172	-20	350	-329		1871	-1772	
				454	661	10	283	-289	-22	983	998	<u>-</u> -	136	<pre>/))</pre>	
	13	1 190		162	189	11	185	-164			3.1152	2	/1	- 404	
8		5 63	-0	148	199	-1	148	-153	H	= 10,	K= 1	6	433	-490	
9		-030	- 10	140	-111	-2	418	-428	Ø	1118	1132	7	832	902	
10	40	-3/3	-10	107	-799		11	-29	1	1223	-1218	8	317	-324	
11	9	2 102	-11	1 3 8	-/00	-4	117	-138	2	637	631	9	274	-260	
12	13	-98	-12	141	140	-5	110	104	3	121	109	19	319	305	
13	56	5 535	-13	140	137		651	675	4	972	-960	11	594	-495	
14	19	-42	-14	112	117	- 7		-64	5	846	837	12	495	397	
15	5 39	-376	-15	417	403		207	-181	6	472	482	13	236	217	
10	6 3	-32	-16	162	-185	-0	201	-57	7	506	-569	14	227	-271	
17	7 28	-152	-17	230	-269	-9	73			254	291	15	145	155	
-	1 36	16 494	1.1			-19	222	205		411	-427	16	, 42	31	
-	2 30	419	н н	= 9,	K= 9	-11	148	205	10	100	-443	17	464	-489	
-	3	39 -34	6	245	; 243	-12	340	384	1.	1424	1048	18	163	173	
-	4 5	61 -631	1 1	355	i 349		100		11	1024	26	19	246	5 189	
-	5 1	78 -451	2	41	-62	н	= 9,	K= 11	14		146	20	9 16	-151	
-	6 1	34 -74		509	-522	0	217	-232	1.		117	21	20	5 214	
-	7. 1	80 170	9	7	5* -7	1	216	230	1	30/	-922	-1	1 1223	2 1222	
-	9 A	36 44	5	5 201	-224	2	501	493	1:	920	-105		2 55	3 534	
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- 4	763	778	-12	235	230	-22	588	-582	9	121	116	-6	543	-513
-5	161	-110	-13	89	57		• •		10	246	-226	-7	562	557
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	1536	1577	-15	196	-137	9	182	-170	12	258	-272	= 9	318	-330
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	1003	-1404	-17	80	-75	;	391	-111	14	561	496	-11	335	= 123
	1003	-1000	-18	804	-835	2	487	555	15	189	-111	-12	76	-94
-1.4	217	-063	-10	460	-055		813	567	16	10	-52	-11	196	201
-11	771	- 2262	-17	877	907		997	-849	17	247	165	-14	992	-841
-12	304	-330	-20	100	-174	5	104	-040	10	272	-274	-15	254	210
-1-1	1254	1204	-21	132	-1/4		100	271	10	10	22	-14	100	366
-1	1/3	118	-22	430	292		320	-100		771	-705	-17	71	-66
-15	491	508	••-				224	-199	- 4	111	-/05	210	170	144
-16	439	484	=	10,.	K= 1		249	233	- 3	100/	925	-10	3/4	744
-17	1630	-1600	0	- 55	59	10	391	202		283	-201		1 4	¥- 0
-18	259	-270	1	301	280	11	819	-/99	-3	248	-243		176	201
-19	141	166	2	1233	1230	12	238	232	-0	820	004		320	-79
-20	403	-367	3	631	-625	13	122	83	-/	857	-833		662	-575
-21	990	933	4	750	-779	14	343	-327	- 8	319	-235		194	363
-22	317	337	5	278	263	15	650	627		304	-121		42	503
-23	511	-462	6	562	-645	16	249	-217	-14	352	-321	-	146	-291
		_	7	74	54	17	97	-83	-11	123	909	-	610	604
H	= 19,	K= 3	8	498	507	10	347	322	-12	705	-700	1	262	-245
0	1500	1560	9	312	-349	19	272	-216	- 14	195	-45		166	-1 14
1	431	414	10	64	52	-1	067	-440	-12	104	-95	ő	170	106
2	492	-383	11	297	319	-2	226	195	-15	104	-645	1.4	564	-515
3	553	527	12	376	-368	- 3	1139	-10/2	-10	714	684		266	206
4	969	-907	13	258	219	-4	130	-12	-11	134	110	12	334	349
5	689	-730	14	293	214	-5	1191	1214	-10	111	-107	11	259	-197
6	795	856	15	136	-125	-0	690	-005	-19	200	205	14	222	195
7	52	42	16	473	410	-7	524	233	-20	20.4	203	15	165	151
8	130	-176	17	163	-147	8-	378	3/9			×- 7	21	187	-414
9	458	454	18	385	-349	-9	1925	-904	111	101	-124	-2	157	. 168
10	612	-600	19	165	159	-10	299	231		134	369	-1	167	155
11	115	5 -126	20	222	-175	-11	502	510	1	321	330	- 4	260	-242
12	376	5 340	-1	751	732	-12	155	-181	2		-563	- 5	1 35	123
13	276	-288	-2	1129	-1131	-13	322	339	د	22/	-303	-6	42	-11
14	290	5 173	- 3	345	-336	-14	31	-3/	9	041	023	-7	171	- 16 3
15	22	312	-4	231	169	-15	821	-013	2	200	- 400	- 12	276	321
16	47:	3 -554	-5	350	-305	-16	236	2 134	0	400	A 1 A	- 0	50	49
17	19:	L 191	-6	1285	1287	-17	41	-59		415	- 110	-14	284	-275
18	1 41	9 48	-7	491	489	-18	44) #	8	121	- 360	-11	570	571
19	29	2 -314	- 8	951	-974	-19	746	698	9	307	- 307	-12	194	-165
21	28	3 299	-9	157	-145	-29	192	2 -209	10	643	224	-11	154	-122
21	7	6 -48	-10	299	-334	-21	336	290	11	403	-141	-14	413	407
-1	75	8 -726	-11	481	-418				12	72	410	-15	265	-288
-2	23	2 -5	-12	797	764	H	= 10,	, K= 6	13	408	-140	-16	176	191
-1	3 34	5 -305	-13	7Ø3	669	9	684	651	14	304	- 347	-10	1/0	
-1	1 183	9 -1887	-14	552	-523	1	946	5 -1189	15	192	147		12	K= 9
-	5 57	5 596	-15	355	309	2	524	520	16	21/	217 7		64	47
-(5 101	2 957	-16	603	-652	3	391	M 366	17	248	-45/	1	114	-169
•	7 48	9 -468	-17	664	-694	4	846	M -051	-1	771	100	2	101	100
-(5 81	1 753	-18	831	819	5	444	4 478	-2	140	-440	1	41	-47
-9	9 42	6 - 369	-19	176	5 -149	5	40	5 -51	و -	479	-400			

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1	279	-272	25	246	-100	-1	532	-594	-12	745	724	-22	148	-117
5	304	332	- 3	1 44	272	-4	1222	-1177		96	197	••		
6	391	- 345		140	-1/0		1223		-14	110	280	Ha	11. 1	4 =
7	87	-50	-7	72		-5	164	-126	-15	644	5.94	9	146	117
. 8	285	274	-0	312	312	-0	104	-120	-15	707	-671	ĭ	265	211
9	417	-385				-/	5/5	1001	-17	407	-402	2	518	525
19	163	115	H=	11,	KE V	-8	1104	1003	-1/	492	- 72		616	650
11	154	123	1	462	380	-9	281	-301	-18	34	- 38		629	-628
12	253	-250	3	1484	-1466	-10	357	-298	-19		146	- 2	750	-784
13	273	255	5	362	499	-11	338	344	-20	333	300	2	245	-152
-1	287	274	7	226	297	-12	830	-116	-21	222	219		205	- 26 3
-2	276	-291	9	461	-495	-13	42	-44	-22	93	-08		240	200
-3	80	50	11	186	233	-14	303	296		1.2.1			696	200
-4	63	34	13	432	520	-15	152	-155	H=	11.	K= 3		040	-11
-5	386	- 391	15	426	-499	-16	136	137	0	252	267	10		- 39
-6	257	242	17	523	-511	-17	126	-119	1	1359	1337	11	224	-220
-7	136	138	19	513	584	-18	381	-360	2	356	415	12	24	-50
- 0	294	-313	21	36	. 34	-19	79	65	3	769	-693	13	664	-665
-0	1177	398	1	1735	1713	-20	274	226	4	424	-420	14	432	459
-14	121	44		486	413	-21	90	78	5	791	-070	15	604	591
-11	275	-177	-5	1317	-1323	-22	171	292	6	531	-543	16	92	-113
-11	301	307	-7	5 16	556	-23	146	-163	7	1129	1125	17	243	194
-12	341	-114		179	405	-				475	531	18	266	-281
-13		-127	- 11	051	-053		11.	K= 2	9	684	-16	19	498	-479
-14	144	-12/		731			876	817	10	265	261	-1	825	-775
			-13	447	803		213	282	11	1866	-1057	-2	534	-554
11:	z 10,	K= 1A	-15	03/	376		106	406	12	144	- 373	-3	80	-63
0	6 9		-1/	449	-402	5	390	-249	11	296	322	-4	439	387
1	409	397	-19	42		1	1407	-1584	14	47	-38	-5	1045	1032
2	14	-155	-21	402	342	- 2	1494	249	15	588	630	-6	299	237
3	- 64	4 -37	-23	50	50	2	252		14	147	147	-7	551	-487
- 4	285	5 309					534	301	17	683	-625	- 8	140	-97
5	45	6 -400	Ha	= 11,	K= 1	7	60	-69	14	302	-221	ŭ	479	-434
6	6	2* -9	ø	- 554	603	8	867	891	10	211		-14	110	92
1	20	5 165	1	8,35	838	9	445	-509	19	88	- 5 4	-10	104	645
	24	0 -260	2	1014	-1011	10	1202	-1199	20		-201	-11	500	493
9	22	0 188	3	412	-437	11	111	145	-1	352	- 273	-14	127	
-1	8	0 -65	4	124	-154	12	243	-262	-2	857	-001	-13	100	- 15
-2	3	1 28	5	219	-253	13	145	179		1254	-1234		705	-61
-3	29	9 -312	6	1233	1242	14	1109	1090		559	495	-15	703	-51
- 4	11	8 -65	7	585	576	15	24	89	-5	745	694	-10	243	- 33
_	14	7 125	Ŕ	391	-450	16	318	-338	-6	656	589	-1/	203	27
-	14	401- 9	à	95	-110	17	167	-181	-7	705	679	-10	34/	27
_1		6 214	14	. 4 4 1	-484	18	551	-598	-8	541	-556	-19	284	2/
	- <u>2</u> 7	210	14	441	-485	19	87	109	-9	831	-748	-20	99	10
	, J 1) 74	3 - 323	11	270	264	20	379	424	-10	70	93	-21	230	-21
	7 20	3 -233	14	- 671	101	-1	206	108	-11	149	195			Carlos .
	20	204	13	242	9 437 L 174	- 2	201	-281	-12	446	459	H	= 11,	K=
•1	19	1 11	14	300	5 J/4		201	- 164	-13	534	481	9	426	-45
1.10		1000	15	517	491		201		-14	67	-49	1	84	7
	1= 1%	K= 11	16	58	-583		34.	-01	-15	281	-314	2	625	. 56
(P 26	4 240	17	55	-554		103	1071	-14	444	-364		308	27
	1 27	-211	18	•	1 33	-6	113	10/1		470	-544		22	-4
	2 14	154	19) 7'	9 -66	-7	15.	103		1.20	111	5	421	-35
	3 35	57 343	24	30	5 345	- f	3 57	-504	-19	141		, in the second s	584	-55
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6	FU	FC	ե	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	ե	FU	FC	Ŀ	FO	FC
			-1	356	181	Ha			-10	63	-80	4	686	612
H#	111	-106	- 4	596	591		121	-114	-11	547	-571	5	316	- 362
1	148	-140		370	371		145	-350	-12	220	-226	6	408	412
8	169	140	- 7	400	-1		301	- 633	5	71	-66	ž	144	- 396
9	498	409	-0	720	-131	4	038	-033	-13	1			460	-470
10	428	422	-7	382	- 3105		110	110			- 14	a	212	278
11	42	61	- 8	586	-581		457	181	11=		254	10	1110	-25
12	423	-370	-9	194	169	5	336	351		226	239	10	133-	110
11	24	-63	-10	435	391	6	148	154	1	39	-25	11		110
14	242	-224	-11	235	174	7	277	-285	2	116	-147	12	313	349
15	144	-85	-12	400	439	8	434	-465	3	123	-196	13	108+	-14
16	657	621	-13	297	-293	9	230	-184	4	189	-150	14	114	-161
17	186	169	-14	401	-360	10	247	250	5	132	122	15	42	-46
1/	276	-178	-15	118	-123	11	436	379	6	340	289	16	145	-166
10	249	-476	-16	44	- 11	12	196	229	7	21	73	17	181	210
-1	300	- 210	-17	521	519	11	126	75		45	27	18	92	147
-2	2/9	- 21 7	-19	221	217	14	280	-267	-1	217	215	19	66	-102
-3	360	301	-10	341	-172	11	127	95	-2	64	43	24	42	52
-1	824	805	-13	117	-1/3		641	549	-1	228	-218	-1	1024	-1419
-5	623	541					301	317	- 4	274	-119	-2	762	832
-6	39	-62	11=	111	K= /	- 3	317	311	-5	19	-45	-3	982	987
-7	698	-675	ø	672	-663		100	-756	-5	20	47	-4	166	-207
-8	666	-592	1	490	-456	-5	111	-/50	-0	220	755	-5	440	462
-9	229	-233	2	41	45	-6	238	-240	-/	230	295	-6	463	-468
-19	33	-32	3	269	252	-7	113	85		100	- 27	-7	961	-985
-11	593	614	4	775	753	-8	321	293	-9	30	-37	- /	1014	949
-12	327	290	5	322	294	-9	594	582	-10	250	-124	-0	198	
-13	148	-129	6	468	-430	-10	78	56				-9	123	- 41
-14	191	-156	7	611	-582	-11	41	-48	Ha	: 12,	K= 0	-14		
-16	202	-292		118	-144	-12	501	-477	0	1557	-1554	-11	721	669
-15	474	- 276	ä	134	169	-13	496	-482	2	505	518	-12	827	-810
-10	133	124	1.4	61.2	531	-14	204	290	4	524	463	-13	1035	-987
-17	3/3	344	1.	517	493	-15	170	203	6	481	-535	-14	348	341
-19	29	200	11	341	105	-16	207	313	8	191	157	-15	140	-104
-19	31	29	14	01	- 230	-10			10	711	684	-16	524	567
-20	173	-145	13	203	-237				12	315	-374	-17	1076	1128
	1.02		14	240	-225				14	211	-254	-18	353	-366
	- 11	, K= 6	15	333	-335			- 100	16	418	440	-19	220	-222
. 19	39	0 -409	16	82		1	323	- 336	1.0	89	140	-20	258	-254
1	25	6 -248	-1	204	-203	2	3/4	-335	24	145	-358	-21	748	-684
2	4	8 -23	-2	419	358	3	219	-215	-7	14	27	-22	502	489
3	62	8 617	-3	622	546		164	229		1 100	1401			
4	29	4 309	-4	292	280	5	297	300		1076	-1467	н	. 12.	K= 2
5	. 4	1 33	-5	83	-76	6	259	239	-0	1010	-610		187	-226
6	39	7 -371	-6	933	-870	7	40	-22	- (1	1001	1006	ĩ	1421	-1391
7	56	2 -527	-7	568	-513	8	397	-352	-10	1003	1000			149
8	15	4 -128	-8	283	235	9	353	-348	-12	311	- 293	5	387	-188
	16	2 285	-9	205	222	10	94	* -19	-14	424	-302	,	361	- 30%
10	47		-10	724	713	11	215	217	-16	794	714	- 1	201	- 210
			-11	1 74	91	-1	45	441	-18	613	642	2	1101	1104
11				244	-776	-2	160	354	-20	RUS	-860	6	397	-400
12	15	5 129	-14	210	-220	- 1		24	-22	121	-166	7	38	-57
13	26	-199	-13	41	-11		12	-149		0.12	10 - X.S.	8	135	197
14	45	9 -422	-14	327	-110		34	-414		= 12	. κ= 1	9	469	-468
15	5 19	171	-15	5 109	-76	-9				410	5 -445	10	127	-165
16	5 1	6 158	8 -it	5 419	429	-0	18			- A96	-683	11	617	628
17	7 29	260	5 -17	7 186	206	-1	37	414	6	6 691	-767	12	42	-19
-1	1 32	-32	3 -11	R 35	4	-8	29	320		102	1923	11	31	42
-1	2 (58 -7:	3			49	37	414	2		τ <u>1</u>			

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	FU	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC
	•••											-17	714	
11=	12.	K= 2	-4	293	-291	-17	385	401	9	021	200	-11	224	-217
14	64	94	-5	303	311 .	-18	518	-470	10	334	- 437	-14	198	-156
15	512	-506	-6 1	108 -	-1094 .	-19	302	- 308	11	109	116	-15	281	254
16	110	72	-7	439	455	-20	665	642	12	400	410	-15	401	-497
17	58	79	-8	564	570				13	380	- 341	-10	171	-47
18	99	-46	-9	319	-288	H=	12, K	= 5	14	61	-58	-1/	33	-42
10	147	199	-10	564	581	ø	570	-631	15	169	162			
20	15	-49	-11	435	-378	1	105	116	16	341	-336	H=	14,	K= 8
20	970	928	-12 1	275 .	-1279	2	191	164	-1	601	-628	Ø	483	-490
-1	438	401	-13	497	506	3	357	- 395	-2	285	274	1	536	510
-4	001	972	-14	42	-41	4	146	173	-3	144	-149	2	334	-311
-3	071	516	-15	125	244	5	352	338	-4	490	-521	3	124	-115
-4	403	510	-16 1	130	1479	6	465	-428	-5	728	663	4	645	635
-5	1/29	-1/10	-17	504	-472	7	344	338	-6	115	-113	5	520	-461
-6	30		-10	566	-555	8	160	-178	-7	458	-424	6	159	135
-7	138	127.	-10	500	145	ŏ	400	-473	-8	457	444	7	329	264
-8	635	-654	-19	117	-145	10	570	584	-9	504	-441	8	494	-498
-9	1264	1231	-20	390	105	11	347	- 124	-10	334	-304	9	144	148
-10	191	67	-21	110	103	12	42	-44	-11	902	898	10	280	249
-11	506	-521			-		411	361	-12	238	-245	11	292	-278
-12	209	272	11=	12.		14	327	-294	-13	59	-46	12	257	248
-13	709	-732		105	900		741	-21	-14	541	531	13	119	119
-14	398	-376	1	397	-370	15	10+	200	-15	513	-565	-1	1424	-9
-15	614	564	2	88		10	331	-210	-16	110	-116	-2	149	156
-16	146	132	3	514	516	17	231	-210	-17	1 14	99	-3	477	-523
-17	262	256	4	533	-500	18		270	-10	495	-527	-4	225	179
-18	255	5 203	5	72	57	-1	330	3/0	-10	475		-5	362	366
-19	773	-778	6	225	202	-2	39	24			- 7	-6	531	-500
-20	329	-282	7	513	-548	-3	379	-380	H=	141	51	-7	593	653
-21	38:	2 346	8	421	351	-4	567	561		07	-201	- 8	168	194
-22	7	-69	9	164	-156	-5	40	69	1	105	- 201	-9	568	-623
			10	446	-421	-6	40	-49	2	102	-117	-10	436	450
	= 12	. K= 3	11	774	745	-7	460	449	3	122	-11/	-11	171	-159
	18	7 -423	12	122	86	-8	299	-330	4	478	-933	-12	283	-271
1	18	7 384	13	69	-52	-9	577	-526	5	517	1/5	-12	203	107
		-888 U	14	278	241	-10	344	329	6	404	-3/10	-13	101	-194
	15	a -219	15	326	-142	-11	881	-826	7	374	-348	-19	191	- 194
	1.1	0 -217	16	228	-235	-12	347	346	8	432	370	-15	20	-01
	113	0 1143	17	264	259	-13	993	959	9	417	-401			-
	34	3 -510	10	249	-296	-14	429	-454	10	67	70	H	= 127	
	944	0 990	10	167	-174	-15	372	380	11	707	660	0	5//	227
	33	5 370		107	-147	-16	67	+ -24	12	293	-254	1	323	-211
	5 65	8 -6/6	-4	327	434	-17	941	-1016	13	95	71	2	91	-99
	9 12	5 92	- 3	4/0	430	-10	270	278	14	37	52	3	133	121
10	8 5	8 -82	-4	825	-/03	-10	17	40	15	443	-381	4	692	-592
1	1 27	2 -276	-5	144	-100	-13			-1	245	233	5	200	9 192
1	2 35	5 367	-6	757	741		- 12		-2	496	-460	6	230	5 228
1	3 12	12 124	-7	386	-327	H	= 127	110	-1	34	49	7	362	2 -316
1	4 16	1 -191	-8	216	204	6	34/	344	-4	119	131	8	24	7 247
1	5 1	16 139	9 -9	607	525		348	- 240	_6	172	- 363	9	3	7* 14
1	6 12	23 -15	3 -10	729	8 -693	2	250	-249	- 5	506	568	16	30	4 -294
1	7 2	40 -262	2 -11	167	7 125		3 273	230	-9	0.0	149	-1	4	7 64
. 1	8	54 11	9 -12	164	4 87		4 110	145		714	-700	-1	4	1 44
1	9	21 -2	1 -13	72	1 -671		5 636	-578	- 6		440	-	35	2 332
	1 1	39 16	1 -14	80	5 811		5 39P	374		25	-252	-	1 32	9 -308
	2 9	93 99	8 -15	10	3 92		7 189	-152	-14	231	-256	-	5 11	2 =163
	3 3	66 - 39	1 -16	54	7 -484		8 400	-372	-11	200	, -230			

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		v= 0	5	551	632	17	186	213	-11	524	-558	3	298	-271
H=	14/	345	6	180	-239	18	262	268	-12	145	-182	4	794	-761
-0	310	-395	7	186	145	19	51*	-5	-13	378	356	5	87	-40
-/	370	- 300	8	551	-597	-1	426	415	-14	614	598	6	152	84
- 8	120	1 4 7	9	568	-656	-2		814	-15	310	312	7	270	226
- '	147	- 157	14	794	784	-3	403	378	-16	131	-90	8	581	511
-14	326	- 332	11	196	408	-4	754	-719	-17	125	-482	9	82	-50
-11	561	72	12	104	134	-5	458	-485	-18	240	-247	10	415	-405
-12	04	· •	13	523	566	-6	119	-151	-19	39	-55	11	291	-253
	12	K. 14	14	920	-964	-7	240	-163	-20	137	118	12	300	-2/1
11=	141	-196	15	390	-376	-8	699	619				13	24+	
	211	24	16	280	305	-9	145	146	11=	13, 1	(= 4	14	503	504
1	210	214	17	257	-227	-10	333	-287	Ø	619	583	15	249	111
4	420	-411	18	418	403	-11	345	-391	1	548	480	16	198	-111
2	747		19	297	280	-12	680	-672	2	688	-710	-1	108	120
1	17 170	217	-1	614	595	-13	81	39	3	386	-394	-2	3/2	-345
2	198	-91	-2	568	514	-14	555	569	4	427	-444	-3	249	-235
- 1	4 3 1	192	-1	164	204	-15	209	228	5	130	-195	-4	13/	101
- 7	731	-141	-4	794	786	-16	355	337	6	953	871	-5	090	966
-4	244	-736	-5	591	-6411	-17	42	41	7	652	638	-0	34	-16
	183	298	-6	1223	-1170	-18	478	-555		84	94	/	313	-219
	255	-247	-7	405	421	-19	110	-65	9	42	- 32		420	-419
-5	17	-11	- 8	152	-86	-24	108	104	10	479	-4/1	-14	670	-697
-7	34	359	=9	235	234	-21	36	57	11	502		-10	288	-202
	9	-99	-19	652	621				12	42		-12	170	185
-0			-11	693	-705	11=	13,	K= 3	13	131	140	-12	175	119
14	- 11	. K	-12	535	-572		530	562	14	142	107	-14	219	256
1	114	-1307	-13	42	56	1	38	-34	15	461	914	-15	41	-66
1	10	e 261	-14	101	-21	2	97	-97	16	125	-100	-15	120	-177
5	64	7 717	-15	558	563	3	1118	-1170	17	519		-17	248	-314
7	91	a _971	-16	826	830	4	227	-253	-1	2/2	200	-19	31	66
á	16	4 175	-17	428	-513	5	593	614	-2	110	- 956	-19	281	297
	1.47	6 1958	-18	96	-121	6	282	326	-3	848	-441	-17		
1 1	14	2 -113	-19	161	-186	7	481	471		192	13	Ня	13.	X8 6
15	71	1 -758	-20	369	-396	. 8	34	31	-5	40	500		42	41
11	56	8 698	-21	234	308	9	825	-819	-0	594	019	1	466	426
10	- 13 13	7 65				10	261	-262	-7	920	150	;	628	610
	17	1+ 23	H	13.	K= 2	11	249	253	-8	140	-310	1	356	-345
	1 1 4	4 1535		501	552	12	115	-85	-9	398	-601	Ă	334	- 304
	5 11	-127	1	237	-216	13	413	444	-10	010	-296	5	293	-210
_	1 11	0 -1172	2	1244	-1312	14	266	274		341	-78	6	671	-613
	9 82	833	3	93	-118	15	561	-580	-14		268	ĩ	341	319
-1	1 10	112	4	86	96	16	80	-53	-1	234	276	8	397	354
-1	1 R	-794	5	93	53	17	218	-196		170	141	9	217	210
-1	5 7	19 350	6	968	1019	18	209	-19	-13	161	-195	10	271	226
-1	7 8	99 947	7	137	-144	-1	1129	1164	-19	10/	-501	11	446	- 399
-1	a 7	21 -736	8	532	-526	-2	191	111	8 -1		-151	12	37	-335
-2	íí	17 -164	9	79	-57	- 3	142	-17	9 -11	143	159	(ii	3	-31
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	1	3. K= 1	11	21	251	-5	919	-85	0 -21	301	213	1	17	2 2 9 9
	a e	27 N- 1 85 -619	12	710	2 723	-6	583	57	8			-1	29	-256
	v 3 1	AS -010	1	2.0	-244	-1	405	37	9		, K# 7 1 117	-2	59	-583
	; ; ;	10 -522	14	1 11	9 127	-1	378	39	0	0 ZO	9 JIA 9 126	- 3	i ii	5 -345
	1 1	10 -872	1	5 4	2 -43		130	3 15	0	1 10,	7 133 7 ARI	-1	35	3 315
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- 11 - - 5	5	67 '	573	8	41	48	8	416	445	-19	515	581	10	488	439
-5	1	A A	355	ġ.	139	141	10	43	-36	-24	341	-352	11	43	-74
-1	- í.	62	152	10	222	199	12	355	-175				12	225	-188
_ 4	- i	61	-162	11	47	62	14	193	206	H=	14, 1	(= 2	13	152	145
_0		44	-645	-1	404	-412	16	222	184	9	39	46	14	41	42
-14	•		23	-2	183	-151	10	139	-79	1	214	-263	15	93	-51
-17			N 1	-1	264	248	-2	815	-842	2	130	-77	16	132	158
515	4	91	171	-4	521	520	-4	494	437	3	543	570	17	199	-87
-14		63	35.9	-5	228	278	-6	929	881	4	99	58	-1	195	225
	2	44	-49	-6	181	-119	-8	531	-531	5	139	-185	-2	118	-61
-		63		-7	Rh	-107	-10	516	-554	6	192	178	- 3	249	186
-12	Ľ	4 3	-212	- / - A	217	-214	-12	1744	1318	7	588	-583	-4	675	621
-16	د	43	-300			-01	-14	111	90	Ŕ	190	196	-5	350	-324
-17		11	-83	- 7	317	170	-14	040	-940	ă	149	183	-6	479	-491
-				-10	31/	328	-10	707	400	10	544	-509 1	-7	291	285
H	1	3,	K# 7	-11	140	348	-19	771	222	4.4	200	114	- 8	617	-634
H	1	43	-201	-12	97	-89	-20	198		11	670 7a	-71	- ŭ	289	215
1	3	79	330	-13	135	-173				14	10	-/1	-14	747	683
2	1	64	166				H	14,	N= 1	13	4 J	200	-11	774	-751
3	•	62	456	H=	13,	K= 9	Ø	529	-605	14	200	477	-11	221	295
- 4	2	298	226	0	394	-208	1	502	643	15	41*	0	-12	431	114
5	5	581	-532	1	242	-254	2	363	373	16	130	-103	-13	74	-467
6	1	93	-171	2	60	-37	3	112	-92	17	90	67	-14	493	
Ť	1	47	-133	3	124	164	4	217	261	19	36	-71	-15	011	270
ė		38	-88	4	274	258	5	335	-305	-1	543	-581	-16	344	339
ġ		468	397	5	150	199	6	384	-401	-2	310	-298	-17	142	-100
1.4		661	5	6	220	-201	7	171	183	-3	667	641	-19	432	491
4 1	· ,	157	-131	7	243	-190	8	249	-278	-4	293	336	-19	185	-184
			-121	Å	149	-17	9	214	180	-5	84	-68		1.1	
14		176	-161	-1	122	-168	10	143	90	-6	465	538	H=	14,	K= 4
13	•	330	-520	-1	07	-100	11	551	-639	7	564	-557	0	92	-130
- 1		000	-034	- 1	363	335	12	1 1 7	143	-8	393	-363	1	165	-138
-4	5	249	-203	- 3	304	172		101	87	-9	571	516	2	459	-461
		141	130		200	-67		47	-34	-10	652	-660	3	480	465
-		239	256	-2	21	-01		105	223	-11	932	984	4	266	257
-		123	409	-0	1.40	-100		173	16	-12	74	-74	5	552	-533
-(5	193	171	•7	315	-2/2	10	00		.12	1897	-1100	6	452	458
-	1	410	-392	- 8	38	- 39	1/	38	136	- 1 J	261	306	7	138	-147
-1		123	-103	-9	315	265	16	/6	-336	-14	241	-251	8	407	-489
-	9	166	-191	-10	182	197	-1	238	-235	-13	116	-101	9	421	394
-11	9	76	89		1.5		-2	119	103	-10	4 L I O	RIQ	10	158	-178
-1	1	457	455	11=	13,	K= 10	-]	554	-220	-1/	1 1 1	K 1	11	120	-163
-1	2	377	329	6	289	-251	- 1	456	440	-19		_106	12	519	524
-1	3	99	89	1	191	-171	-5	961	926	-19	111	-100	11	41	* 6
-1	4	401	-498	2	175	-149	-6	237	-242	-29	209	230			- 19
-1	5	341	-368	3	139	146	-1	1 109	113				12	1.15	157
-1	6	124	-138	-1	36	26	- 6	156	-150	с н	= 14,	K= 3	13	242	-197
•	-			-2	317	276	-9	976	-929	0	561	-280	10		-177
	Hz	11.	. K= =		111	114	-19	633	667	• 1	428	-423	-1	210	
	9	14	, 0 1	-4	124	117	-11	228	170	2	468	572	-2	4/9	43/
	7	- 275 - 275	, -403 , -403		104	-176	-12	2 148	-164	3	135	-89	-3	226	210
	1	74.	, -722 ,		100	-1.2	-1	3 794	743		31	-26	-4	342	-323
	4	931	7 915 7			K- 4	-14	4 754	-745	5	i 447	427	-5	247	269
	3	3/	1 231	113		N= 0		5 530 5 540	-481	6	544	-581	-6	419	-416
	4	70	o -47	0	150	114	-13	6 364	151		436	423	-7	286	- 302
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17, 1		4	15	-11	4	490	-465	-9	885	-961	8	679	-749
392	-382		33	433		760	-279	-11	149	328	9	363	386
191	151	1	504	422		237	261		147	118	1.0	753	813
368	397	8	332	-341	4	307	201	-15	411	-446	11	43	22
845	-999	9	42	69	3	120	-113	-13	106	101	12	81	95
43	57	10	277	262	4	120	83	-17	380	303	12	220	-147
386	369	11	528	-459	- 5	446	415	-19	251	101	1.3	027	-927
291	-272	12	91	57	6	382	-331	1.1	32.0		14	03/	-021
536	564	13	135	142	7	- 39*	10	11=	15,	K= 1	15	102	100
221	235	14	238	-239	8	116	75	. 0	417	-472	16	200	305
4 3 1	-455	-1	55	77	9	382	-398	1	353	-436	17	108	114
171	-155	-2	369	120	110	341	302	2	909	891	-1	325	-344
00	,,	-1	566	-540	-1	263	266	3	135	151	-2	590	590
		- 3	163	100	-2	21	-23	4	83	92	- 3	79	93
14,	K= 2	-1	103	107	_1	64	-66	5	139	153	-4.	883	871
355	356	-3	371	5.23	- 3	577	567	6	684	-747	-5	42	33
724	-713	-0	204	-523		130	_128	7	348	-128	-6	1139	-1178
454	407	-7	459	448	- 2	139	-214		200	216	+7	254	-226
55	-84	-8	117	126	-0	2419	-210		41	47	- 8	74	53
410	-369	-9	333	-363	-7	200	195			531	- 0	137	-174
647	607	-10	367	412	-8	272	-291	10	214	344	-19	788	769
459	-421	-11	373	-402	-9	39	-55	11	314		- 1 1	495	451
155	-130	-12	487	-525	-10	201	219	12	493	-451	-11	863	-578
461	419	-13	412	456	+11	234	-260	13	316	-338	-14	333	-00
157	- 167	-14	118	-142	-12	276	286	14	171	-192	-13	130	- 77
332	-179	-15	18	53				15	177	-189	-14	210	-10/
130	-130	-16	449	519	H=	14.	K= 9	16	491	163	-15	- 54	-98
330	305	-10	140		9	122	-75	17	390	383	-16	656	084
14/	-130			- 7	Ĭ	122	114	-1	135	-92	-17	293	306
133	38	Ha	14,		2	144	- 344	-2	417	-421	-18	80	81
210	194		222	4 70	5	140	148	-1	651	655	-19	37	-47
281	-254	1	137	-139	3	384	255	-4	442	446			
288	301	2	95	-/1		207	-165	-5	164	-178	11:	= 15,	K= 3
230	-214	3	605	569	2	192	-103	- 6	72	62	9	108	72
473	446	4	274	-207	6	124	122		141	-101	1	892	-846
299	-278	. 5	296	-197	-1	396	- 782		503	-510	2	583	-617
774	-763	6	64	85	-2	442	443	-0	571	64		831	841
718	742	7	458	-445	-3	89	77	-9	00			166	134
247	-265	8	217	180	-4	142	-178	-10	201	104	- 2	279	112
150	-119	9	336	274	-5	348	375	-11	129	. 20	2	401	50
	997	1.6	110	-246	-6	302	-318	-12	728	139			-110
- A 4 4	-107	11	344	280	-1	214	-219	-13	155	-246	1	1139	-110
414	- 393	12	124	146	-8	238	232	-14	508	-500	8	105	- 30
14	-110	14	406	-515	Ť			-15	42	30	9	138	
32.	349	-1	470	-150	U.	. 15.	. Kz Ø	-16	29.	- 309	10	144	-12
29	-537	-7	124	-150			22	-17	333	391	11	763	83
12	-110	-3	485	501		041	, 038	-18	529	551	12	293	29
38	2 419	-4	456	-40/	3	2770	74	-19	24	2 -253	13	289	-28
32	- 343	-5	216	211	2	100					14	23	•
16	3 184	-6	295	320	7	66	n -03/			. K# 2	15	416	-38
11	5 122	-7	442	-451	9	64	y 044			-712	16	185	-18
	2.2.5	-8	153	144	11	13	4 -112		00	-71		59	-3
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	4 -479	-10	319	-342	15	48	2 524		40	3 - 304		0 10	97
J 	6 114	-11	251	286	17	25	1 252	2	3 3 8	4 435	- E	20	-22
17	1 _ 314	-12		-48	-1	109	7 -1489	9	97	5 1059			-67
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566 133 1351 1427 739 100 111 1516 277 2353 -336 17 166 393 -2396 116 75 6 117 -4612 266 3351 -325 799 392 -3366 566 5139 133 -363 7100 3123 -3136 7100 323 -379 332 -379 392 -3</td></td></td></td<>	11 151 7 504 422 1 160 397 8 332 -341 2 145 -0808 9 42 69 3 145 -0808 9 42 69 3 360 369 11 528 -459 5 291 -272 12 91 57 6 566 569 13 135 142 7 227 235 14 238 -239 8 431 -455 -1 55 77 9 8 93 -2 369 320 10 14, Km 5 -4 163 109 -2 355 356 -5 351 341 -3 -3 724 -713 -6 5074 -523 -4 410 -300 -9 33 -363 -7 6410 419 -13 412 -8 -11 152 -130 </td <td>01 151 7 504 422 1 259 160 397 8 332 -341 2 304 145 -088 9 42 69 3 120 386 369 11 528 -459 5 446 211 -272 12 91 57 6 382 546 564 13 135 142 7 39* 227 235 14 236 -239 8 116 431 -455 -1 55 77 9 382 88 93 -2 369 320 10 341 355 356 -53 314 -3 84 74 -713 -6 504 -523 -4 523 454 407 -7 459 4402 -9 39 155 -130 -12 487 412 -8 272 459 -421 -11 373 -402</td> <td>111 151 7 5044 422 1 259 -2.79 160 3977 8 332 -341 2 3040 261 115 -088 9 42 62 4 120 -113 33 57 10 277 262 4 120 83 316 369 11 528 -459 5 446 415 211 -272 12 91 57 6 382 -331 366 560 13 135 142 7 $39*$ 10 227 235 14 238 -239 8 116 75 366 -5351 341 -384 302 -343 302 -343 355 356 -5351 341 -384 -269 -279 -279 410 -3060 -9 333 -363 -7206 195 617 -128 272 -291 410 -3067<</td> <td>151 7 504 422 1 $259 = 279 = -11$ 168 397 8 332 -341 2 304 261 -13 155 -080 9 42 69 3 120 -113 -15 166 369 11 528 -459 5 446 415 -19 170 6382 -331 -356 -6 392 -331 10 HE 171 -455 -1 55 77 9 382 -308 1 180 93 -2 369 320 10 341 302 2 141 -455 -1 55 77 9 382 -308 1 155 356 -5 351 341 -3 844 -66 5 724 -713 -6 504 -523 -4 523 567 6 140 -380 -9 333 -65 -7 200 195 9 155</td> <td>91 151 7 504 422 1 259 2279 -113 -17 160 397 10 277 262 4 120 -113 -15 431 43 57 10 277 262 4 120 -113 -15 431 43 57 10 277 262 4 120 83 -17 366 391 572 12 91 57 6 382 -331 565 55 77 9 382 -308 1 353 88 93 -2 369 320 100 341 302 2.999 14, Km 5 -4 163 189 -2 21 -23 4 93 155 -136 -53 351 341 -3 80 -66 5 139 164 -77 79 932 -55 138 -128 73 943 154</td> <td>11 151 7 564 422 1 259 277 111 377 116 160 397 8 312 -311 200 261 -113 -15 431 -406 43 57 10 277 262 4 120 -113 -15 431 -406 43 57 10 277 262 44 120 -17 361 -406 271 12 91 57 6 302 -331 -363 6 11 320 2331 417 477 431 -438 932 -338 116 75 0 417 -472 431 -438 116 75 0 417 -466 1315 151 14 $K\pi$ 5 74 460 -513 516 139 153 751 14 407 -745 440 -523 523</td> <td>11 15 -7 5044 422 1 229 -277 -113 157 116 106 135 -880 9 422 69 3 120 -113 -157 316 143 127 262 413 -17 386 183 122 136 569 11 528 -457 5 436 415 -19 251 262 13 272 12 91 57 6 392 -338 1 133 -436 17 772 16 115 133 -436 17 772 16 117 126 133 31 -436 117 153 -13 133 31 -436 117 126 133 133 135 131 134 134 134 147 163 122 131 134 147 163 122 131 134 147 136 1313 136<!--</td--><td>91 151 7 564 422 1 259 $24/9$ -113 177 116 10 753 115 -888 9 42 69 3 120 -113 -153 431 -406 114 433 57 110 277 262 4120 833 -17 366 1403 128 111 526 -1533 356 566 133 1351 1427 739 100 111 1516 277 2353 -336 17 166 393 -2396 116 75 6 117 -4612 266 3351 -325 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-457 5 436 415 -19 251 262 13 272 12 91 57 6 392 -338 1 133 -436 17 772 16 115 133 -436 17 772 16 117 126 133 31 -436 117 153 -13 133 31 -436 117 126 133 133 135 131 134 134 134 147 163 122 131 134 147 163 122 131 134 147 136 1313 136 </td <td>91 151 7 564 422 1 259 $24/9$ -113 177 116 10 753 115 -888 9 42 69 3 120 -113 -153 431 -406 114 433 57 110 277 262 4120 833 -17 366 1403 128 111 526 -1533 356 566 133 1351 1427 739 100 111 1516 277 2353 -336 17 166 393 -2396 116 75 6 117 -4612 266 3351 -325 799 392 -3366 566 5139 133 -363 7100 3123 -3136 7100 323 -379 332 -379 392 -3</td>	91 151 7 564 422 1 259 $24/9$ -113 177 116 10 753 115 -888 9 42 69 3 120 -113 -153 431 -406 114 433 57 110 277 262 4120 833 -17 366 1403 128 111 526 -1533 356 566 133 1351 1427 739 100 111 1516 277 2353 -336 17 166 393 -2396 116 75 6 117 -4612 266 3351 -325 799 392 -3366 566 5139 133 -363 7100 3123 -3136 7100 323 -379 332 -379 392 -379 392 -379 392 -379 392 -379 392 -379 392 -379 392 -379 392 -379 392 -3

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CHAPTER 4.

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PICRIC ACID - NAPHTHALENE 1:1 COMPLEX

Introduction

The compound was prepared by Dr J V Westwood (Department of Chemistry, City of London Polytechnic) by crystallisation from an alcoholic solution of equimolecular proportions of naphthalene and picric acid. This was one of a series of molecular complexes which could be used for separation of homologues of an isomorphous series, because of their clathrate-type structures.

Some of the structures of the molecular complexes which have already been published are as follows:

1. Equimolar Aromatic Hydrocarbon: 2,4,6-Trinitrobenzene Molecular Compounds.

Crystal data are reported (1) for the 1:1 molecular compounds with naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, acenaphthene, fluoranthene, pyrene or triphenylene as donor and 1,3,5-trinitrobenzene, picric acid, picryl chloride or picryl bromide as acceptor (33 different crystals have been studied). In three out of seven pairs, the trinitrobenzene and picric acid molecular compounds of a particular hydrocarbon are isomorphous, and in four out of seven pairs the picryl chloride and picryl bromide molecular compounds are isomorphous.

a) The Structure of fluoranthene: picryl bromide, polymorph I

(monoclinic; a = 7.664(8), b = 8.035(2), $c = 31.631(8)^{\circ}$, $\beta = 91.8(1)^{\circ}$, space group $P2_1/c$, Z = 4) has been solved by

Patterson and Fourier methods and refined by block-diagonal least squares calculations to a final R of 0.062. The structure consists of quasi-hexagonally close-packed mixed stacks of alternating donor and acceptor molecules. The stack axes are parallel to [100]. The interplanar spacing is 3.49Å which suggests a rather weak charge-transfer interaction. b) <u>The Crystal Structure of Anthracene: Picric Acid</u> (Ref 2) The structure of the molecular complex anthracene; picric acid (monoclinic; a = 7.180, b = 12.901, c = 19.205Å, $\beta = 90.52^{\circ}$ space group P21/c, Z = 4) has been solved by direct methods, and refined to R = 5.07 with the intensities of 2092 non-zero reflections measured on a diffractometer using graphitemonochromatized Mo Ka . The components are arranged alternately in quasi-hexagonally close-packed mixed stacks, extending in the [100] direction. The picric acid molecule has an intra-molecular hydrogen bond between the phenol OH group and an adjacent nitro group. The individual six-membered rings of the anthracene molecule are planar but the molecule as a whole deviates significantly from planarity and is also almost but not quite centrosymmetric. The bond lengths and angles conform to mm symmetry.

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2. Experimental measurements of Picric Acid-Kaphthalene (i) Preparation of Crystals. The compound was dissolved in absolute alcohol and warmed at 60°C to make a saturated solution. The solution was then filtered and transferred into a crystallising dish. The temperature gradient was maintained in such a way that yellow crystals of a suitable size for diffractometry were formed.

(ii) <u>Selection of Crystal</u>. The crystals were carefully examined under the optical microscope. Under cross polars, it was made

sure that the selected crystal was free from twinning. One extinction direction was found parallel to the needle axis.

3. Space-Group and Unit Cell Dimensions

The chosen crystal was mounted on a glass-fibre parallel to the direction of the needle axis. First the crystal was aligned by optical methods but the final adjustment was made using double oscillations. The oscillation photographs showed mirror symmetry perpendicular to the axis which was 6.871Å. A full rotation photograph was taken along that axis. The crystal was then transferred to a Stoe Weissenberg camera, and zero and first layer photographs were taken. Similarly the crystal was mounted along the other two axes and rotation and zero layer Weissenberg photographs were taken.

The space group was determined from the following systematic absences

Reflection	Condition limiting possible reflections							
hkl	No absences							
hol	h = 2n							
oko	k = 2n							

so the space group was $P2_1/a$.

The cell parameters were measured as accurately as possible from the rotation photographs, along the three chosen crystallographic axes. Later on final corrections were made on the Stadi-2 system diffractometer before making intensity measurements.

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The final values were $a = 16.248 \text{\AA}$, $b = 6.871 \text{\AA}$, $c = 14.306 \text{\AA}$

$$\beta = 96.62^{\circ}$$
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4. Measurement of density

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The density of the crystal was measured by the method of flotation. The density of the liquid (Na I solution in water) was adjusted in such a way that the crystal neither sank nor floated in the liquid. Then the density of the liquid was measured on a Westphal balance and this value was taken to be the same as the density of the crystal.

The measured density of the crystal was 1.470 gm/cc. It was very close to the calculated density (1.492 gm/cc).

5. Intensity Measurement

Intensities were measured using the 2-circle-Stoe-Automated-Xray-Weissenberg-Diffractometer-STADI-2. This diffractometer is based on the Weissenberg equi-inclination geometry. It works on the same principle as Weissenberg equi-inclination camera.

A high stabilized X-ray generator and a counting chain with scaler, timer, discriminator, ratemeter, high and low voltage power supplies and scintillation counter, belong to the complete system. It is advisable to use a strip chart recorder system for inspection of reflection profiles versus background to help to detect faulty results. In this system Mo-radiation and a graphite mono-chromator are used.

The instrument is mounted on a stable aluminium casting base. The

diffractometer height can be adjusted to align with the X-ray beam

by four adjustable legs.
The two circles of the diffractometer are driven by two motors. The ω -system is connected to the rotating shaft with goniometer head and crystal. The 20-system is connected with the rotating arm for the scintillation counter.

The telescope is mounted on a rack and pinion support which was mounted on the frame. This can be rotated about a vertical axis in order to change the equi-inclination angle μ . The automatic operations of the diffractometer require a very precise setting of the inclination angle μ .

The two motors can be disconnected from their gears. In this state the circles can be quickly rotated by hand, which is convenient specially for the ω -system for adjusting purposes.

It was found necessary to position the ω -circle to an angular accuracy of 0.01°, at the peak intensity of a particular reflection. This can be achieved in the following way. The maximum peak intensity was found by moving the circle slowly through the reflection in the manual mode of operation.

In that position the allan screw on drum of the ω -circle is loosened and the drum is placed to the required position to an accuracy of 0.01°. The scale of the 20 -circle cannot be disconnected. This scale should read 0.00° for the position of

the maximum intensity of the primary beam, otherwise necessary

.

corrections should be made, using same method as described

above for the ω -circle.

6. Adjustment of the crystal on the diffractometer

Prior to intensity measurements on the STADI-2 system the spacegroup of the crystal was determined from Weissenberg and precession photographs. The photographs also helped to observe the quality of the crystal from the shape of the reflections. If the quality of the crystal is poor or if the exposure time is too long, another crystal should be used. It is worth spending time to have a perfect crystal for intensity measurement.

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The accuracy of the lattice parameters which were obtained by the photographic method was of order of 0.5° . So it was therefore necessary to improve the accuracy of adjustment on the diffractometer prior to remeasuring the lattice constants. For this purpose the STADI 2 system was used in its manual mode of operation.

For the adjustment of the orientation, the Weissenberg photographs of the zero layer line with hol reflections were used to select one strong reference reflection at low 20 value. The counter was set to the 20 - position of the reference reflection and the ω -circle slowly rotated until a strong reflection was found. To ensure that the maximum of the desired reflection had been achieved, the next reflection on the same reciprocal axis was selected on the Weissenberg photograph. For that reflection the 20 and the ω -values were calculated. The reflection maximum was found at these angular positions, which proved that the orientation of the crystal was correct.

The next step was to improve the crystal setting. This was achieved by studying the reflections from lattice planes (001). The (001) plane was brought into the symmetrical reflecting position between the primary beam and the reflecting beam by setting the μ -angle with an accuracy of 0.02° on the diffractometer and on the counter.

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If the crystal was perfectly adjusted, the reflecting maximum should occur at these positions. If the adjustment was not perfect, considerable fluctuations of intensities would be observed during the rotation of the w circle. These fluctuations could be reduced very often by slight adjustments of the axes of the goniometer head. If the absorption was large, some fluctuations of intensity would remain during the rotation of the ω circle, but these fluctuations were symmetrical with respect to the azimuthal angle. This was also minimised by readjusting the axes. After the necessary adjustment, the crystal centring was checked using a microscope.

7. Preparation of the input tape

Once the crystal was set, the next step was to prepare the input tape for the intensity data collection.

The following information was required:

- a) Lattice constant or reciprocal lattice constant of sufficient accuracy.
- b) Equi-inclination angle μ (which remains the same for all reflections on each layer)

c) Wave length of the radiation used.

d) Information about whether the 20 scan or w scan is to be

used.

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e) Specification about the $\Delta \omega$ minimum and maximum limits.

The STOET program was used. The input paper-tape was prepared for each layer at the computer terminal.

The listing of the input tape would be required to measure the intensities. Since the crystal was set at an arbitrary azimuthal position, the actual values would not coincide with those listed on the input tape. To make it co incide one particular (known reflection) was selected and the counter was positioned to its 20 value. When the reflection maximum was found, the ω -scale and the drum were placed to the ω -position according to the input list. Before starting the automatic measurements, the angular positions of few other reflections were also checked.

8. Structure Determination

The STOWK program was used to convert the intensity measurements to structure amplitudes (F's). About 1200 structure amplitudes (F) were produced, and then both the NRC and Multan direct-methods programs were used but the structure could not be solved. The reason was not known.

Later a new set of intensity data was collected using the photographic method. A new crystal was used on this occasion. The structure was solved using trial-and-error methods as the direct methods had failed. A Patterson map indicated layer structure with b/4 separation.

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From considerations of the $P2_1/a$ space group symmetry, it was evident that each layer of the unit cell at $y = \frac{1}{2}$ (and also at $y = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$) would contain one picric acid and one naphthalene molecule. Paper models of these two molecules were made and used for fitting in an <u>ac</u> projection of the unit cell, and structure factors were calculated using a special computer program for many combinations of orientation and translation of the two molecules.

Two points were taken into consideration:

- 1) There must be about 3.5% separation between the atoms of the two molecules;
- 2) There was a possibility of hydrogen bonding between the OH groups of centrosymmetrically-related picric acid molecules (this was later found to be true).

Repetitive structure factor calculations were then carried out noticing particularly the requirement for high F values for planes 002, 202, 401 and 203, until there was some semblance of overall agreement between F_c and F_o . Commencing coordinates for threedimensional refinement were then fixed with y = 0.125 and the best x and z from the trial-and-error. Several cycles of structure factors and least-squares were carried out using initially B_{iso} temperature parameters and $\sqrt{w} = 1/F_o$. Hydrogen atoms were also included at calculated positions with $B_{iso} = 8.0$ ² but not refined.

- 140a -

The lowest R factor was 23% .

The difference Fourier map showed alternative sites for the 0 atom of the picric acid -OH. Site occupation refinement was introduced into the least squares calculations with the 0 atom in each of the alternative positions which then converged to 0.80 Fro evi Marine M

-162.57

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for O(1) position and 0.20 for O(8). These values were used in further refinement until the final shifts are less than 0.30σ . The final R factor was 0.066 and R_w (weighted) = 0.136. The maximum electron density in the final difference Fourier was $\pm 0.2eA^{-3}$. The atomic scattering factors were taken from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography, Vol III, pp 202-207.

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9. Discussion

The final atomic co-ordinates and equivalent isotropic temperature parameters are listed in Table 1. Bond lengths and inter bond angles are given in Table 2. The arrangements of the molecules in unit cell together with the atomic numbering and hydrogen bonds are shown in Figure 1.

Molecules of both picric acid and naphthalene lie approximately parallel to (010) at $y = \frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{7}{6}$. The overlap diagram is shown (Figure 2) as a normal projection along b. C(14) of the naphthalene ring lies almost exactly above the mid-point of the picric acid ring. There are hydrogen bond links between picric acid molecules which are related by centre of symmetry either through 0(1) - 0(1') 2.844 Å across (0,0,0) with 80% site occupation, or through 0(8) - 0(8") 3.082 Å across (0,0, $\frac{1}{6}$) with 20% site occupation. These alternative sites can be occupied with littlé change to the co-ordinates of the other picric acid

atoms.

The H-bonds through OH - HO leave a spare proton from half the picric acid molecules and this appears to be transferred to either

0(4) or 0(6) which enables H-bonding to take place between 0(4) H 0(6) 2.901 $\stackrel{\text{O}}{\text{A}}$.

The hydrogen bonding between the nitro groups were confirmed by the bond lengths N(2) - O(4) 1.291 and N(3) - O(6) 1.304 Å which were longer than the four other N-O bonds (Mean 1.194 Å). These hydrogen bonds have a stabilising influence which is reflected by the Biso factor ≈ 7.5 Å² for O(4) and O(5) and ≈ 8.5 for O(6) and O(7). For O(2) and O(3) which were not H-bonded the value of Biso was ≈ 12.2 Å. The dihedral angles between the planes of the nitrogroups and the phenyl rings were found to be noticeably different. N(1) O(2) O(3) makes an angle of 13.61° with the C(1) - (6) ring whereas N(2) O(4) O(5) makes 7.56° and N(3) O(6) O(7) makes 5.67° with the phenyl ring (C(1) - (6)).

The bond lengths (Table 2) result from the superposition of the two disordered picric acid molecules as a result of which precise positioning of the naphthalene molecules is. affected. Attempts were made to separate the two arrangements, but no progress was made along these lines. The results presented are the best interpretation which can be made at present.

To improve the resolution of the atomic parameters, two additional complete sets of intensity data were collected on the diffractometer using Mo Kg radiation. At the same time a considerable

amount of photographic data on the Weissenberg camera was

collected.

A large variation in values of F was noticed which led to a conclusion that no two crystals used had the same proportion of disorder. The results presented here are for one particular crystal under one particular set of experimental condition and these are not necessarily reproducible.

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TABLE 1. ATOMIC PARAMETERS

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E.S.D.5

PICRIC ACID - NAPHTHALENE COMPLEX ORIGINAL COORDINATES

ATON NO.	X/A	Y/B	7./C	SYG X/A	SYG Y/B	SYG Z/C
		a 11974	a 15417	8,88845	2,99080	0,00045
C I	0.9412/	0 1077A	9.15260	3.30847	0.00099	0.00044
C Z	0.85414	0.110A9	a. 23466	8. 88833	3.00073	0.00031
C 3	0.41430	0.11007	a 11987	3, 20041	7.00089	0.00044
C 1	0.95231	r.1100/	a 17770	0.02044	8.30197	ດູຕທ053
C 5	6,95739	0.1070J	0 24556	2,20033	3.00092	0.00051
C 6	0.99724	0.11234	0 59267	2.20057	3.00089	0.00055
C 1	0.63952	<i>v.</i> [2] <i>v/</i>	9 69611	2.20954	3.00139	A.90947
C B	r.55577	P.13232	a 10074	2.20935	3.89994	r.07739
C 9	0.73400	n 14170	a 78976	8.20946	8.00108	ถ,ถถตรด
C 17	0.450H3	0 11824	a 79575	8.88847	3,99099	0.00056
C 11	9.43283	W.11024	a 97477	2,20069	0.00110	0.00057
C 12	0.48754	M.12293	A 96473	7.20059	0.00115	0.00055
C 13	9.56712	M. [274]	a 77419	2.20942	3.00091	0.00045
C 14	0.594/4	0.17391	a 75925	0.20046	a. 89897	0,00063
C 15	A.67953	0.11107	a 44778	3.20247	7,99196	0.00951
C 16	0.69984	0.11003	9 66197	8.20049	8.89184	A.PA953
N 1	0.79900	M . M Y Y U Z	A 1110	8.20939	8.89976	0.00042
- H Z	0.02030	M 17599	8.25459	8. 88843	8.89892	n _00061
N 3	1.0//20	n 11307	a a7749	2,20053	3,00102	A.00952
0 1	0.97993	M.113P/	-9.99612	0.70056	8.00135	೧. 00954
0 2	0.93007	0.17/1/	a 66780	8.20252	0,00127	0.09951
0 3	n.72620	0.0114J	a 19150	3.37741	3. 89985	0,00046
0 4	0.71734	N.N.29292	6 41189	3.20947	0.00487	A_P0A39
0 5	9.85840	N. 17804	A 11984	3. 22040	8.00098	A.00055
0 6	1.11498	W.13079	A 19569	7.70943	3.99899	0.000 63
0 7	1.17990	0.14307	5 A174R	A.00158	8.00413	A.00169
0 8	1.00120	0 14070	a 23086	3, 20000	8.88888	6.94046
Н 3	0.74773	N. 19474	a \$2263	3, 37700	8.80930	0.000H9
8 7	0.65672	W.11430	a 54770	2 20000	ਸ਼ ੑਲ਼ਗ਼ਗ਼ਗ਼	ค ุหหลุดด
11 9	0.57/10	0.11/73	a 65078	8,22008	%.00030	H. 64463
H 13	0.47472	N.1/3/9	a 20479	3.20000	9.00030	ନ ୍ମମ୍ପନ୍ତ୍
H 11	0.36896	0.00026	0 04119	A. A2040	3,90000	୶ୄ୶୶୶୶୶
4 12	0.45652	7.123/9	0.92654	2,20000	୬. ୦୯୦୬୫	A.0000
H 13	9,61191	W.13/40	a. 81794	2,20000	୬.ଜନ୍ନଡ଼ନ	ଜ ୍ନମମମ
- 11 15	0.77720	0.13040	0.6548A	7,70000	% 0 000 0	8. 69999
H 16	0.76416	V.12009	9.01864	0.00000	7.0000	0.0000
11 1	0.99517	0.02/14	a 47392	3, 20200	A.0AAAA	ଡ .ଏଡମଏମ
11 28	1.03039	n . n . 1975	N		-	



TABLE 1 (contd.)

		Anisot	ropic Temp	arature Fa	ctors and	their e.m.	<u>d'a</u>
		B11	β22	β 33	B23	F13	B12
C(1))	0.00567	0.01715	0.00538	0.00075	0.00320	0.00185
		37	171	39	138	59	131
C(2))	0.00542	0.03111	0.00432	0.00473	-0.00019	-0.00602
		37	221	36	147	57	140
C(3)	0.00344	0.01557	0.00095	0.00321	-0.00029	0.00479
		21	151	22	109	40	105
C(4)	0.00420	0.02329	0.00546	-0.00432	0.00314	0.00132
-	-	33	198	39	144	57	126
C(5)	0.00345	0.03723	0.00729	-0.00069	0.00033	-0.00241
		35	255	46	169	62	- 145
C(6)	0.00095	0.02562	0.00922	0.00235	-0.00103	-0.00149
	•	23	198	лч	156	51	116
C(7)	0.00962	0.01790	0.00796	-0.00547	0.00711	-0.00749
	,	56	195	52	159	મન	156
c4 B	1	0.00752	0.04200	0.00344	0.00977	0.00048	0.00572
0()		47	246	35	166	62	175
rrf u		0.00267	0.02457	0.00391	-0.00129	0.00050	-0.00129
~()	,	21	187	32	138	45	117
et 1	()	0.00517	0.03562	0.00702	0.00133	0.00076	0.01152
0()	,	41	245	49	176	69	153
rs(1	•••	0.00478	0.03373	0.00901	-0.01136	0.00444	-0.01279
~ ~ ~	•••	37	269	55	191	.15	161
•	12)	0.01225	0.05205	0.00612	-0.01040	0.00539	-0.00262
u		73	243	47	186	91.	197
		0.001111	0.05058	0.00659	0.00976	0.00475	0.00662
C	(,	50	303	49	210	BO	205
	\		0 09500	0.00596	-0-00225	-0.00075	0.00296
C(14)	0.00435	201	42	154	60	133
				n n1104	0.00390	-0.00190	0.00146
C(15)	0.00415	209	64	140	78	138
				0.00647	-0.00449	-0-00221	-0.00165
C(16)	0.00454	257	45	175	65	163
				0.00034	0.07719	-0.00055	0.00252
N(1)	0.00/93	0.04519	19	182	75	169
				0 00110	0.00456	0-00455	0.00132
N (2)	0.00563	0.02791	- 39	132	58	116
		,,			0 10105	0.111540	-0.00044
N((3)	0.00144	0.03926	0.01506	186	76	138

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TABLE 1 (Contd.)

B 11 β33 ß23 ß13 f 22 P12 0.04193 247 0.00931 -0.00?55 50 169 0.01036 0.00879 0(1) * 0.00965 84 164 50 0.01520 -0.00159 231 84 -0.00459 0.01114 0.01042 0.10121 Q(2) 51 200 392 53 0.00766 -0.00301 -0.01455 0.01020 0.01070 0.09351 0(3) 16 240 79 231 363 53 0.00454 0.04140 38 144 0.01231 -0.00376 49 151 0.00903 0.00121 0(1) -73 129 0.00618 -0.01019 -0.00079 -0.00052 0.01037 0.06390 0(5) 170 33 154 57 250 45 0.01140 -0.00464 -0.00024 -0.00198 0.05950 0.00554 0(6) 66 183 77 137 255 36 0.01109 0.00326 0.01914 0.01349 0.05077 0.00722 0(7) 143 75 190 ΫS 233 39 0.00591 0.00384 -0.01143 -0.00094 139 635 232 544 O(3) ** 0.00334 0.06123 115 1032 ** 20% site occupation · SOS site occupation

 $\mathbf{T} = \exp\left[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}1^2 + 2\beta_{23}hk + 2\beta_{31}h + 2\beta_{12}hk)\right].$



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TABLE 2. BOND LENGTHS AND ANGLES

PICRIC ACID - NAPHTHALENE COMPLEX

INTRANOLECULAR DISTANCES

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DIRECTION COSINES

		ATOH	N 7	DISTANCE	F.S.D.	L		N
ATUH			7	1 417	0.0106	8.99705	0.37514	8.P1574
			ż	DEA 1	9.9376	-7.41794	0.72836	-9.90845
C			1	1 126	9.9123	-2.56912	0.72679	0.82182
C			2	1.404	a a387	0.55528	-0.23789	-0.83480
C	4		,	1 400	a a121	2.50065	8.31440	0.86553
c	2	~		1.007	0.010L	-7.46970	-7.74242	-0.88207
Ç	3	C	1	1.359	0 008A	7 99874	2.20439	0.05000
C	5	н	2	1.000	0.0034	-2 99566	2.24462	-0.08169
C	1	C	2	1.423		B 4996	0.2435R	-0.87086
С	4	N	2	1.503	0.0000	-3 53471	-2.21356	Ø.84493
C	5	0	6	1.373	9.0101	-0.53171	-8.12198	-0.86558
C	5	0	H	1.400	W. W430	-0.99405	-0.26192	-0.08817
C	6	H	3	1.455	0.0099	-0,7570J	-8 35591	-0.13573
C	1	Ç	8	1.467	W.W125	-4 63003	a 21521	-0.77723
С	1	C	16	1.363	0.0112	-0.36663	0 34147	0.92945
C	7	H	7	1.083	0.0000	-0.30004	a 34584	-0.93817
C	A	C	9	1.426	0.0749	7.37310		A. 77518
C	9	н	9	1.000	0.0075	0.04470	-0.20016	-0.09231
C	9	C	10	1.389	0.0094	V . 77103	-6 31441	-4.77585
C	9	C	14	1.354	A .0097	-0.030/0	a 13601	-0.01101
C	13	C	11	1.316	0.0177	0.3300Z	-4 33678	a 76947
C	17	H	10	1.080	A. AA73	N.04433	-0.20073	
C	11	C	12	1.351	0.0121	-1.30222	-0.03716	-0.11775
C	- 11	H	11	5.080.L	0.0077	0.9/448	0.17110	-U+11773
C	12	C	13	1.317	0.0148	-0.99411	-0.03302	-0 00493
Ċ	12	н	12	1.080	8.0087	0.4214/	-0.00010	-0.70000
Ċ	13	C	14	1.419	0.0174	-9.42144	0.75175	-8 91336
Ċ	13	H	13	1.080	0.0985	-7.57950	-0.03133	-7.01330
č	14	C	15	1.422	0,0172	-0.98638	7.05921	W.19729
č	15	č	16	1.395	0.0114	-0.34546	-0.03103	N. 93/84
č	15		15	1.080	0.0384	-9.62756	8.39893	-1/220
č	16	H	16	1.080	A.AA77	-0.98654	-0.01680	9.10203
	ī	Ô	2	1,195	0.0112	-0.51598	-0.27349	0.011/0
N	i	Ő	. ī	1.209	0.0117	0.98730	0.14396	-0.06912
1	;	, o	. .	1.291	0.9792	Ø.97278	0.12715	0,19373
	5	ر م		1.186	0,0886	-0.47529	-0.11553	-0.87221
	1		, ,	1.364	0.0114	-0.36301	-Ø.76883	-0,92924
1+ M	1			1 1 1 7	0.0115	-8.54278	-0.11467	0.83201
11 •			, / , 4	1 4 4 6	9,0974	-7,31915	ð . 54637	0,77435
				1 496	9.0256	a.19691	0.58061	-0.84713
0) P	. 26	1.4000	1. C			



TABLE 2 (contd.)

	PIENE				=1	••	#2		")		ANGLE	K.8.9.	41	*3	01876 <i>4</i> CK
ANGLES	144024190	A	c	•	t C C	2	• • • •	ļ	¢ •	•	115.34 129.54 129.56	8.598 8.645 8.629		11	2.406 2.417 2.394
ANGLES	144074144		c	2	ç	ļ		1	¢	;	127.53 128.92 116.21	0.394 0.616 9.396			2.474 3.329 3.456
ANGLES		1104	c	3	Ę	;	ç	;	с П	;	115.29 129.86	0.526 0.474	E 2 E 3	£ ;	2.379
ANELES		AT04	c	4	č	•	č ¢	•	•	3	128.86	0. 171 1. 306	د ۰ د ۱	• •	2,126
ANGLES	-	ATOM	e	9	Ę	;	5	:	;	;	117.57	0,960	è i c 4		2.461
ANGLES	100057100	ATON	e	٠	č	i	ĉ	Í	1	•	123.60 117.09	1.219 1.219	č 4 č 6	::	2.376
APPLES		1 A 705	e	7	C C C	1 5	C C C	•	1	3	193.82 119.83 117.29	0.610 1.306 0.612			2.463 3.493 2.415
			-		6 6 6	10	L L L	1		16 7 7	121.17 119.41 119.47	0.710 0.711 0.711	11	11	1.413 1.194 2.114
ANGLES	[c	•	C C C	7 7 9	55	ł	1	:	117.44 121.17 121.17	0.663 0.700 9.660	11	11	1.424 1.171 2.109
ANGLES	1 1 776671 #	6 AT 0 4	e	٠			e e	÷	-		115.01 128.71 127.54	0.343 0.301 0.395	::		2,374 2,417 2,417
			¢	10	Ę	;	ţ				11).69 12).16	0.659 0.659	11		2.263 2.176 2.110
AWELE	5 14 406 414	6 ATO4	¢	11	ç ç		ç	11	:	13	125.47	Ø. 162 8. 697	: !:	11	2.371 2.050
ANGLE	5 (470671)	-	e	12	č	iž 11	č c	ii 17	i t	11 13	117.26	0,725 0,731	• •	- 11	1 2,200
MOLE	S (490691)	NE AT O 4	c	IJ	Č	3	č	13		17	120.02	0,051	2 11	11	5 5.007 4 8.379
ANGLE	S 1870671	NG ATON'	e	14	ĊĊĊ	12	6	ij	Č	13 17	119.61 119.61	0.013 0.736	£ 13	11	3 3.167
Andla	*	N. ATON		19		13		14 14 14		13	113.97 128.36 123.52	0.61V 0.611 0.656	1.1	1	2,109
			•		000		C C C	15 13 13		14	8.39 28.74 28.71	0.477 0.605 0.707	1	1	8 2.422 9 7.101 9 2.136
ANCL	63 [499691	41 A784	c	: 1●	-	1	000	14		15	139.91 119.60 .119.60	0,706 0,694 0,604	с с 1		15 2.399 16 2.116 16 2.145
LOGI	CS [***9671	46 A 104	•	• •						; ;	118.13 113.00 127.20	0,146 0,176 0,063	C C		2 2.203 3 2.291 3 2.153

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TABLE 2 (contd.)

			. •1				•	,	AVSLE	£.\$.D.	-1	•1	DISTANCE
PAGES LAAULAING VLUM	•	3	ę	:	:	1	•	:	119.56	0.660 0.707 0.767	: :	: ;	2.340
ANGLES 199068106 ATON	•	•											2.144
ANGLES ENTILITING ATOM	•	1	****		•				10.17				
ANGLES TATOLTERG ATOM		3	3808										
ANGLES EVOLVENG ATOM	•	•		•									
ANGLES LAAOPALAG VAUN	•												
		•	-										- A.
PROFES FRANCALAR VAON	•	,	-										
	•	•							121.00	2.213	. ,		2.214
		,			·								
ANGLES INVOLVENG ATOM		,											
		•									•		
ARGLES [77067146 ATOM		1.	-										
		11	skon										
FNUTES INAUFAING FION	•	12	-										
MIGLES THROLATER ATOM		13	-										
ANGLES 144764186 AT04	•	15	-										
THUI'LE IAAOPAIAE VL04		16	-		•				•				
PAULES 184014186 VAU		•							179.99				1 1.764
ANGLES 19901.9146 A704	•	20						. 20	179.99	1.306			20 2.002

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TABLE 3. EQUATIONS OF MEAN PLANES

11 4

PLANE 1 18 (-0,8230)1 + (-8,9996)1 + (-0.0165)2 -(-1.2078) = 0

CHE SQUARED =	444,971							
ATONS IN PLANE	-	۱.	X	T	2	₽.	E80(P)	
		7 9 10 12 13 14 15	9.4151 9.0172 7.5339 6.1547 5.7183 6.4011 7.7890 9.3000 9.7910 10.2720	0.0302 0.9116 0.0440 0.9607 0.7942 0.0446 0.0074 0.0644 0.0644 0.7660	0.4220 0.6139 9.9507 10.0707 11.3040 12.4261 12.2070 11.7039 9.4074	0.221 -0.030 9.223 -0.369 0.295 9.395 9.396 -0.362 -0.031 0.237 0.377	0.0061 0.0075 0.0076 0.0060 0.0060 0.0079 0.0063 0.0063 0.0063	
	-			5 1	4 OF P(1)	0.3000	R.M.S. OF P(1)	#,#47863
PLANE 2 18 (-0.)	##69)X +	(.	9999)T + (-0	.#112)8 -(4	.83457 = #			
CHI SQUARED -	196.90	36						
	-		x	T	2	۲	ESD(P)	
		123	15.P410 13.6751 12.0461 13.4050 14.9017 13.6309	0.0116 0.7062 0.7592 0.0190 0.7534 0.7709	2,1919 2,1656 3,3340 4,5344 4,6499 3,4997	0,049 -0,345 -0,300 0,342 -0,335 -0,309	0.0055 0.4460 0.0050 0.4662 0.0074 0.0074	
	1.1				na or P(1)	0,3999	R.H.E. OF P(1)	0.035763
OTHER ATOMS								
			12.0036 12.7471 17.0021 18.7926 15.3993	0.6074 9.7494 0.0650 9.7783 0.9896	0.0017 5.0390 3.6153 1.0993 5.0572	-0.245 -0.237 0.073 0.223 0.293	0.0071 0.0053 0.0064 0.0071 0.0254	
PLANE 3 18 (0.	.1060)X	(-#	.9723)¥ + (-4	.1446)2 -(1.5664) = 0			
CHI SOUARED +	55.2	737		÷				
ATONS IN PLANE	ATON	. 04	x			₽.	tsD(P)	
	# C 0	1 2 2 3	12.0036 13.6251 13.4963 11.6050	0.6074 0.7062 1.0129 0.5123	0.0017 2.1656 -0.0993 0.9630	0.347 -0.012 -0.317 -0.317	0,8472 6,8468 9,0093 8,0007	
				8	UN OF P(7)	-9,3000	R.H.S. OF P(1)	#, #27619
PLANE 4 18 (-0	.1357)X	• • •	1,9960)T + (-	0.8374)2 -(-	1.1921) = 4			
CHI SQUARED -	9.6	982	0+0					
	ATON	HO.	x			٠	ESD(P)	
Ú.		-	12.7471 13.4050 11.4963 13.3125	0.7494 0.0190 0.5004 8.004	5.8398 4.5344 5.5941 6.8779	-0.314 0.383 0.394 0.395	0.0053 0.0062 0.0059 0.0060	
					804 OF P(1)	1,3700	R.M.S. OF P(1)	4,908469
PLANE 5 18 (G	. 1030)X	+ (-	0,9946) 7 + (-	#, # 116)Z -{	A.8144) = A			
CHI SQUARED -	55.9	1759						
ATOMS IN PLANE	ATOM	NO.	x	÷.		•	ESD(P)	

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TIME:

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----------11110 -1.188 10.000

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TABLE 4. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES

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PICRIC ACID - HAPHTHALENE III COMPLEX A.BANERJEE

INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES. WITH THE COORDINATES USED IN THE COMPUTATION

	-	878	7/8	175	ATOR		1/4	7/8	1/5	DISTANCE	8.3.0.
			A. 12147	8.78874		ĩ	8.55871	8.41824	8.84583	3.985	0.0001
							8.33871	8.41824	0.84581	3.612	9.0077
		A 84719		8.84473	2		0.33871	8.41824	0.84583	1.111	0.0076
5					2		4.11471		0.64581	1.402	
5			V-16771		ž			-8-18174		3.411	8.8877
<u> </u>	14							-8.38174	8.84581	1.124	8.8894
ç		0.30712				- 1		-0.30174		1.781	
ç	19	0.374/4	4.16771			-			8.84748	3.514	8-8187
ç	11	9.36712				4				1.110	8.9991
C	14	0.37474	4.12371	0.77410	<u> </u>					1.444	
ç	15	0.67933	0.11177	0.73725	C C	- <u>-</u>					
C C	13	0.56712	0.12941	0.04473	ç	2					
c	14	8.59474	8.12391	0.77410	ç	2	V.04380	-4.37/20			4. 4447
C	15	8.47953	0.11159	0.73925	ç	2		-9-37720			
0	1	1.10900	8.14969	8.18599	C	3	1.31430	0.30732	0.23400		
C	14	8.37474	0.12591	0.77418	C	3	0.60550			3.074	
C	15	0.67953	0.11199	0.75925	C	3	8.48558	0.41040	9.76534	3	
c	16	1.67784	0.11003	0.66720	C	3	8.68578	0.61040	0.76534	3.001	
ć	14	0.59474	0.12591	0.77416	C	3	1.68550	-0.30952	0.76534	3.844	
Ė	15	8.47953	0.11159	0.75925	c	1	8.68950	-0.30952	0.76534	3.443	
ē	14	8.41984	0.11005	8.64729	C	3	8.46358	-0.38952	0.76334	3.777	1.1111
Ē		0.41912	8.12187	8. 19241	ć	4	9.63769	9.61997	9.48978	3.448	
			8.11252	8.48411	Č		0.63767	0.61887	0.68070	3.712	9.0090
			4.12367	8.78824	č	Á.	8.63769	0.41007	8.68898	3.820	0.0085
					- F	Á.	0.43749	0.61887	8.48878	3.739	
					- Z	Ă.	8.43749	0.41007	0.68070	3.700	
				A 4477A		Ĩ.	8.41749	0.41987	8.68898	3.590	
		1.67784	4.11443			1	8.41749	-0.10111	8.44978	3.476	
ç	· ·	9-63752	0.12107		2	1		-4-10111		3.892	
<u> </u>		4.33322	4.13535	V. OV011				-8.18111	8.48898	3.871	4.4945
C		1.33466	0.12307					-0.30113	0.48898	1.023	
c	14	0.59474	9.12591		ç				4.48498	1.406	0.0073
ຸ. ເ	15	0.67953	0.11194	0.73923	ç	•				1.187	0.9094
T C	- 14	1.67714	0.11005	0.66720	ç					1.184	0.0101
C	1	8.63752	8.12107	0.39247	ç					1.410	0.0105
C		0.33522	4.13252	0.60611	C		8.34766				
	: 9	8.53444	0.12307	8.78824	C		9.34766				
	: 10	0.45003	0.14129	0.70726	C	5	9.54766	0.60763			
Ċ	14	4.59474	0.12991	0.77410	C	5	8.34966	9.69763		1.000	
Ċ		0.55522	0.13252	0.40611	C	9	8.54766	-0.39037	0.67200	1.14	
è		8.53444	9.12397	0.79024	C	5	8.54966	-0.37037	0.67200	1.301	
ì	ē 14	8.39474	8/12591	8.77418	Ċ.	5	.34966	-0.39037	0.47299	3.010	
			8.12187	8.78874	Ċ		0.51276	0.41234	8.75444	3.477	
	- LA			8.78926	ē	Ă.	0.51276	0.61234	8.75444	3.429	
					ē	Ā	0.51276	0.41234	8.75444	3.725	0.0073
					ž		0.31276	0.61234	0.75444	3.010	0.0101
							8.51274	0.61234	9.75444	3.736	0.0101
		V. 70712	4.42791	U.U.U.			8.51374	0.41214	8.75444	3.597	
	1 19	4.37474	9-14771				8. 11 274	-0.38744	0.75444	3.620	
		0.53444	9.12307				A. 61 974	-0.31744	0.75444	3.886	8.8991
	C 10	0.45003	9.14129	0.70726	Ĕ		A 81114	-0.10744	8.75444	3.762	0.0071
I I	C 11	0.43283	0.11324	0.79975	ç		V.716/V	-0.11744	0.75444	3.747	9.0101
	C 12	0.40754	9-12273	0.07427	ç		V. 316/V	-4.34744		3.944	0.0192
1	C 13	0.56712	9.12941	8.86473	Ç	•	4.31514			1.111	
	C 14	0.59474	0.12591	8.774L8	C	6	W.51276	-4.31/00			

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TABLE 4 (contd.)

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PECREC ACTO - HAPHTHALENE ITE COMPLEX A.BANERJEE

INTERNOLECULAR DISTANCES. WITH THE COORDENATES USED IN THE CONPUTATION

	-	8/4	1/8	110	A+==						
		1								VISIANCE	
							1.13736	4-3/473	0.37207	3.773	U. UIU
		1.00120			, c		1-13792	4.37473	4.34541	3.644	
	2	0.02030		0.4110	ç	7		9-62197	0.40733	3-341	9.0001
•	- 5	0.06046	0.12920	0.48389	E C	1		1.42197	0.40733	3.350	
	z	0.02630	0.10934	0.41110	c	1		-0.37893	0.40733	3.402	4.8001
		0.74730	0.01345	0.37350	ė	•		-0.37841	8.48711	1 411	
	ė	4.44844	8.12928	8.48188							
					2					2.671	
C.			4.13636	4-04011	C		0.44478	-0.1352	9.37387	3.800	9.9192
•	- 5	0.06046	9.12929	8.48389	C		1-07922	8.36748	0.00611	3.704	9.0107
•		1.00126	0.13021	0.41240	C		1.03522	9.34749	9.48411	3.247	8.9242
		8.86844	8.12928	8.44349	È	Ē.	8.94478	8.41212	8.19189	1.140	
		1.80174	8.11821	0.41340							
										3-313	
				4.41114	ç			-0-30140		329.6	
•	•	9.86846	.1525	0.40307	C		8.94478	-0.36748	9.39389	3.700	1.0070
		1.00126	0.13021	0.41248	E		8.94478	-0.34748	8.39369	3.343	8. 6292
, i	1	1.07770	8.12388	0.23419	, e	i i		8.47187		3 888	
-										3. 7 7 8	
		1.00120						0.02307		3.747	1.1215
		1-97729		4-53438	C		0.76334	-9.37493	9.27976	3.991	
•	•	1.00126	0.13021	0.41240	C	•	8.96534	-0.37413	0.29974	3.876	9.9292
	4	8.74710	0.01141	8.39358	Ē	10	8.54917	-8.14129	8.29874	3.221	8. 8899
										3.474	
		1.01120		4.23434	C	14	1.04717	4-64154	4.27474	3-613	
•	•	1.11490	0.13074	8.33984	C	10	1.04917	8.64127	0.29074	3-458	
	1	1.19900	0.14569	0.18509	C	1.	1.04717	0.64129	0.29074	3.878	0.0079
		1.07720	0.12300	8.25419	ē	10	1.04917	-8.11871	8.29874	3.498	
ĩ								-8 18871			
										3.007	
•	1	1.10700	0.14767		C	19	1.04717	-0.33071	4.51014	3-751	
•		1.00126	0.13021	.41240	C C	10	1.04917	-0.35871	9.27074	3.903	
)	0.72620	8.81445	0.04780	C	11	9.56717	-0.11524	9.29425	3-474	
	4	4.74730	0.00141	0.19110	E	11	0.54717	-0.11324	0.20123	3.776	9.0101
	, j		8.14717		, F		8.93281	8.14474		1.014	0.0114
	- 1										
				8.23437	<u> </u>		1.00/1/		4-24423	3.437	
	•	1.11070	0.13074	8.33784	ç	11	1.00717	4.41254	4.54453	3.030	4.0144
•	1	1.10700	9.14569	0.13907	c	11	1.04717	9.61524	0.20423	3.310	
	3	1.0/720	9.12398	4.23459	c	11	1.06717	-9.38474	0.20423	3.382	
	Ť	1.10900	8.14149	0.14509	É	11	1.04117	-0.38474	0.20425	3.724	8.0073
÷								-0.12291	1.12821	1.911	9.0111
										1 441	
					S S	10	4-21640	-9.12273		3	
	- 2	9.83897	0.14717	0.17348	C	15	0.98794	9.37797		3.601	9-9134
•	1	8.97993	0.11307	8.87749	C	12	0.78734	.31101	-0.12543	3-441	
	1	1.07770	4.12544	0.29499	c	12	1.01244	0.42293	0.12573	3.963	
	- i				i i		1.01244	8.47791	8.17571	3.598	0.8194
										1.491	
		1.10700	4.1.707	4.10707							
	1	8.97993	0.11307	0.01749	C	12	1-415.4		4.12373	3	
	1	1.10700	0.14969	0.10307	C	- 12	1.01246	-9.37797	0.12573	3.417	
	1	4.72420	8.87445	0.04780	È	11	8.36712	0.12951	-0.13524	3.479	
- i	- Ī				ē	11	1.84712	9.17919	-0.13527	1.924	0.0112
						- 11				3.742	6.0101
		4.7/773									
		8.79986	9.07762	9.06172	C C	13	0.73200	-4.3/477	4.13527	3.777	
	1	0.97993	0.11307	0.07749	C	13	0.73200	-0.37959	0.13557	3.327	V-V101
	2	8.83667	0.14717	0.99148	C	13	0.47953	0.11139	8.75925	3.924	
	, ,	1.10000			, i	10	1.12447	-0.11159	0.24015	3.853	0.0102
	1				2					1.100	
					C C		1. 34410			\$	
		1.19799	4.14569	4.18399	Ę.	1.6	1.34416			J. 710	
	2	4.82638	8.10934	0.41110	C	16		v.6100 3	4.33544	3.497	4.947
	F 4	0.74730	0.00545	0.39350	C	14	0.00016	9.61995	8.33288	3.000	
	1 1	8.82418	8.10914	0.41110	Ĺ	16	8.89814	-0.30115	0.33280	3.347	
) Ā	A. 34344	A. AAAAA			i i	8.14414	-0.14194	4.11294	3.441	9.001
										1.701	0.011
		9.72629		0.00700				-4.44434	-4.40116	3.776	
		1.11498	8.13894	0.33984		2	1.17348		1.34844	3.766	
	•	1.00124	0.13024	0.41248		2	1.17368	-0.10934	0.30070	3-911	
	ÌÀ	1.11404	8.1184A	8.31944	<u>10</u>	2	1.32636	9.39944	0.41110	3.876	
i i) Ă						8.1772	0.11412	4.21459	3.176	
	i I					1	4	-8.1114		1.004	
	c 🤅	4.4344	V •1•11						_8		8. ALA
	, L	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9.11307		•		1.01001	-4.11341	-4.41144		4.414
	1	1.19989	9.14569	0.10507	•	1	1.14793	-0.14717	9.99632	3.441	4.411
))	0.12420	0.07445	0.04790		2	8.66991	-0.15283	9.00632	3.149	
	: 11		8.13944	8.84471	, i	Ĭ	6.72429	9.07443	1.06788	3.419	
	1 1	1.14444		A. LALAS	, i		1.33431	6.42555	8.84788	3.298	
							1. 14114		A. 1911A	2.101	
			4.13474	4.33464		•				4	
	. 1	1.10980	0.14369	0.18309	0	•	1-54136		W- 37378	1.114	44 41 4
		1.11490	0.13094	0.33984	•	- 5	1.13194	-9-12929	0.31011	3.114	
(1.00174	0.11021	8.41248	Ē.	9	1.13159	12928	0.31611	3.022	
i		1.441.14					8.99876	-0.11021	0.30752	3.002	0.035
	•		4.13461	A041548	•	-					

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TABLE 5. STRUCTURE FACTORS

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PAGE O NAPHTHALENE - PICRIC ACID 1:1 COMPLEX A.BANERJEE

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MONOCLINIC UNIT CELL DIMENSIONS A = 16.248 B = 6.871 C = 14.306 BBTA = 96.62 SPACE GROUP P2(1)/A NUMBER OF REFLEXIONS IN SPHERE = 1559 NUMBER USED IN THE REFINEMENT = 918 R-FACTOR 0.0663 SCALE FACTOR USED = 10.286

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1 NAPHTHALENE - PICRIC ACID 1:1 COMPLEX A.BANERJEE

HOLD I THE TO ACLATINGS. 1030 142-0111 178.8 112-12-22 LOLDER N MILL A PERSONAL PROPERTY. 1137 N. 13296 COLUMN AND A

12 AD1248 Same

- 156 -

. 0 * -14 -53 5 85 -53 H= 15, L= 0* H = 4, L = 167 66. 0* -2 H= 7, L= 0 0 163 -150 1 486

1 3945	PAGE Z NAPHTHAT	LENE - PICRIC AC	10 1:1 0	COMPLEX	A.8/	NERJEE					
and the second	K FO FC	K FO FC	K F0	FC	ĸ	FO F	C	ĸ	FO	FC	
Contraction of the local division of the loc		N= 0.1x 2	H= 4.	L= -2	H=	8, L= -	2	1	0*	17	
- 1 48 mm	H= 12, L= 1	-1047 - 1036	0 04	• -3	0	443 44	3	2	0=	-14	
#18 -CL	0 159 185	1 91 -105	1 84	-86	1	235 -25	6	3	0#		
2 - T182 A	1 0 = -1	2 63 61	2 34	45	2	0* 1	3	4	Q#	1.4	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2 04 10	1 44 -26	3 93	-73	3	158 -1	56		• •		
1 421 98	y = -23	A A25 438	4 01	* 42	4	183 -20	12	. H= T	39 L	-122	
100	4 108 -114	5 39 48			5	74	14	1	71	-166	
ALC: NOT THE OWNER.	u- 13 1 7 - 1	2	H= 5,	L= 2			•			. 101-	
111 8		H= 1. L= 2	1 241	245	H=	9, L=	2	2	0.	-10	
114 12 18 18 19 19	1 44 47	1 369 347	20	* 10	1	123 -1	20	•	••		
54. C	1 64 -76	2 314 312	3 178	-174	2	0= -	4) 4 4	M= 1		= -2	
AND CONTRACTOR	3 04 45	3 45 -89	4 44	, 48	3	0*	-1	1	0.		
ALC: NOT THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE OWNER OW	A 08 42	4 108 -91			•	U#	-	;	0.	-3	
and the second se	• • • • • •	6 42 52	H= 5,	L= -2			-2	1	0*	14	
A REAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	H= 13. L= 1		1 136	140		· // L-	70	i i	0*	-18	
And I wanted by the	1 68 -92	H= 1, L= -2	2 66	5 -61		101 -*	14	•	•		
Ch. Charles and Charles	2 95 79	1 76 -93	3 82	2 -71		112	93	H=	14. 1	.= 2	
11/2010/01/01	3 08 52	2 329 328	4 0	0* 37	3	113		0	70	71	
10.00	4 0* -22	3 0* 13			•	V+	•	ĩ	0+	15	
	• • • • • • •	4 0 * 11	H= 6	• L* 2		- 10- 1-	2	Ž	0#	-14	
CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER.	H= 13. L= -1		0 214			117 -1	16	3	0+	3	
Concerns of the local division of the local	1 0# 24	H= 2, L= 2	1 21	5 -230	1	0* -	-40	-			
100	2 54 -66	0 1175 -1162	2 124	4 -123	,	0.	4	H=	14,	L= -2	
A DESCRIPTION OF	3 0* -15	1 563 539	3 10	2 -100	1	61 .	-61	0	0*	-1	
	4 0* -16	2 58 -55	4 6	7 -01	د ۸	60	59	1	0#	36	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000		3 152 129		1 7	~	•••	-	2	0#	-17	
	H= 14, L= 1	4 288 280	H= 0		н	= 10. L=	-2	3	62	65	
	0 0* 48	5 47 -38	0 47		d	0*	-39			_	
	1 0+ -49	6 0+ -2	1 7		1	0*	-24	H=	15,	L= _2	
1000	2 0* 8			43	2	0+	-9	1	0.4	-19	
100	3 0* -53	H= 2, L= -2	, j ,	-80	1	0*	-2	2	04	-25	
200		0 661 -655		42		0*	-12				
1000	H= 14, L= -1	1 516 473	, ,					H=	15,	L= -2	
1.00	0 69 54	2 0= -32	.u	7.1= 2	•	H= 11, L=	2	1	98	-103	,
2.0	1 0+ 28	3 119 102	1 1	117	1	1 136	146	2	01	F 11	,
1 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C	2 0+ 26	4 116	2 16	66 -160	i	2 200 -	-214				
STATES OF THE OWNER	3 0* 21		1	0+ -33		3 0*	-45	Hw	10,	L= 4	í N
100	10	H = 3, L = 2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0* -36		4 0*	-9	D	0:	F - 21	,
1.1	H= 15, L= 1	1 72 -72	-	•••				1	Q;	• -:	,
A CONTRACTOR OF	1 0+ 17	2 82 -86	Ha	7. L= -2		H= 11, L	-2			1	,
A Designation of the local division of the l	Z 0+ -27	3 07 0	1 2	44 -265		1 113	-113	H a	101		2
100 miles		4 127 -112	, 1	59 -342		Z 0*	8	0	02	-0	1 7
1. B.	H= 15, L= -1		1 1	30 138		3 62	37	1	92	-0	•
A Contraction of the	1 0+ 2	H= 5, L= 44	 	0+ -39)	4 0*	-53			1 -	2
100	2 96 91	1 266 -202	e 1	07 124	1		-	H			2
Contraction of the		2 822 843	, -			H= 12, L	* Z	0	521	7	Ă
	H= 16, L= 1	3 64 50	H=	8. L= 2	2	0 0*	ZZ	1	271		Ă
1000	0 0* 27	4 V# -21	. 0 1	43 13	L	1 187	Z03	2		_10	12
1000	1 0+ -34		1	0* 1	5	2 0*	-11	3	313		1
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100				A.RANFRJEE	
744 0 85/5	PAGE 3 NAPHTHA	LENE - PICKIC AC			2
1.5	K FO FC	K FO FC	K FO FC	K FO FC	K FO FC
	Ha 1 1 - 1	Hm 5, 1 = 3	2 0* 15	H= 13, L= -3	H= 2, L= 4
-1 slice	7 = 10 = 203	1 93 95	3 0* 23	1 68 -64	0 336 -334
1. Long 202 (Bridge 1)	3 0* -17	2 74 74	4 0# 29	2 0* 4	1 202 197
	4 0 * 16	3 82 89			2 79 -62
the second se	5 62 -74	4 82 83	H= 9, L= -5	• 0+ -22	4 108 107
- 12-1 1 494 1 4		N- 5, 12 -3	2 0# 32	H= 14, L= 3	
	M= <u>1</u> , L= -3 4 837 _873	1 195 -205	3 112 -89	0 172 -181	H= 2, L= -4
T P.J. (13 over 117)	2 181 182	2 297 297	4 04 5	1 72 75	0 131 139
The later is the second second	3 70 69	3 0* -33		2 0* -7	
44 12	4 53 52	4 62 47	H= 10, L= 3	3 04 37	3 65 77
Contraction of the second second	5 60 75		0 137 - 173 1 105 - 78	• • • • • • • • •	4 0* -43
10 M		N= 0, L= 3	2 0+ -7	H= 14, L= -3	
1.000	N= 29 L= 3 0 165 144	1 0* 0	3 0+ -7	0 0* 2	H= 3, L= 4
A 194 A 441	1 259 254	2 46 -63	4 61 73	1 69 -73	1 37 35
1- 184 81	2 100 -115	3 48 43		2 07 3	3 61 -57
APR. Barrier	3 118 142	4 0* -33	H= 10, L= -3		4 0* 13
12	4 54 -54	v- 4 1 3	1 81 -95		5 89 -61
34 MA	6 37 57	N= 0, L= -3 n 184 178	2 0+ 33	H= 15, L= 3	6 74 99
A 1 171 PM	Ha 2. 1.8 -3	1 0+ 15	3 82 -84	1 0* -3	
44	0 1041 -1044	2 0* -33	4 0* -16	2 0* -31	H= 3, L= -4
1 10 15	1 382 -368	3 111 -115		No. 15. 19.03	2 226 215
1- 48 .8.	2 31 -31	4 82 -59	H=11, L=3	1 0± 23	3 150 140
1	3 301 -371		2 129 142	2 0* 6	4 41 41
1.	4 226 218	H= 7, L= 3	3 91 - 77	•	•
-1.44	Ha 3, 1 a 3	.2 0+ -42	4 0* 27	H= 16, L= 3	H=4, L=4
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 246 -260	3 0* -1	_	0 0* -24	
10	2 278 -288	4 0* -15	H= 11, L= -3	1 0# 4	2 61 51
1	3 38 31			H= 16. L= -3	3 0* -29
1000	4 0+ -22	H= 7, L= -3	3 04 -17	0 0+ -30	4 0* -1
	No. 2. 10 - 2	2 441 438	4 0* -17	1 68 -68	
	1 412 429	3 0+ -39			H= 4, L= -4
12 12	2 214 -214	4 51 43	H= 12, L= 3	H= 0, L= 4	1 112 -137
	3 35 30		0 335 -361	1 84 -58	2 98 -82
and the second se	4 37 -33	H= 8, L= 3	1 0* -3	2 136 -120	3 102 -94
>11493 (MILLION)		0 0# -42	$\frac{2}{3} 0 \pm 1$	3 82 -99	4 123 111
100	H= 4, L= 3	2 76 59	4 240 234	4 57 47	
- 23 - 2	V 017 012 1 210 -198	3 0* 19			H= 3, L= 4
CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	2 56 61	4 0# 11	H= 12, L= -3	H= 1, L= 4	1 300 310
42	3 82 -86		0 0+ 57		3 76 -67
10 10	4 202 -195	H= 8, L= -3	1 0* -2	3 75 -14	4 0* 22
A REPORT OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE		0 130 -149	1 04 7	4 56 -55	
- A well man	H= 4, L= -3		4 04 -45		H= 5, L= -4
40.	1 184 341	3 91 -47		H= 1, L= -4	1 0# 20
40 8	2 64 78	4 0+ -1	H= 13, L= 3	1 96 79	2 245 -247

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	-	39.1	L=,		<u>د</u>	79		77	;			14	1	264	- 3	265	1	0*	3	
0		42		37	3	12	_ 1	47				11		140	-	127	2	0 🖛	23	
1	1	04	1	28	•	121	-1	02	,				· .	44		- 30	3	8*	-34	
- 2		0*		32			• -				10		, i	4		-51	Ĩ.	58	-16	,
	1	02		99	H=	10,	L=			171			-	40		12	•			
	k 1	05	-1	06	0	58		55		02			,			~~	Ha	7. 1	= -5	
					1	59		80	2	0*		12		•		-5	1	75	-66	
	4=*	6,	L=	-4	2	04		47					Π =		L -	305	,			
)	0*		45	3	60		58	H=	15,	L.		1	277		373		Ő.	61	ī
1	L :	111	-1	104	4	01	k -	-11	1	0*		48	Z	231	-	230	3		- 11	
	2	0*	-	- 29					2	0 +		3	3				•	94		
	5	67		-84	H=	11,	L=	4					4	64		-60		•		R R
	ī	\$7		45	1	66		53	H=	16,	L=	4	5	92	-	115				7
	•	2.			2	329		328	0	0.	r i	46				_	0	110	-12	
,	11 -	7.		4	ĩ	0	•	-22	1	0.	t	18	H=	4 ,	L-	5	1	0.	24	
	n- 1		-	- 84	Ĩ	ō	•	19					0	528	-	·514	2	Q#		•
	1.			- 30	-	•	•		H=	16.	L=	-4	1	584	-	-578	3	0*	2:	5
	4			30	M-				0	62	Ξ.	- 56	2	0	*	25	4	0*	44	4
	5					111	<u> </u>	-18		01		34	3	375	; -	-364				
	4	55		33	1		-	-20	-	•		•	Ā	251		239	H=	8,	L= -!	5
					Z	141	•	141		٥.		C	ġ	71		76	0	75	-8	9
	H=	7,	1=	-4	3	0	-	11			-			•••			1	107	-9	9
	1	59		62	4	0		38	a	144		131	M				,	0*		1
	2	01	k	41					1	151		120				1 7 4	1	79	-7	1
	3	102		-78	H=	12,	. L=	: 4	2	0 1		17	U	132	2	1 1 7		0.	i i	Ā
	6	0		42	0	136		144	3	83		-72	1	140		131	•		•	•
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	He		1.		2	Ċ		11					3	157	7	169		71	F	
		95		_	- 1	6		53	H=	1.	L	5	- 4	41	7	-45	1	52	- 7	
		,,,	•	~ • • 7	Ĩ		í	-45	1	137		165					2	108	-10	1
		U.	-	<u> </u>	-		•	••	,	148		147	H	s 5-	, L	= 5	3	01	t 4	I
	Z	0		0				• • _ 4		0	*	-56	1	37	7	400	4	04	r - 2	9
	3	0	*	-37	141	14				£ 3	•	54	2	25	8	-266				
	4	- 58		51	0			10	-	03			1	11	1	-128	H=	9.	L= -	-5
					1	I	0*	7			•		Ă	7	2	-15	· 1	04	× 1	18
	H=	8,	- L	= -4	2	(0*	-z	H=	· 1,					2	-94	2	58	-4	13
	0	198	•	-209	3	1	0*	-20	1	297	-	-234	,	•	•		i i	04	k 3	31
	1	73	1	57	- 4	1	0*	-34	2	130		120	ы			5	Ĩ.	01		-4
	2	74		-81					3	59	1	41			2	387	•	•		
	3	0	*	-11	H	= 13	, L	= 4	4	43	ļ	4 Z	1	20	0	101	He	10.	1 =	5
	- Ă	62		64	1		0*	-7					Z	20	0	171	6		- 11	0.0
	•			•	2	32	2	318	H	= 2,	- L	= 5	3	17	y	-193		224	-2	21
	H.	•	. 1	- 4	- 1		0.	4	0	313) ·	-310	- 4	4	9	30		234		
	1	1.01		7.	-		•		1		2	-79				_	4		_ •	
		TA3	, 	17		- 12	. 1	4	2	73		-68	н	- 6	i, L	.= 5	3	187	-1	71
	4			- 22		- 13		105				-12	0	22	27	-229	4		-	6 U
	3		v₩.	-12	1	7		143	Ă	1 2 1		101	1	9	52	36			•	_
	•	- 6(U	-74	Z	0		0J _47			,	12	2	5	53	51	H	: 10,	L#_'	-5
				_	3	6	2	-0/		90	•		1	9	54	• 43	0	104	-1	13
	H=	9	, L	.= -4										ģ	55	62	1	0	* -	40
	1	1	0.	17	H	= 14	is L				, L			•	-		2	0	*	-3
	2		94	29	0	9 9	9	-116	- 0	58		-701			6. 1		3	62		50
	3		•0	44	1		0+	-73	1	22	7	-200			44			0	*	25
	- 4		90	- 26	2	2	0*	-16	2						14	110		•		
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	- 60 Sf	E ED EC	K FO FC	K FO FC	K FD FC
	K FU FG				7 67 -61
	H= 11+ L= 5	H = 0, L = 6	H= 4, L= -0	n = 0, L = -0	3 186 -196
	3 93 -89	0 134 -127		1 98 R4	4 195 181
	4 0* -64	1 151 -133	1 431 404	2 08 13	
		2 142 -130	1 420 398	3 0+ 33	H= 13, L= 6
	H= 11, L= -5	3 114 -75	4 51 44	4 59 -58	1 0* 35
	1 70 -01		5 102 -99		2 134 -160
	2 71 73	H= 1. L= 6	•	H= 9, L= 6	
	A 0± 34	1 242 246	H= 5, L= 6	1 91 -71	H= 13, L= -0
	• • • •	2 0* -46	1 165 -149	2 0* 24	
	H= 12, L= 5	3 0* -8	2 0* 33	3 64 64	2 220 -220
	0 485 501	4 69 -73	3 190 175	4 04 30	4 15 -51
	1 0+ 11		4 72 -64	Wa 9, 1= -A	
	2 0* 35	H = 1, L = -6	5 11 10	1 62 55	H= 14, L= 6
	3 0* 23	1 106 90	Mm 5.1=-A	2 104 44	0 0* 43
	4 233 -254	2 323 -324	1 666 -666	3 61 -47	
		3 201 -209 A AR -58	2 0* -39	4 0+ -19	H = 14, L = -6
	N= 12; L= -> 0 118 -132	• •• ••	3 293 295		
	1 115 102	H= 2, L= 6	4 0* 10	H = 10, L = 6	
	2 0* -9	0 72 -66	5 189 194	0 258 -260	2 44 20
	3 65 82	1 178 210			H= 15. L= -6
	4 88 79	2 100 123	H = 6, L = 0		1 0* -4
		3 188 203	0 75 101	6 166 144	-
	H= 13, L= 5	4 0# -4	1 1/4 -1/1		H= 0, L= 7
	1 0* 0	No. 9. 10 -6	3 162 -148	H= 10, L= -6	0 93 -91
	2 96 77	n 238 349	4 58 52	0 62 -68	1 167 -151
	3 44 24	1 264 281		1 0* -16	2 70 -12
	H= 13, L= -5	2 96 91	H= 6, L= -6	2 0* -1	3 U¥ -3
	1 119 -122	3 65 82	0 276 -295	3 08 20	4 44 24
	2 136 126	4 69 -66	1 72 -63		H= 1. L= 7
	3 93 95	5 109 -111	Z 42 33	H# 11. L# 6	1 98 -117
			J 172 187	1 137 -133	2 0+ -14
	H= 14, L= 5	H= 3, L= 5	4 113 176	2 245 -251	3 0+ 49
	0 69 70	1 747 -340	H= 7. L= 6	3 66 82	4 0+ -24
		1 265 239	1 144 135	4 0* -10	
	∠ ∪= −10	4 73 91	2 118 102		M= 1 L= -/
10 A	Ha 14. La -5	5 73 88	3 85 -63	H= 11, L	1 130 -120
	0 140 -138		4 0* -40	1 185 -192	1 156 129
100	1 99 86	H= 3, L= -6			4 52 -57
	2 0* -13	1 0* 30	H= 7, L= -6	A 04 14	
	3 0* 16	2 0* -11			H= 2, L= 7
		3 64 58		H= 12. L= 6	0 203 205
	H= 15, L= 5	4 70 85		0 70 -73	1 0* -8
	1 0+ -21			1 98 -111	2 51 49
	Ma 10 1 - 0	N= 41 L= 0	H= 8. L= 6	2 0*	3 75 -68
	N= 131 L= -3 1 AA _43	1 171 -181	0 0+ 36	3 92 -117	4 34 -00
	1 UT -75	A A13 -444	5	4 08 48	

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	PAGE 6 NAPHTHALENE - PICRIC ACIO 1:1 COMPLEX A.BANERJEE	
and the second sec	TO TO K ED EC K ED EC K ED EC K ED EC	
-1. ay		
1 diff. m	H= 2, L= -7 3 98 -81 H= 11, L= 7 H= 1, L= -8 3 58 -44 H= 2, L= -7 3 98 -81 H= 11, L= 7 H= 1, L= -8 3 58 -44	
14. 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
1	H= 7, L= 7 3 0* 16 3 55 51 H= 6, L= 8	
1.140.00	H= 3, L= 7 1 0* -71 4 0* 16 4 00 -13 0 33 -7	
10 -21	2 265 264 3 72 67 H= 11, L= -7 H= 2, L= 8 2 0# 31	
10 - 10	3 77 -50 4 0* 61 1 150 172 0 77 85 5 0 - 50	
40 81	4 0* 14 Hz 7. Lz -7 3 155 -154 2 0* 40	
Section and and	H= 3, L=7 1 80 -95 4 88 -74 3 04 42 H= 6, L= -8	j
150.5	1 570 -560 2 0 = 2	ì
AU 8.	2 112 120 3 02 3 10 11 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	
12-4		
122 42	5 129 156 H= 8, L= 7 2 0= -5 1 101 -155 0 0	
	H= 4. L= 7 1 64 -70 4 79 84 3 157 -150 H= 7. L= 8	
-1 (54) AR		
tic I	1 209 183 3 0# -62 H= 12, L= -7 2 0# -32 A 0± -11 0 179 178 H= 3, L= 8 3 0# 1	
10 80	3 118 115 1 92 -111 1 113 -126 4 04 -6	
8 2	4 79 -73 H= 8, L= -7 2 0* 27 2 0* -42 0 144 -130 3 132 -122 3 0* 32 H= 7, L= -8	
	H= 4, L= -7 1 84 68 4 61 -63 4 0* 38 1 60 45	
- 1. ALL	0 69 -79 2 60 60 H= 13 1= 7 H= 3. L= -8 3 0+ 29	
12 1	1 441 -455 3 0# 0 H= 150 C= 1 H= 176 71 4 0# 9	
10 8	2 155 170 3 264 -270	
1000	6 77 52 H= 9, L= 7 H= 13, L= -7 5 04 -72 0 67 56	
Cit-1	5 54 69 2 153 -142 1 67 68 2 0# 69 2 153 -142	
114 8	H= 5, L= 7 3 0+ 9 3 130 -140 H= 4, L= 4 6	
10 a.	1 0# -18 4 0# 50 H= 14, L= -7 1 165 -156 4 0# -45	
A GALLAR	3 0* 1 H=. 9, L= -7 0 62 58 2 0* -27 3 0* 1 H=. 9, L= -7 0 62 58 2 0* -27	
10 5	4 0* 46 1 0* -33 1 0* 20 5 0* -73 0 119 -124	
10. 21	4 100 100 - 1 01 -41 H= 5, L= -7 3 62 61 1 0 -41	
and the second s	1 62 -50 4 0* 13 H= 16, L= -7 H= 4, L= -2 0 20 20	
1.482.48		
17 1	4 0* -31 0 97 -122 H= 0, L= 8 2 0* -16 H= 9, L= 8	
Her 3	1 69 56 0 53 65 3 61	
-9 BB	H= 6, L= 7 Z U= 7 L 20 = -36 2 0+ 48 0 131 128 3 0+ 62 2 0+ -36 2 1 n+ 47	
	1 59 52 4 61 51 3 0* 5 H= 5, L= 8 5 0* 4 1 0* 9 4 0* 4	
10.004	2 0* -16 4 0* -33 2 72 -84	
11.14	5 0# -30 H= 100 L= -8 6 0# -20 0 351 -351 H= 1, L= 8 3 0# -43 H= 9, L= -8 1 0# 22	
-5 1	1 112 -86 1 54 49 2 251 -242	
16 20	H= 6, L= -7 2 07 -10 3 00 40 H= 5, L= -8 3 00 H= 5, L= -8 30 00 H= 5, L= -8 30 00 H= 5, L= -8 30 00 H= 5, L= -8 3	
111.000	1 94 -119 4 196 185 4 0* -9 1 62 /0	
10.02	2 0* -4	
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PAGE 7 NAPHTHALENE - PICRIC ACID 1:1 COMPLEX A.BANERJEE

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1	0*	18	H=	1	- 45		0.		0	H=	9.	L=	-9	H=	2,	L= 1	10
2	0*	25	1	67	-07	3	0.*	-	11	1	150	-	124	0	241	2	35
3	0#	27	2	0.		•			••	;	95		-96	1	0*		0
4	0* -	60	3	0=	-1				-9		109		114	2	64		48
			4	0#	-25		104	- 1	07		04		-4	3	0*	-	15
H=	10, L=	-8					122	-1	07					4	138	-1	36
0	94	85	H=	1, L	= -9	-	122		34	Ha	10.	L=	9				
1	133 1	.33	1	50					17	0	103		98	H=	2,	L=-	10
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H=	11, L=	8	H=	2, 1	= 9	1	00				10.	1.	-9	4	72		64
1	0*	0	0	72	74	2	0.		23	-	345	•	244				
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4	0*	3	3	122	-98					2			-1	;	103	1	01
	-		4	0*	20	H=	6.	L=	-9	3		•	140		112		86
Ha	11. L=	-8				0	123	1	35	4	150		.140	2	116		7
	68	70	H=	2.	L= -9	1	01	• -	-13					•			•
;	173 -	175	0	57	-59	2	01		38	H=	11,	L					10
		-	i	58	46	3	01		-13	1	0	*	8	H=	3,		
2	0+	-12	;	83	87	4	0		-14					1	88		
•		-12		42	61					H=	11.	L	= -9	Z	93		- 90
					43	H	. 7.	L=	9	1	161		-162	3	0		
	- 12, L-		•			1	. 0	*	20	2	1.53	3	142	•	0	• •	- 30
	*0					;	0		66	3	92	2	105				
1	0*			31	77	1	0		- 35					H=	4,	L=	10
2	0*	-?	-		40		0	*	-8	H	12	L	= -9	0	62	•	-62
•	0*	-5	2	01	-17	•				0	62	2	55	1	66		-6Z
			3				. 7.	1.	-9	1	(*0	-54	2	0	*	-6
н	= 12, L:		•	04					23	2		*0	-1	3	0	*	4
0	349	327							- 31					4	62		39
1	207	216	H=	3,	L= -9	-		-	-29	H	- 13	. L	= -9				
2	0*	29	1	01					25	1		0\$	-29	H	. 4,	L=	-10
3	134	157	2	59	-41	•	v	-	.,	,	5	6	78	0	63		69
4	188 -	-171	3	01	r 4					-		•		1	63	1	-60
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H	= 13. L					0	98	1.11	- 77			; -	62	3	64		-52
1	0*	11	H	4.	L= 9	1	65		01		12	ĩ	121	4	(*	-39
			0	102	-94	2		*	- 24				-18				
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1	0.	-20	2	0	* 0	4) *	44	3		-	-12	1		*	-16
	96	74	3	0	\$ 54				1.1.1	•		0#	-12	;			-96
			4	0	* 17	H	= 8	. L:	- 9				- 10	-			-16
	- 14. 1					0	6	5	68	н	= 1		- 10	2			-29
	0 0+	41	H	. 4.	L= -9	1		\$ 0	3	1	22		-233				
	1 0+	38		104	-130	. 1	2	*0	-12	2	11	0	-125				-10
		30		51	-52		3	0*	10	3	12	1	130				74
			;		* 19		5	7	-51	4		0\$	-40			**	15
		- 41	-		+ -21									2		~	-7
	CO V	-01	,						- 0		1= 1		L=-10	3		v≠	

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24 3	K FO FC	K FO FC	K FO FC	K FO FC	K FO FC
1000	H= 6. 1= 10	H= 10, L=-10	H= 3, L=-11	H= 8, L= 11	4 207 228
	0 82 87	°0 0 * -43	1 114 140	0 0* 30	
11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 68 -94	1 120 -132	2 0* -19	1 69 -94	M = 21 L = 12
	2 0* 8	2 0+ -8	3 0+ -62	2 0* 7	1 124 151
12.002	3 93 -90	3 92 -89	4 0* 17	3 87 -03	
	4 0* 2			No. 9. 19-11	3 117 126
Contraction of the second second		H= 11, L=-10	M= 4, L= L1	n = 0, L = 11 n = 123 = 126	4 113 -106
-1 +41 MM	H= 6, L=-10	1 70 77		1 69 64	
20 4	0 0+ -3	2 04 44		2 0* 19	H= 3, L= 12
TTT OF THE OWNER.	1 0*		1 114 112	3 0* 23	1 100 118
28 D	2 0 = -1		A RA -83	•	2 93 -82
1.64° M	3 0= 1		• ••	H= 9, L=-11	3 0* -57
27 8	▲ 0∓		H= 4. L=-11	1 103 96	
The second se		2 0 4 17	0 0* 10	2 0* 13	H = 3, L = -12
+ Z. a 11 Mm	$\frac{1}{1} \text{of} 1$	0 H= 0.L= 11	1 0* 9	3 65 -56	1 0* -2
+T D		9 D 384 -413	2 0* 20	-1	2 115 122
11-2010-001	3 44 -6	3 1 209 235	3 65 72	H= 10, L= 11	3 0= -38
10 8.00	4 0± -	4 2 66 -67	4 0* -18	0 0* 52	
AT A	• • •	3 201 202			M= 4; L= 12 0 70 -67
Contraction of the local distance of the loc	H= 7. L=-1	0 4 240 222	H= 5, L= 11	H = 10, L = -11	
~ 1, s14 PR	1 0*	0	1 98 -94	0 0# 23	$2 0 \pm 17$
11. N.	2 92 -8	1 H = 1, L = 11	2 103 98		3 04 5
- 111 1	3 0+ -1	5 1 66 -45	3 66 64	2 04 3	3 04 2
12	4 0* -1	9 2 257 -239	4 0* 9	N- 11 111	H= 4. L=-12
22 8		3 0* -28			0 69 -54
and the second se	H= 8, L= 1	.0 4 0* -36	H = 5, L = -11	1 04 44	1 0* 12
-1 151 P	0 0÷ -2	8	1 0# -24	H= 12, 1=-11	2 0* -15
24.10	1 0+ -2	13 H= 1, L=-11	2 0= -33		3 0 * 2
123. 10	2 0#	0 1 93 65	3 0 = -6	V V V	
- F.F	3 0* -3	3 2 243 -241	↓ U ∓ 20	H= 0. L= 12	H= 5, L= 12
		3 65 -55	No. 6. 1. 11	0 146 159	1 98 89
1.1.1.2.2	H= 8, L=-1	10 4 93 -90	n = 0, L = 1.	1 82 83	2 0* -7
A 1998 TO 1998	0 135 13	32	1 0# 15	2 0* 36	3 90 -77
1000	1 135 -1	18 H= 2, L= 11	2 0* -21	3 85 110	
144 (2000)	Z 0#		3 0* 23	4 86 -75	H= 5, L=-12
11 million (1997)	-3 93 -1		4 103 94		1 0 = -41
211 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	• • • 2 -			H= 1, L= 12	2 96 -78
100.00			H= 6. L=-11	1 0* 57	3 0# 25
2	H= 7, L=		0 66 60	2 342 369	
- Call - Call	1 67	01 86 Ma 7, 18-11	1 0+ -6	3 93 -92	H = 0, L = 12
77 L	2 0*		2 0* -6	4 0* 34	0 57 67
1	, 9, -	77 V 73 UU 1 181 -181	3 0* -27	C 9.	
			4 0# -9	H= 1, L=-12	Z UT -10
1.	n= y, L=- 1 40	70 4 141 -149		1 335 341	3 55 01
	1 07) At		H= 7, L= 11	2 84 -93	No. 4. 1-12
A1 48	£ 77 1 44 -		1 120 -121	3 186 -177	HT 09 L=-14
12 12	J 00 -	H= 1. L= 11	2 0* -54	4 0 * 5	1 NA -40
1.0	H= 16, i=	10 1 68 66	3 90 86		
		53 2 200 -229		H# 2, L# 12	1 0± -14
and the second se	4 434 -			0 403 -434	J V+ - JV

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	PAGE 9 NA	PHTHALENE	- PI	CRIC A	CID 1	:1 COM	IPLEX	A.8/	INERJE	E			
	K FO	FC K	FO	FC	ĸ	FO	FC	ĸ	FO	FC	ĸ	FO	FC
	No. 7. 1.4-	.17 7	0 ±	-23	H=	4. L=	-14						
		22 3	0*	45	0	0#	- 33						
	2 96 1	00			1	0*	29						
	3 0*	-1 H=	4, L	= 13		- •							
		0	0*	-36	H=	5, L:	=-14						
	H= 8, L=-	-12 1	72	-13	L	ų. 4	- 7						
	0 97 1	102 88 M-	A. 1	=-13	H=	0. L:	= 15						
		13 0	0*	53	0	0*	20						
	• ••	1	70	-68									
	H= 9, L=-	-12 2	0 *	4	H=	2, L	=-15						
	1 0* -	-31 3	0*	-48	0	0=	-19						
	2 118	120	e . 1	- 13	Ha	0. L	= 16						
	No. 10. 10.	-12 1		21	0	0*	-25						
		-12 -2	• •		-								
	1 0*	19 H=	5, L	=-13	H=	4, L	= 16						
		1	70	74	0	58	94						
	H= 0, L=	13 2	72	70		• •	- 17						
	0 191	219 3	63	-57	m= 5	49 L	.= <u>1</u> 7						
	1 121 -	117	A . 1		v	-0	~~						
- C	2 91	-11 11	0 g 1	5									
	4 115 -	119 1	0*	-15									
		2	0*	-9									
	H= 1, L=	: 13											
	1 0+	24 H=	7,	L=-13							1	÷	
	2 96 -	78 1	4 0	30		•							
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	• ••	, H=		L=-13									
	N= 1. L:	-13 0	119	-128									
	1 0+	30 1	0*	: 12									
	2 164	167											
	3 0*	14 H=	• 9,	L= 14									
	• 0*	50 U	04	-27									
	H= 2.1:	= 13	•••										
	0 101	112 H	- 1.	L= 14									
	1 0*	-36 1	01	14									
	2 0=	-18											
	4 56	-75 H	• 1,	L=-14									
	M_ • •	1	01	F -38									
	N= Z+ L A 121	-113 4		L= 14									
	1 121	124 0	0	. 49									
	2 0+	-22											
	3 91	90 H	= 2,	L=-14									
	4 0+	59 0	0	* -12									
		1	0	∓ 5									

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References

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He fa Lamid 1 93 30 2 104 167 4 90 14 6 90 50

** 2, L*=11 1 111 -111 1 121 121

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94 -22 91 91

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1. F H Herbstein and M Kaftory; Acta Cryst., (1975), B31, 60. 2. F H Herbstein and M Kaftory; Acta Cryst., (1976), B32, 387.

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CHAPTER 5.

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1-THIA-2,6-DIMETHYL-4H-PYRAN-4-ONE

Introduction

The above material was prepared by Dr Arthur Hill as a part of a program to investigate the anti-corrosion properties of gamma-pyrones. The chemical formula and configuration are as follows:-



The other homologues are given below:-





HB- , H20



(C)

2,6-dimethyl-Y-pyrone 2,6 dim 2,6 dimethyl Y-pyrone hydrobromide monohydrate pyrone (A) (B)

(A) 2:6 dimethyl y-pyrone (Ref 3)

This crystallizes in the monoclinic system with a = 7.672Å, b = 7.212Å, c = 13.92Å, $\beta = 121^{\circ}$, z = 4, R = 0.104, $P2_1/c$. Only the provisional

results have been given for this structure, and the final results do not seem to have been published yet. The unit cell parameters correspond to those reported by Toussaint but with a different orientation and space group $P2_1/n$.

(B) <u>2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone hydrobromide monohydrate</u> (Ref 4) This crystallises in the triclinic system with a = 7.00, b = 8.33, c = 9.47Å, $\alpha = 109.9$, $\beta = 92.9$ and $\gamma = 106.0^{\circ}$, space group PI. The structure was solved from two projections giving R factors of 11% and 7.6% for 307 terms. The results suggest that the keto oxygen has acquired a proton and pairs of molecules are linked by a hydrogen bonding system:-



(C) 2.6-dimethyl-4-thio pyrone (Ref 5)

This structure was solved by J Toussaint. The compound was recrystallised from absolute alcohol. It crystallised in the triclinic system with unit cell dimensions a = 7.66Å, b = 9.69Å, c = 5.39Å, a = 88.5° , $\beta = 105.25^{\circ}$, $\gamma = 108.25^{\circ}$, Z = 2.

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The structure was solved by electron density projections on the (001) and (100) planes. Bond lengths of the pyrone ring were interpreted in terms of a resonance structure and values were deduced for the weights of the forms contributing to the electronic structure of the molecules.

The atomic co-ordinates, bond lengths and bond angles are given below in

Tables1, 2 and 3.

Fig 1 gives the projection along \underline{c} showing the position of the molecules in the unit cell.

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 Atoms	X/A	. ^ч /в	^z /c
C2	0.2682	0.1986	0.570
C3	0.1432	0.1624	0.335
C4	0.0672	0.2637	0.192
C5	0.1342	0.4056	0.327
C6	0.2590	0.4371	0.551
C7	0.3538	0.0999	0.732
C8	0.3408	0.5786	0.704
0	0.3306	0.3359	0.687



Τ-	hla	2	Bond	Lengths	
1.2	IDIE.	<u> </u>	DOLLA	LCUX CHO	

В	ond		Length A
 C1	4	C2	1.472
C2	÷	C ₃	1.347
C3	-	C4	1.410
C4	-	C ₅	1.421
• C5	-	C ₆	1.342
C ₆	-	0	1.373
C6	-	C8	1.478
C4	-	S	1.663

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Table 3.

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	10 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
Bond	Angles ⁰
$C_2 - C_3 - C_4$	122.4°
$C_2 - C_4 - C_5$	114.2°
$C_{\rm L} = C_{\rm S} = C_{\rm S}$	121.4 ⁰
$C_{r} = C_{r} = 0$	123.1°
$c_5 = 0 = c_2$	116.5
$c_6 = c_2$	122.5
$0 = 0_2 = 0_3$	111.5
$c_1 - c_2 - c_3$	109.3
$0 = c_6 - c_8$	

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A. Preparation of the Sample.

The sample was recrystallised by vacuum sublimation of thio-pyranone trihydrate, m.p (66-68°C) at 0.4 mm of Hg pressure at 100° C. This way, pale yellow crystals were formed. The melting point of these crystals was found to be 104° C. These crystals are not very stable. They decompose in atmosphere by taking up water from it. So the crystal was coated with silicone grease and then mounted in a sealed tube for Xray photography and diffractometry.

B. Unit Cell and space group determination.

The unit cell and space group were determined on a Stoe-reciprocal lattice explorer camera from one setting of the crystal (about C axis). Later the cell parameters were refined on the diffractometer giving a = 9.036, b = 11.348, c = 7.360, $\beta = 104.40^{\circ}$, so the cell volume = $abc \sin \beta = 730.988$ A³

The space group was determined from the following systematic absences.

Reflections	Conditions limiting following absences
bk1	h + k + 1 = 2n
hol	h = 2n (1 = 2n)
hoo	(h = 2n)
oko	(k = 2n)
001	(1 = 2n)
001	

the space group was Ia with equivalent positions, 0,0,0; $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$

C. Density Measurement.

The density was measured by the flotation method in sodium iodide solution. It was 1.275 g/cc and was very close to the calculated density which is 1.274 g/cc confirming that there are four molecules per unit cell.
D. Intensity Data Collection.

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Intensity data were obtained using the Stoe-Stadi-2 diffractometer which uses Weissenberg geometry. The crystal was mounted about the C axis. MoK_a radiation was used. Intensity data were collected for 0-5 layers. It was possible to collect data from planes with diffraction angles up to 30° for 0 to 2nd layer and up to 20° for the rest of the layers. 571 reflections were recorded. Out of that 114 reflections were small or zero, which were neglected.

E. Structure Determination.

The structure was solved by Multan which used 136 E(hkl) > 1.2 and gave nine clearly defined peaks at reasonable inter-atomic distances.

The Table below lists the co-ordinates of the atoms as read from these peaks. A comparison of these co-ordinates with the final co-ordinates shows that the initial E-map was a very good representation of the structure.

Table 4. E-Map Coordinates

Atom No.	X/A	¥/в	^z /c
	0 5922	0,6421	1.0004
S	0.3032	1 0368	0.9997
0	0.5811	1.0300	1.0758
C1	0.8823	0.6450	1.0201
C2	0.7344	0.7301	1.0391
	0 7327	0.8449	0.0394
C3		0 9367	0.9995



F. REFINEMENT OF THE STRUCTURE.

The structure was refined using least squares on F. The R-factor went down to 6.11% . The final positional co-ordinates, thermal parameters and their standard deviations are given in Table 5. Bond lengths and angles are given in Tables 6 and 7, and the equation of the mean plane in Table 8.

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The fractional coordinates were adjusted so that X' and Z' for sulphur were at 0.5 to fix the unit cell origin of the noncentrosymmetrical lattice, by taking

> X' = X - 0.08 approx. Y' = 1.5 - YZ' = Z - 0.5

where X' Y' Z' are the new coordinates listed in Table 5. In the refinement process X' and Z' for sulphur were kept constant.

DISCUSSION

c axis projection in Fig 1 shows the molecules in the unit cell between $z = \frac{1}{4}$ and $z = \frac{3}{4}$. Fig 2 shows how two molecules stack above each other separated by C/2 = 3.68 . Fig 3 shows the electron density map with contours through each atom.

The sulphur bonding was compared with the C-S list given by S C

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> Abrahams (1) and there were general agreement with values found in comparable molecules. Comparison was also made with the structure

of di-p-tolyl sulphide



published by W R Blackmore and S C Abrahams (2). The C-S-C angle and C-S bond lengths were respectively 109.0° , 1.76° and 1.74° .

S C Abrahams plotted the double bond character of the C-S bond on the basis of about 40 crystal structure determinations:

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According to that, in this structure the C-S bond is approximately 50% double bond. All C-C bonds are only slightly shorter than the normal single bond length 1.54Å and both C=C bonds agree with normal double bond 1.33Å. The molecules are separate, with no intermolecular distances less than 3.6Å.

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- 176 b C 6 70 Figure 3. Electron density sections of atoms. Contours are at intervals of approx le. A^3 starting at 2e. A^3 for C and O and intervals of 2e. A^3 for S.

TABLE 5. ATOMIC PARAMETERS

. 1

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	x/a	y /b	s/ 0	Bed (\$2)
8	0.5000	0.8592(1)	0.5000	1.55(2)
ο.	0.5081(12)	0.4735(4)	0.5195(14)	2.55(10)
C(1)	0.8054(13)	0.8508(9)	0.5581(23)	3.23(19)
C(2)	0.6650(9)	0.7724(7)	0.5351(17)	2.58(14)
C(3)	0.6439(11)	0.6569(6)	0.5405(17)	2.06(15)
C(4)	0.5054(16)	0.5796(6)	0.5154(23)	2.22(13)
c(5)	0.3587(12)	0.6516(9)	0.4891(19)	3.12(21)
c(6)	0.3434(8)	0.7666(8)	0.47141(15)	2.16(14)
c(7)	0.1771(10)	0.807 <u>2(</u> 8)	0.4388(15)	2.54(14)

Table 1. Final Atomic Parameters and e.s.d's.

$B_{eq} = \frac{4}{3} \left(\beta_{11} / n^{*2} + \beta_{22} / b^{*2} + \beta_{33} / o^{*2} \right) \cdot$

Calculated Hydronen Parameters

	x/#	y/b	B/0	Biso(A2)
u(1) (_C(1))	0.7714	0.9414	0.5597	5.00
u(2) (-u(1))	0.8565	0.8355	0.4424	5.00
$\mu(3) (-c(1))$	0.8871	0.8295	0.6885	5.00
H(A) (-U(3))	0.7484	0.6059	0.5590	5.00
H(5) (-C(5))	0.2540	0.6014	0.4692	5.00
u(6) (-c(7))	0.1513	0.7909	0.5606	5.00
u(7) (-c(7))	0.1744	0.9047	0.4384	5.00
	a 1045	0.7755	0.3160	5.00



TABLE 5 (contd.)

Anisetropic Temperature Factors and their e.s.d's

	ß	B22	β33	ß23	B13	Biz
8	0.00505	0.00304 H	0.00910 63	0.000 6 9 85	0.00332	-0.00077 59
0	0.00990	0.00474	0.01192 193	-0.00145 249	0.00658 207	-0.00198 163
C(1)	0.01000	0.00692 74	0.01617 389	-0.00086 254	0.01098 389	0.00072 169
C(2)	0.00556	0.00481	0.00930 368	0.00392 243	0.00088 303	0.00118 121
C(3)	0.00692	0.00389	0.00763	0.00068	0.00197 292	-0.00124 121
C(4)	0.00625	0.00539	0.01133	0.00174	0.00297 248	-0.00015 228
v(5)	0.01105	0.00567 80	0.01379 457	0.00015	0.00432 451	0.00085
C(6)	0.00403	0.00569 54	0.00Hy2 363	-0.00159 167	0 .003 97 274	-0.00134 86
C(7)	0.00615	0.00472	0.00850	0.00075	0.00091 276	0.00084

 $T = \exp\left[-(\beta_{11}h^{2} + \beta_{22}k^{2} + \beta_{33}l^{2} + 2\beta_{23}kl + 2\beta_{31}lh + 2\beta_{12}hk)\right].$

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TABLE 6. BOND LENGTHS

2:6-DIMETHYL GAMMA 1-THIAPYRONE A BANERJEE JUNE 1980

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DIRECTION COSINES

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-		ATOM	N2	DISTANCE	E.S.D.	L	M	N
ATUN	1	c	2	1.752	0.0120	-0.81424	0.56263	-0.14302
	:	č		1.736	0.0115	0.79048	0.60500	0.09547
,	;	č		1.204	0.0101	0.01392	-0.99961	0.02439
	÷	č	,	1.532	0.0185	0.80686	0.58101	0.10681
č	;	н	1	1.080	0.0126	0.27565	-0.96096	0.02396
and a	i	н	2	1.080	0.0175	-0.64219	0.18125	0.74481
č	÷.	н	3	1.080 -	0.0184	-0.44033	0.19869	-0.87557
č	;	č	1	1.326	0.0135	0.15050	0.98820	-0.02860
		č		1.502	0.0206	0.80287	0.58413	0.11915
	1	Ĥ		1.080	0.0116	-0.83481	0.51707	-0.18904
		č	ŝ	1.527	0.0222	0.83516	-0.53507	0.12731
dave		č		1.314	0.0174	0.08945	-0.99409	0.06148
			š	1.080	0.0132	0.84919	0.52273	0.07498
		ĉ	i	1.529	0.0175	0.93721	-0.30059	0.17685
		, i		1.080	0.0154	0.59319	0.30135	-0.74653
in the			7	1.080	0.0121	0.02381	-0.99775	0.06270
				1.080	0.0160	0.32019	0.39583	0.86070
			,	1.764	0.0000	-0.56207	0.69943	0.44144
		м		1.764	0.0000	-0.43846	0.71013	-0.55088
			1	1.764	0.0000	0.12361	0.01068	-0.99227
and a large			3	1.764	0.0000	-0.34867	-0.79553	0.49555
				1.764	0.0000	-0.16719	0.05785	0.98423
	H 7	н	8	1.764	0.0000	0.18149	0.85340	0.48865
			-					

INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES

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TABLE 7. INTER-BOND ANGLES

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216-0INETHTL		1-141											P 4 4 E	7	
			WL		w2		* 9		ANGLE	E.S.O.	H		*3		0137AHCE
ANGLES INVOLVENG ATOM	\$	ł			•						•	•		4	2. 010
	8	t	ζ.	č	,	•				•••••	•	•	•	•	••••
MALES INVOLVING ATOM	·					1		1	189.47	1.270		1		1	2.149
			÷	1	ę	1	:	;	109.47 107.47	1.270	ĉ	1	-	1	2-149
				1	E	1	1	1	109.47	1.375	1	ţ	- 2	1	1.764
		•			e	2		•	107.47	[.]/)				•	•
WELES INTOLVING ATON	Ľ	4		1	c	2	c	1	110.20	0.959	\$	ţ	¢	ţ	2.676
			Š	ĩ	Č	ž z	Ċ	1	113.93	1.003 1.239	S C	1	C	3	2.619 2.631
	c	3													
			ç	ł	C	;	Ē	4	134.00	1.274	t c	2	C H	4	2-604 2-011
			č	4	č	;	Ŵ	Å	113.00	1.130	C	4	H	4	2.146
	c	4												•	2.482
				1	c		C C	3	124.74	1.492	į	i	Č	;	2.409
		•	c	J	c	•	Ľ	,			•	-	-	-	-
UNDER INAUCAINE YICH	L.	,	c		c	5	c	٠	127.91	1.343	C	4	c		2.354
			ć		Ċ	5	N N	9 5	116.04 116.05	1.279 1.296	C		н	5	2.034
ANGLES INVOLVENG ATOM	c	٠						4							
			1	1	\$	1	÷	:	121.00	1.030	5	1	C C	5	2.471 2.900
			i	;	è	•	è	1	113-17	1.104	- ^c	3	٠ د	1	2.376
ANGLES THVOLVING ATO	• •	; +				12									2-146
			÷	1	ĉ	1		1	107.47	1.163	Ċ	i		1	2.146
				1	ŝ	1	-	1	107.47	1.237	N N	ě.	10 11	Ť	4-144
				÷	è	÷		1	107.47	1.237	М	1	H	•	1.764
	, 1	H 1									_		-		1 444
			5	1	:	1		1	35.27 35.21	0.842 0.842			N N	1	1.000
				1				,	48.88						
ANGLES INVOLVING ATO	M	H 2							19.24	0.042		1		1	1.989
•			-	i		1	Ň	j	35.24	0.042 0.000				3	1.764
	_		-			•									
				1	H	3	Ħ	1	35.26	0.042				1	1.989
			ç,	1	11 11	3		2	40.00	0.000	l	i i	1	1	1.764
	9 M	н 4		6											
	6 #	н 5		-											
			NON	E											

and a lund also side	-	•	 ł	:	4 4 4	11 11 11	7 8 9	35.26 75.26 40.00	8.756 8.758 8.888	. C	.;	H H. H	1	1.000 1.000 1.764
VARTES THANFALME VION	Ħ	,	 :	1	, , ,		ŧ	33.26 33.26 60.08	0.758 0.758 0.000	C M	† 7 6	1	1	1.000 1.000 1.764
AMILES INVOLVING ATOM		•	1		1		1.	35.27 35.27 60.00	0.758 0.750 0.000		1		1	1.000 1.000 1.764

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TABLE 8. EQUATION OF MEAN PLANE

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2.6-DENETHTL GANNA 1-THEAPTRONE A.BANERJEE

PLANE 1 IS (0.1541)X + (-0.0342)7 + (-0.9075)2 -(-3.2997) + 0

CHI SQUARED -	191.9177	•					
ATONS IN PLANE	ATON NO.		•	t	•	esocri	•
	C 1 C 2 C 3 C 4 S 1	6.2635 5.0290 4.0294 3.6232 2.3479 2.2304 6.7971 3.6428	9.6552 6.7649 7.4544 6.5768 7.3939 8.6919 9.1597 5.3732 9.7303	3.9786 3.0329 3.6730 3.4774 3.3706 3.1202 3.7032 3.5644	0.005 0.006 -0.016 0.020 -0.020 -0.011 0.019 0.019 0.000	0.0194 0.0199 0.0290 0.0200 0.0164 0.0144 0.0170 0.0126 0.0126	
					0.0000	R.H.SI OF P(1)	0.014993

 $\label{eq:phi} P_{\rm even} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{1$

A ANTIC TRACTIONS TO MAKE

Providence and constructions



TABLE 9. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES

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216-DIRETHEL GANNA 1-THEAPTRONE & GANERJEE JUNE 1900

INTERMOLECULAR DESTANCES, WETH THE COORDINATES USED IN THE COMPUTATION

	1.00		2/4	1/8	2/6	Aten	nż –	1/4	1/1	1/6	DISTÂNCE	- E.S.V.
-	2		8.88444	8.83991	4.55914	\$	1	1.00000	1.14079	4.30000	3.800	
	- 7		8.44194		0.34044		4	8.30000	0.64079		3.670	
	- 7	- i	A. 58517	A	8. 61 5 15		1	8.38688	8.44079	6.0000	3.843	
				A. 48488			- E		8.44974	1.0000	3.910	0.0147
					A	1	- T	0.10000	8.44879	Liness	3.444	0.0198
		- 1					1		8.44879		1.447	0.0164
	5									4. 81 947	1.11	
	5			V. 03170					A	4.41449	1.444	8.8155
	Ĕ	I	4.17714	4-94719					A. 8 94 8 1	A. ALANA	1.444	
	Ę.		0.04374								1 414	
	C		0.17710	9.40716	4143441		- to				1 11	
	C	1	0.00444	0.85003	0.55010			1			3.143	
	C .	1	0.17710	9.80716	0.43001	Ç.		-0.17376			3.141	
	٤ -	- 1	0.66495	0.17237	0.33914		1	8488644	0.64917	1103010	3-775	44454
	C .	3	0.64394	9.65689	0.34046	C	1	9.89644	9.64917	1.05010	3.720	
	Ē	Ż	0.44495	0.77237	8.33514	C	1	8.66493	0115163	0001914	3.715	
	Ē	- ī	0.44394	8.43489	0.54044	E I		8.44495	0.72763	9.03514	3.053	
	ē		8.4449	4.71217	0.33514	È	2	0.44499	4.72763	1.03514	3.719	
	ž					Ĕ	1	0.44495	0.72763	1.03314	3.687	
	- 7		. 14144			ě	i.	4.39871	0.04044	1.70000	3.849	
		- 1				- E	i.	4.15871	0.84844	4.99898	3.974	
					A. 1 44 44		1	4.14971		-8.81192	3.750	0.0214
							1	A. 34 34 1	8.71118	4.97474	1.419	0.0202
	<u> </u>		4.34341	4.78687			- 1 -		4. 7 1 1 1 4	A	1.999	
1	C	- Ţ	0.17710		4.43001					-8.87178	1.499	
÷	Ç		8.34341	0.76663	9.47675	Ę.	1		A	4.43881	1.741	4. 8781
	ç	1			8433819	Ę.	1			A 93441	1.441	4.8211
	¢	1.1		4.80714	**43881	5	I				3.746	
- E	e	8.8.4	8117710	0.00714	8.43861	C .	1	V 41771 V	0.6728 4		3.942	****3



TABLE 10. STRUCTURE FACTORS

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PAGE 0 2.6-DIMETHYL GAMMA 1-THIAPYRONE A.BANERJEE

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YONOCLINIC UNIT CELL DIMENSIONS A = 9.036 3 = 11.348 C = 7.360 3ETA = 104.40 SPACE GROUP I(A) NUMBER OF REFLEXIONS IN SPHERE = 571 NUMBER USED IN THE REFINEMENT = 457 R-FACTOR 0.0611 SCALE FACTOR USED = 10.363

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H	F0	FC	н	F0	FC	н	۴D	FC	н	FD	FC	н	FD	FC.
K =	ΰ,	L= 0	K=	1, L	= 2	3	791	705	K=	3.	L= 0	- 7	0*	33
2	3 7 8	401	1	249	271	5	242	213	1	250	241			
4	322	296	3	145	147	7	106	122	3	391	378	X =	3, L	= 5
5	765	766	5	324	296	9	173	187	5	105	111	0	235	222
8	262	277	7	Z41	249	11	94	114	7	104	91	z٠	377	384
10	124	134	3	104	88	-1	234	244	9	179	158	- 2	206	224
12	175	200	11	0 *	93	-3	714	738	11	0*	* 74	- 4	423	441
			-1	1032	1057	-5	198	215				- 5	210	210
K =	0,	L= 2	-3	119	87	- 7	209	1 37	X =	3,	L= 1			
9 1	922	1905	- 5		65	- 9	143	152	0	751	765		4, L	= 0
2	347	371	-7	500	476	-11	103	131	Z	519	532	D	394	390
	274	248	- 7	93	72				4	436	436	2	273	257
6	636	612	-11	0*	42	K=	2, L	= 2	5	355	349	4	262	253
	1 77	204				0	372	286	5	102	109	6	170	154
10	77	\$7	K=	1, L	= 3	2	376	355	10	152	182	8	196	190
-2	461	478	0	133	137	4	268	259	-2	336	354	10	158	161
-4	415	414	2	109	127	6	130	163	-4	605	603			
-6	668	644	- 4	0*	48	9	0*	70	- 5	360	378	K =	4+ L	. 1
-3	361	354	6	93		10	100	78	- 8	119	112	1	0*	73
-19	179	172	•	0*	56	- 2	322	341	-10	252	222	3	304	301
-12	181	169	-2	207	197	- 4	319	345	-12	119	143	5	119	112
			-4	148	147	-6	93	82				7	0*	51
K =	0.	L= 4	-5	0*	9	-1	0*	37	K=	3,	L= 2	9	117	94
2	840	845	- 5	0*	26	-10	97	81	1	189	184	11	80	70
2	269	278	-10	102	78	-12	0*	29	3	313	321	-1	78	100
4	250	223							5	0.	: 83	- 3	269	290
6	469	465	% =	1. 1	= 4	K=	2. 1	= 3	7	119	115	- 5	0*	72
-2	549	570	1	96	103	1	164	133	9	155	141	- 7	106	110
-6	353	359	Ĵ	114	113	Ĵ	472	458	11	01	46	- 9	0*	59
-6	406	385	Š	321	334	5	223	206	-1	113	141	-11	0+	60
-9	336	408	-1	735	737	7	0*	70	- 3	358	333			
-	• • •		-3	0*	58	-1	310	321	-5	181	167	K =	4. 1	= 2
K=	1.	L= 0	-5	0.*	54	-3	416	404	-7	0 1	53	0	303	318
1	740	722	-1	660	435	-5	249	246	- 9	188	158	2	287	284
3	188	183	-9		90	-1	229	247	-11	104	99	- Ā	179	169
5	207	1 92	•			- 7	76	98				6	149	170
T	415	390	K =	1. 1	= 5	•			K =	3.	L= 3		209	190
9	112	93	0	104	98	K=	2. 1	= 4	0	445	4 2 1	10	131	120
11	01	57	,	143	149	0	124	111	2	475	487	-2	1 76	194
			2	0.4	58	2	222	209	4	277	282	-4	294	302
K=	1.	1 = 1	- 2	114	107		121	112	6	238	251	-5	143	136
0	30	- 44		1 34	126	ĥ	97	117	Ā	146	125	- 8	291	189
,	104	100	-4		40	- 2	0.8	79	-2	252	2 6 6	-10	182	184
2	0.4	41	U				241	216	-4	616	617	-12	0*	52
2				2.1	- 0	-6	5 ¥ 6		- 6	306	300		•	
		73		E 4 1	547	- 0	0.0	20	_ #	154	140	K =	4. 1	
10	04		- v	246	293	- 3		20	-10	203	217	1	0.	21
	242	50	4	417		. -	, ,	. E	4.4			i	192	211
-6	692	436	•				127	148	. -	1.	1 = 4	ž	144	1 14
	30	56		1+7	122	4	121	177	1	1 2 2	171	,	N #	12
	04			0	10		237	203 742	1	228	771	-1	209	178
-14		F 34	10	73	40	-1	117	())) 2	227	2 C L L	-1	136	120
-17	67	70	12	0#	52	- 3	157	142	7	04	- J4	- 3	1.33	71
-12	0 4	7 47				- 5	251	211	-1	¥	~ 93	- 7	v +	

PAGE 1 2.5-DIMETHYL GAMMA 1-THIAPYRONE A.BANERJEE

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PAGE 2 2.6-DIMETHYL GAMMA 1-THIAPYRONE A.BANERJEE

4.8 X.-7 X.-

1.

ч	FO	FC	н	FO	FC	H	FO	=C	н	FO	FC	н	FO	FC
X =	6. 1	= 4	4	0#	19	-8	113	101	-1	129	144	-5	191	161
		205			70	-10	100	115	-1		89	- 8	119	135
	215	203				-10	100				1.07	-10		20
2	232	252	-2	16/	114				-,	110	182	-10	0#	29
	122	132	-4	119	108	K=	6, L	= 3	-1	0\$	74		a la construction de la construcción de la construc	20 S.S.
5	179	151	-6	0#	72	1	194	177	-7	0 \$	46	K =	8, 1	L= 3
-2	214	195	- 1	93	79	3	268	259				1	250	229
	745	276					28	114		7.	1 = 1	1	197	409
	2.95	103						115		105	124	÷	104	94
- 2	111	103	K =	31 L	-		111	115		105	164			
- 9	173	172	1	227	226	-1	124	118	2	314	384	-1	125	129
			3	257	242	-3	282	256	4	257	273	-3	367	391
K =	4. L	= 5	5	175.	167	-5	208	204	6	100	88	-5	327	296
1	0.+	12	-1	192	371	-7	0.4	34	- 2	2 38	226	-7	85	95
		36	-	372						474	4.25			
3	124	114	-3	300	239	- 9	1.00	132		-20	435			
-1	170	168	-5	220	195				-6	136	150	K =	8,	
-3	0=	43	-1	239	231	K=	5, L	= 4	-8	119	140	0	195	200
-5	95	106				0	114	142			•	2	0*	81
				5. 1	- 5	,	151	161	X =	7.	L= 4	-2	196	171
			- 2-			2		17		125	138	-6	0.*	4.8
K =	3, L	= 0	U										170	154
1	428	442	2	0 \$	55	-2	96	113	3	93	73	-0	114	1 30
3	417	452	-?	93	86	-4	185	185	-1	11	80			
5	172	161	-4	78	82	-5	0 \$	30	-3	119	121	K =	9,	L= 0
	24.2	240	-6		77				5	135	124	1	210	202
	202	250	-0	07								1	0.4	\$2
3	224	211				X=								110
11	89	62	K=	6, L	.= 0	1	173	197	K =		L= 3	2	134	117
			0	319	316	-1	0 \$	58	0	158	141	1	181	177
K =	5. 1	= 1	2	130	133	-3	215	197	-2	146	159	9	0*	62
•	114	26		115	36	-5	221	207						
		,,,			1 75					8.	1= 0	K =	9.	1 = 1
4	293	228	. 0	131	135				-		314	0	102	1.22
4	142	162	8	114	100	K =	7. 1	= 0		229	210		103	122
5	0#	36	10	93	83	1	211 -	211	2	195	183	Z	11	34
8	104	101				3	0 \$	39	4	119	133	4	96	109
10		60	K =	6. 1	= 1	5	156	177	5	157	148	6	67	75
			-				90		2	105	. 172	8	0.	9
-2	254	212	1	113	133							- 1	0.	12
-4	171	166	3	311	293	9	0#	25	10	04	• • 3	- 4		
-5	0\$	58	5	156	138	11	0 \$	51				-4	124	102
-8	37	104	.7	114	92				K =	8,	L= 1	-6	0 4	70
-10		40		144	162	X =	7. 1	= 1	1	207	217	- 8	0 \$	23
10	04	00					30	90	1	496	501	-10	0 4	78
		1.1.1.20	11	41				407	• •	1 9 1	167			
K =	5, 1	L= Z	-1	155	141	2		402		1.1.1	104		۰.	
1	291	317	-3	293	295	4	418	396		114	104	K =		
3	359	364	-5	147	163	5	103	100	9	1 76	189	1	174	172
5	173	172	-1	0#	62	3	179	167	-1	192	1 8 5	3	01	: 19
				1 17	147	10	1 76	230	- 3	439	475	5	155	140
	211	212	- 4	121	1.1.1	10	34.0	274		260	247	7	180	163
,	179	181	-11	128	114	-2	340			1.00				4.0
-1	436	460				-4	46Z	467	-1	102	1 90	,		
-3	426	407	K =	6.	L= 2	-5	117	123	- 7	188	180	-1	1 79	211
- 5	151	167	0	214	250	-8	157	155				-3	92	68
				147	147	-10	217	220	K	8.	L= 2	-5	105	104
-1	281	213	2	102	195	-10			0	228	217	-1	145	164
-)	1 78	208	4	0 \$	41									74
-11	119	15	6	148	139	K =	1,	L= 2	2	131	143	- 9	14	
			8	105	78	1	214	202	4	149	143			
		1. 2	10	0.*	64	3	0\$	70	5	143	135	K =	9,	L= 3
-				110	112		1 14	120	3	114	95	0	119	97
0	0 \$	18	-2	119	113	:		74	- 2	142	192	. ,	143	1 32
,	144	1 3 8	-4	154	167	1	0=	10	- 2	103	1 16	•		





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PAGE 3 2,6-DIMETHYL GAMMA 1-THIAPYRONE A.BANERJEE

	н	50	FC	н	FO	FC	н	FO	FC	я	FO	FC	н	FO	FC
	K =	9.	L= 3	5	104	88	-5	0 *	38	K =	15,	L= 1			
	-2	0 *	39	7	171	153	-8	0 \$	3	0	98	92			
	- 4	136	169		2.12					2	101	115			
	-6	0 *	48	K =	11. L	= 1	K =	12. L	- 3	-2	104	101			
		•••		0	250	245	1	50	108	-4	141	109			
				2	170	157	-1	119	1 30						
		1 70	1.00		101	140		20	94		15.	1= 2			
	1	119	199		171	1 7 0	- 5	70		-1-		114			
	-1	1 18	180		119	117				-1	,,,	110			
	- 3	28	64		119		×=	13, 1		- ,	0.	- 37			
				-2	113	134	1	140	122						
	K =	10,	L= 0	-4	179	150	3	1 38	157						
	0	325	293	-5	192	190	2	115	132						
	2	179	157	-9	143	125	1	119	91			- 24			
	4	106	112												
	6	175	174	. K =	11, L	= 2	K =	13. L	= 1						
	8	136	134	1	176	164	0	71	57						
				3	0\$	42	2	0 \$	12						
	K=	10,	L= 1	5	88	88	4	104	95						
	1	265	279	7	143	136	5	0 *	53						
	3	36	81	-1	228	200	-2	0 *	68						
	5	218	202	-3	0 #	63	-4	0 *	85						
	1	176	175	-5	104	82	-6	0 \$	63						
	3	0\$	36	-7	146	141									
	-1	322	304	- 7	0#	53	K =	13, L	= 2						
	-3	110	29				1	143	137						
	-5	186	190	K =	11. 1	= 3	3	133	146						
1.	-1	179	197	0	238	221	5	119	120						
	-7	0.4	61	2	117	120	-1	138	152						
			•••	-7	176	193	-3	153	150						
		10.	1= 2	-4	143	121	-5	131	130						
	0	279	277				-7	130	108	•					
	,	143	176		12. 1	= 0							•		
		119	102	0	0.4	12	K =	14. L	= 0						
		149	174	,	0.*	60	0	191	165						
		34			104	84	,	107	111						
		200	177			26		89	101						
		209	111		0.			••							
				•	0**			14. 1	= 1						
	-0	138	159				-	0.*							
	- 9	103	163	K=	121			0.4	42						
				1	100	124		0.4	24						
		10,	L= 3	3	14	50		0.+	63						
	1	214	205	,	115	120	- ?	0.	26						
	3	70	11	1	119		-,	0*	20						
	5	156	180	-1	118	138									
	-1	250	275	-3	78	85	χ								
	-3	102	123	-5	149	128	0	121	174						
	- 5	135	146	-7	107	104	Z	50I	101						
						0.2.1.2.1		110	100						
	K =	= 10,	L= 4	K =	12,	L= 2	- 2	113	114						
	U	238	231	0	0 \$	20	- 4	91	76						
	-2	215	184	2	96	73	-5	131	112						
				4	0 \$	65	•								
	K	= 11,	L= 0	5	0 \$	10	K =	15,	L= 0						
								141	111						



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SUMMARY and ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research project has resulted in the determination of four new crystal structures. The results have been communicated to those who suggested the research in the first place, and three of the structures have already been published; it is expected that the fourth will appear in print within a few months.

Two of the structures have produced some interesting results. First, the cadmium complex contains bidentate nitrate groups with variations in the N - O bond lengths. Secondly, the picric acid - naphthalene molecular complex presents an unusual disordered system with the picric acid molecules occuping alternative sites which are mirrorrelated to each other. Several kinds of disorder are already known to exist in picric acid complexes, and this work adds to existing knowledge.

I should like to acknowledge the assistance given to me in this project by technical and computer staff of the City of London Polytechnic, including particularly those who have helped with the operation of highly complicated scientific equipment. Also to my supervisor, Dr C J Brown, who has not only initiated and directed the work, but has also seen the results taken to the stage of being accepted for publication by the editors of Acta Crystallographica.



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Acta Cryst. (1982). B38, 2744-2745

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N-Nitrosodiphenylamine

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(Received 13 January 1982; accepted 27 April 1982)

Abstract. $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O$, $M_r = 198.08$, monoclinic, C2/c, a = 16.283 (20), b = 8.827 (10), c = 16.508 (20) Å, $\beta = 117.53$ (15)°, V = 2104.03 Å³, $D_m = 1.25$, $D_c = 1.251$ Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.251 Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.251 Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.251 Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.251 Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.251 Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.251 Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.251 Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.251 Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.251 Mg m⁻³, Z = 8, $\lambda(Cu Ka) = 1.5418$ Å, F(000) = 1.5418 832, R = 0.067 for 807 observed reflexions. The structure comprises discrete molecules with no intermolecular interactions other than van der Waals forces.

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several axes, but as the crystals were equi-dimensional with very similar a, c and [101]-axis lengths, their identification was difficult. No reflexions were observable in the high-angle region of Weissenberg photographs so the best values of the lattice parameters were calculated from the 2θ measurements of specific indexed reflexions.

Intensities were obtained from visual estimations of multiple-film Weissenberg photographs of layers holh51 and hk0 which was also used for inter-layer scaling. The data were corrected for Lp effects but not for absorption, which was small. The structure was determined with MULTAN (Main, Lessinger, Woolfson, Germain & Declercq, 1978) and refined using the NRC suite of programs (Ahmed, Hall, Pippy & Huber, 1973). There were 1067 reflexions within the region examined, of which 260 were < 1.0 on the scale used.

crystalline solid readily obtainable by reacting diphenylamine with nitrous acid, and is used industrially as an anti-oxidant to slow the curing of rubber. Our sample was supplied by Imperial Chemical Industries Limited (trade name 'Vulcatard A') and the commerical material was purified by recrystallization from absolute ethanol. Unit-cell dimensions were obtained first from layer-line measurements on rotation photographs about

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N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE

Table 1. Final atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters

			-	
		- V	z	Bise(A1)
COD	0.2986 (3)	0 1977 (4)	0-3424 (2)	4-55 (18)
C	0.2366 (3)	0-1377 (4)	0-3718 (3)	5-52 (22)
C(2)	0.1493 (3)	0-1037 (4)	0-3071 (4)	6-22 (25)
	0.1233 (3)	0-1121 (5)	0-2133 (3)	4-89 (20)
	0.1814 (3)	0-1754 (5)	0-1788 (4)	6-65 (25)
C(3)	0.2724 (3)	0-2114 (5)	0-2529 (3)	4-73 (20)
COD	0.4720 (3)	0-1769 (5)	0-4070 (3)	5-20 (22)
C(1)	0.5433 (3)	0-2725 (5)	0-4159 (3)	5-38 (22)
	0.6206 (3)	0-2028 (6)	0-4153 (3)	4-78 (20)
C()))	0.6199 (3)	0.0573 (6)	0-3902 (4)	5-34 (22)
CUN	0.5449 (4)	-0.0405 (6)	0-3742 (4)	6-77 (28)
CUD	0.4665 (3)	0.0329 (6)	0-3774 (3)	7.05 (29)
	0. 1920 (2)	0-2401 (3)	0-4108 (2)	4-51 (14)
M(1)	0.4110 (3)	0-3442 (4)	0-4765 (3)	5-96 (19)
0(1)	0-3441 (2)	0-3973 (3)	0-4793 (2)	8-18 (22)

The positions of the H atoms were calculated (C-H=1.08Å) and used in the structure-factor calculations with $B_{100} = 8.0$ Å² but were not refined. After a number of cycles of least-squares calculations, using initially isotropic and finally anisotropic temperature factors, the shifts indicated were all less than 0.5 σ . The final positional and isotropic thermal parameters are listed in Table 1.*

Discussion. The numbering of the atoms is shown in Fig. 1, and a list of bond lengths and bond angles is in Table 2. The molecules in the crystal are discrete with no strong intermolecular bonds; the nearest approach of the O atom is to C(2) at 3-293 (7), and to C(3) at 3.477 (6) A. The mean C-C distance in the benzene rings is -1-397 Å, and the N=O bond of the nitroso group is 1.206 Å. Pauling (1944) predicted the N=O bond length at 1.18 Å, but the majority of values which have been determined are greater than this, probably because of ionization or hybridization; e.g. 1-26 Å in N-nitrosodimethylamine (Krebs & Mandt, 1975) and 1-234 Å in 5-nitrososalicyclic acid (Talberg, 1977). The best agreement with our value is 1.199 Å in S-nitroso-N-acetyl-DL-penicillamine (Carnahan, Lenhert & Ravichandran, 1978).

The molecule lies in three planes defined by: (a) C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6) 0.3743X - 0.9271Y - 0.0199Z = -0.8719 from which the perpendicular distances of the atoms are, respectively. -0.003 (4), +0.017 (4), -0.033 (4), +0.035 (5), -0.020 (5), and +0.005 (5) Å.

(b) C(1), C(7), N(1), N(2), O(1) 0.3044X + 0.7335Y - 0.6077Z = -1.0887 and the out-of-plane

⁶ Lists of structures factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and H-atom coordinates have been deposited with the British Library Lending Division as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 36858 (8 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Executive Secretary, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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Fig. 1. Chemical formula showing numbering of atoms.

Table 2. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°)

(I) C(I)	1.411 (7)	C(7)-C(8) 1-	387 (7)
	1 360 (7)	C(B)-C(9) 1-	405 (8)
(2)-C(3)	1.300 (7)	con-cum 1	149 (7)
<u>C(3)-C(4)</u>	1-408 (7)		418 (8)
C(4)-C(5)	1-425 (8)	C(10)-C(11) 1-	418 (8)
(5)-C(6)	1-456 (7)	C(11)-C(12) 1	434 (8)
Citi Citi	1-341 (5)	C(12)-C(7) 1	-350 (7)
	1.462 (6)	N(1)-N(2) 1	- 344 (5)
	1 446 (6)	N(2)-O(1) 1	206 (7)
	1.443 (0)		
		C(T) C(T) C(T)	114-2 (5)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	117-8(4)	C()=C()=C()	193 6 (6)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	121 8 (4)	C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	122.0 (3)
CIN-CIA-CIS)	122-9 (5)	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	121-4 (5)
	110.9 (4)	C(10)-C(11)-C(12)) 114-7 (5)
	124.0 (4)	C(1)-C(12)-C(7)	121-3 (5)
		CUIN-CUT-CU	121-6 (5)
C(0)-C(1)-C(2)	120.0 (4)		120.2 (3)
N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	118-9 (4)		120.4 (3)
NULCULC(6)	121-1 (4)	C(1) - N(1) - N(2)	124.0 (3)
NULCOLCO	119-2 (4)	C(7) - N(1) - N(2)	115-0(3)
	n 117 G (4)	N(1)-N(2)-O(1)	114-9 (4)
MUPCINCUA	() II////(*)		

distances are, respectively, +0.007 (4), +0.007 (4), -0.023 (3), +0.008 (4) and -0.010 (3) Å.

(c) C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10), C(11), C(12) 0.0400X + 0.2463Y - 0.9684Z = -5.1355 and the atom deviations are, respectively, -0.066(4), +0.058(5), -0.033(5), +0.013(6), -0.016(5) and +0.045(5) Å. The angle between planes (a) and (b) is 123.64(5), between (b) and (c) 38.62(5), and between (a) and (c) $101.19(5)^{\circ}$.

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Acta Cryst. (1984). C40, 1161-1164

$Tris(2,6-dimethyl-4H-pyran-4-one)dinitratocadmium(11), [Cd(NO_3)_2(C_7H_8O_2)_3]$

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(Received 3 January 1984; accepted 22 March 1984) 2

Abstract. $M_r = 608.8$, monoclinic, $P2_1/n$, a = 19.372 (5), b = 11.345 (4), c = 23.023 (5) Å, $\beta = 23.077$ (5)°, V = 5048.9 Å³, Z = 8, $D_m = 1.60$ (1), $D_n = 1.602$ Mg m⁻³, Mo Ka, $\lambda = 0.71069$ Å, $\mu = 0.93$ mm⁻¹, F(000) = 2464, T = 293 K, R = 0.061 for 7325 observed reflexions ($I > \sigma I$). The structure for the structure fo

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TRIS(2,6-DIMETHYL-4H-PYRAN-4-ONE)DINITRATOCADMIUM(II)

Cd(1) Cd(2) C(1) C(2)

C(J)

C(4)

C(S)

C(6) C(7) C(1) C(10) C(10) C(11) C(11)

C(12) C(13) C(14) C(15)

C(16) C(17) C(17) C(19)

C(20) C(21)

C(22) C(23) C(24) C(25) C(25) C(26)

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Drs E. Briggs and A. E. Hill of the Chemistry Department in the City of London Polytechnic (Hill, 1971) as part of a research project to investigate the protective properties of compounds of this class against the corrosion of steel. The molecular formula and the atomic numbering used are shown in Fig. 1.

Experimental, Equidimensional crystals (ca 0.2 mm) by reacting hot solutions of cadmium nitrate and 2,6dimethyl-4-pyrone in 2,2-dimethoxypropane and cooling during addition of ethyl acetate, density by flotation in carbon tetrachloride/methylene bromide, lattice parameters initially from zero-level Weissenberg photographs and refined on the diffractometer, 7438 measured reflexions of which 113 considered unobserved; absences 0k0 for k odd and h0l for h + l odd, intensities on an Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer at Queen Mary College with crystal enclosed in sealed glass tube, corrections made for Lp effects and for fading (maximum 8%; 3 standard reflections monitored) owing to deterioration of crystals, but not for absorption or extinction, index range $h \ 0$ to 21, $k \ 0$ to 12, $l \ 0$ to ± 25 , $2\theta_{max} = 120^{\circ}$; structure solved from Patterson and successive Fourier syntheses; refinement on F by least squares using initially B_{100} and $w^{1/2}$ = $1/F_{\phi}$ and finally B_{ij} until all shifts were < 0.1 σ , approximate H positions determined from difference syntheses but included in structure factor calculations in idealized positions with $B_{1m} = 5.0 \text{ Å}^2$ without refin-ing, $\Delta \rho$ in final difference synthesis generally within $\pm 0.4 e A^{-3}$ but down to $-0.9 e A^{-3}$ in regions around Cd atoms, $R_w = 0.16$, scattering factors from

> 0111 0112 0 SICITZL C121 CIZO

Introduction. The material was originally prepared by International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). computer programs of the NRC series (Ahmed, Hall. Pippy & Huber, 1970) used on our DEC-10 computer.

Table 1. Final atomic parameters and e.s.d.'s

 $B_{m} = \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{\beta_{11}}{a^{*1}} + \frac{\beta_{21}}{b^{*1}} + \frac{\beta_{22}}{c^{*1}} \right).$

	y	2	B _m (Å")
0-38279 (2)	0-37833 (3)	0-35515(1)	3-06 (1)
0-36140 (2)	0.08814 (3)	0-84911(1)	3-40(1)
0-2175 (2)	0-2906 (4)	0-3313 (2)	1.41 (9)
0.1385 (3)	0-2506 (5)	0-4035 (2)	3-62 (8)
0-1133 (4)	0-2377 (8)	0-4640 (2)	5-81 (13)
0-0439 (3)	0-1839 (7)	0-2664 (3)	4-66 (11)
0-1051 (2)	0-2250 (4)	0-3052 (2)	2-87 (8)
0-1664 (3)	0-2604 (4)	0-2073 (2)	3-46 (8)
0-4089 (3)	0-3/31 (3)	0-2133 (2)	4.07 (10)
0.1235 (3)	0 4283 (4)	0-1351 (2)	3.75 (9)
0.2532 (3)	0-4651 (6)	0-1095 (3)	5-18 (11)
0-4779 (4)	0-3592 (8)	0-0596 (3)	7-94 (13)
0-4356 (4)	0-3739 (5)	0-1118 (2)	4 23 (10
0-4556 (3)	0-3589 (5)	0-1682 (2)	3-33 (6)
0-5312 (2)	0-4700(2)	0.4402 (2)	4.10 (0)
0.5765 (3)	0.5854 (5)	0.4255 (3)	4-35 (10
0.6967 (3)	0-6387 (6)	0-4649 (3)	4-59 (1)
0 6440 (4)	0-5548 (7)	0-2668 (3)	6-16 (13
0 6144 (3)	0-5469 (5)	0-3260 (2)	4-15 (9)
0 5531 (3)	0-5006 (4)	- 0-3378 (2)	3-40 (8)
0-2224 (2)	0-1895 (4)	0 9030 (2)	4.08 (9)
Q-1811(J)	0.2598 (5)	0.9476 (2)	5-07 (1)
0.0209 (5)	0-2874 (8)	0.9946 (3)	7-08 (15
0.0907 (4)	0-3155 (7)	0-7899 (3)	5-35 (14
0-1282 (3)	0-2747 (4)	0-8456 (2)	3-46 (8)
0-1908 (3)	0-2237 (4)	0-8507 (2)	4-12 (8)
0-3126 (3)	0-0765 (6)	0-7076 (2)	4-18 (7)
0-2008 (3)	0.0434(5)	0.6091 (2)	4-16 (9)
0.2742 (5)	0.0000 (8)	0-5596 (3)	7 37 (17
0 4541 (4)	0-1190 (8)	0 5968 (3)	7-86 (15
0-3900 (4)	0-1038 (5)	0-6299 (3)	4-75 (11
0-3783 (4)	0-1213 (6)	0 6862 (2)	5-27 (1)
0-5181 (2)	-0 0011 (4)	0.0232 (2)	1.97 (8)
0-5418(2)	-0-0183 (3)	0.0004 (2)	1.52 (1)
0.4151 (3)	-0.0768 (7)	0.9610 (2)	4-96 (11
0.6875 (4)	-0-1086 (6)	0-7642 (3)	4-70 (1)
0 6310 (2)	-0 0732 (4)	0-8018 (2)	2-91 (8)
0-5680 (3)	-0 0335 (5)	0-7837 (2)	3-94 (9)
0-3291 (3)	0-6013 (4)	0-3776(2)	4.18 (8)
0-49(4 (3)	0-1302 (4)	0.8726 (3)	5-13 (1)
0.4250 (3)	0-2948 (4)	0-8937 (2)	4-06 (9)
0-2760 (2)	0-3304 (3)	0-3144 (2)	3-72 (6)
0-0895 (2)	0-2176 (3)	0-3616(1)	3-46 (6)
0-4283 (2)	0-3599 (4)	0-2664 (2)	3.03 (8)
0 3695 (2)	0-4062 (4)	0.0406(2)	4.80 (7)
0.4137 (2)	0.5884 (3)	0-3698 (2)	3-68 (7)
0 1572 (3)	0.5771 (4)	0-3329 (2)	5-87 (8)
0-3224 (2)	0-5224 (4)	0-4123 (2)	4-99 (8
0-3096 (4)	0-7009 (5)	0-3869 (3)	7 06 (1)
0-4183 (3)	0-1738 (4)	Q-3582 (2)	8-04 (H 6-34 /#
0-3743 (3)	0-2399 (4)	0.4117(1)	6.95 (1)
0.0077(3)	0.1415 (4)	0.9111 (2)	4-18 (7
0.0926 (2)	0-2927 (3)	0 8941 (2)	3 90 (7
0 3029 (2)	0-1162 (4)	0-7609 (2)	4-91 (8
0-3376 (3)	0-0668 (4)	0-5922 (2)	5 46 (9
0.4596 (2)	0-0348 (4)	0-8057 (2)	4-86 (7

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O(17) O(18) O(19) O(20) O(21) 3.94 (6) 5.39 (10) 7-60 (13) 4-43 (5) 6-15 (10) 4.70 (5) 7.71 (13) 0-6498 (2) 0-3254 (3) -0-0670 (3) -0-1125 (5) -0-2600 (5) -0-0640 (4) CITEN 0-8588 (2) 0-8292 (2) 0-8642 (3) 0-9064 (2) 0-8478 (2) . 0-3588 (4) 0-3814 (2) 0-3900 (3) 0-4354 (2) Fig. 1. Projection of part of the unit cell on (010) showing one of the 0-2900 (5) 0-2025 (4) 0-3889 (5) O(22) O(23) molecules and the atomic numbering used. Atoms of the second 0 9203 (2) 0-9108 (3) molecule are numbered C(n + 21), N(n + 2), O(n + 12). 0(24) 0-4459 (4)

A. BANERJEE, C. J. BROWN, P. C. JAIN AND P. GAUTAM

2-267 (4) 2-282 (4) 2-287 (4)

Table 2. Bond lengths (Å) and selected inter-bond

deposition footnote).

2-281 (4) 2 287 (4) 2 292 (4) 2 357 (4)

2 444 (4)

angles (°)

O(8)-N(1)-O(9) 121 5 (5) O(10)-N(2)-O(11) 116-6 (5) O(10)-N(2)-O(12) 124-7 (6) O(11)-N(2)-O(12) 118-7 (6) Angles subtended at Cd(1) and Cd(2) have been deposited (see

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O(20)-N(3)-O(21) 117 2 (6) O(22)-N(4)-O(23) 118 2 (5) O(22)-N(4)-O(24) 118 2 (6) O(23)-N(4)-O(24) 123 6 (6)



Table 2 (cont.)

Fig. 2. 2,6-Dimethyl-4-pyrone ring showing averaged bond lengths (Å) and angles (*).

Discussion. The final atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic temperature parameters are given in Table 1.* Bond lengths and inter-bond angles are given in Table 2.

Although prepared in the same way as the copper and zinc compounds, this cadmium compound is different in composition, probably because of the greater size of the Cd atom. Three 2,6-dimethyl-4-pyrone ligands coordinate to the metal instead of two, and the two nitrato groups are bidentate in coordination whereas in the Cu and Zn compounds they are unidentate (Brown & Lewis, 1984a,b). These differences confer seven-coordination on the Cd whereas the Cu and Zn are both four-coordinated. Seven O atoms lie at the corners of a slightly distorted pentagonal bipyramid around each of the two Cd atoms (Fig. 1), in each of which four nitrato O atoms and one 4-pyrone O atom form the equatorial plane and the two other 4-pyrone O atoms lie at the apices. The mean Cd-O distance for the 2,6-dimethyl-4-pyrone ligands is 2.283 (4) Å, while the distance for the nitrato oxygens is 2.406 (5) Å.

The six 4-pyrone rings are each closely planar, the r.m.s. deviation being 0.009 Å, with the maximum 0.018 (6) Å. The substituent oxygen and two methyl carbon atoms also lie in the plane of the rings. Mean dimensions are shown in Fig. 2. The four nitrate groups

 $\begin{array}{c} C4(2)-O(13)\\ C4(2)-O(15)\\ C4(2)-O(17)\\ C4(2)-O(21)\\ C4(2)-O(21)\\ C4(2)-O(23)\\ C4(2)-O(23)\\ C4(2)-O(23)\\ C4(2)-O(23)\\ C(22)-C(23)\\ C(22)-C(23)\\ C(22)-C(23)\\ C(23)-C(24)\\ C(24)-O(14)\\ C(24)-C(27)\\ C(29)-C(30)\\ C(29)-C(30)\\ C(29)-C(30)\\ C(31)-C(31)\\ C(31)-C(34)\\ C(31)-C(34)\\ C(34)-C(37)\\ C(36)-C(37)\\ C(36)-C(37)\\ C(36)-C(37)\\ C(36)-C(37)\\ C(37)-C(36)\\ C(36)-C(37)\\ C(37)-C(36)\\ C(37)-C(36)\\ C(36)-C(37)\\ C(37)-C(36)\\ C(37)-C(36)$ $\begin{array}{c} Cd(1)=O(1)\\ Cd(1)=O(3)\\ Cd(1)=O(3)\\ Cd(1)=O(4)\\ Cd(1)=O(4)\\ Cd(1)=O(4)\\ Cd(1)=O(4)\\ Cd(1)=O(4)\\ Cd(1)=O(4)\\ O(4)=C(4)\\ Cd(1)=O(4)\\ Cd(1)=C(4)\\ Cd(1)=C(3)\\ Cd(3)=C(4)\\ Cd(3)=C(4)\\$ 2-416 (5) 2-400 (4) 2-357 (6) 2-476 (4) 2-444 (4) 2-420 (5) 2-382 (5) 1-200 (6) 1-421 (6) 1-429 (7) 1-343 (7) 1-514 (8) 1-254 (6) 1-427 (7) 1-420 (6) 1-343 (9) 1-497 (10) 1-351 (7) 1-362 (6) 1-355 (5) 1-511 (8) 1-365 (6) 1-504 (8) 1-343 (7) 1-264 (6) 1-421 (8) 1-343 (7) 1-268 (6) 1-433 (9) 1-434 (7) 1-420 (9) 1-336 (7) 1-502 (10) 1-349 (8) 1-350 (7) 1-508 (8) 1-354 (7) 1-371 (8) 1-358 (9) 1-510 (11) 1-346 (9) 1-247 (6) 1-504 (10) 1-341 (7) 1-261 (6) 1-430 (7) 1-435 (7) 1-419 (7) 1-343 (7) 1-513 (7)

	C(36)-C(42)	1-419 (7)
	CUD-CUD	1-343 (7)
	C(10)_C(19)	1-513 (7)
C(17)-C(18) 1.308 (9)	C(10-O(10	1-352 (6)
C(17)-O(6) 1-500 (8)	C(JC) C(AI)	1-347 (6)
O(6)-C(20) 1.370(7)	CLAD CLAIN	1.494 (8)
C(19)-C(20) 1-516 (9)	C(40)-C(47)	1.142 (7)
C(20)-C(21) 1-343 (8)		1.206 (8)
N(1)-O(7) 1-220 (7)		1.214 (8)
N(1)-O(8) 1-213 (6)	N(S)-0(A)	1.336 (1)
N(1)-O(9) 1-215 (8)		1.317(7)
N(2)-O(10) 1-220 (7)	N(4)-0(22)	1.318 (6)
N(2)O(11) 1:239 (7)	N(4)-0(23)	1.200 (0)
N(2)-O(12) 1-215 (6)	N(4)-0(24)	1-200 (0)
C#(D=O(D=C(1) 138-1 (3)	C4(2)-O(13)-C	(22) 134-9 (3)
C4(1)-O(3)-C(8) 137-9 (4)	C#(2)-O(15)-O	(29) 137-9 (4)
C4(1)-O(5)-C(15) 130-4 (3)	C#(2)O(17)(C(36) 135-2 (3)
C(2)_C(1)_C(7) 118-4 (4)	C(2))C(22)((28) 114-6 (4)
C(2)_C(1)_O(1) 124-4 (4)	C(23)-C(22)-C	(13) 122-3 (5)
C(7)_C(1)_O(1) 117-1 (4)	C(28)-C(22)-C	(13) 122 8 (4)
CULCULCU 119-6 (5)	C(22)-C(23)-(C(24) 122-4 (5)
C(2)_C(1)_C(4) 126-1 (5)	C(23)-C(24)-4	2(25) 127-4 (6)
C(2)-C(2)-O(2) 122 0 (5)	C(23)-C(24)-4	D(14) 119-3 (5)
C(4)-C(3)-O(2) 1119(5)	C(25)-C(24)-4	D(14) 113-3 (5)
C(1)_O(2)_C(6) [18-2 (4)	C(24)-O(14)-	C(27) 122 Q (4)
C(1)_C(1)_C(1) 125.9 (5)	C(26)-C(27)-	C(28) 126-2 (5)
C(1)_C(4)_O(1) 109-1 (4)	C(26)-C(27)-	D(14) 114-2 (5)
C(7) C(4) O(3) 124.7 (4)	C(28)-C(27)-	D(14) 119-6 (4)
C(1) - C(4) 116.9 (4)	C(22)-C(20)-	C(27) 122 0 (4)
C(0) = C(1) = C(14) = 111.7(5)	C(30)-C(29)-	C(35) 114-7 (5)
C(0)_C(0)_O(3) 124.9 (5)	C(30)-C(29)-	0(15) 125 0 (5)
C(14)_C(1)_O(1) 121 1(5)	C(35)-C(29)-	O(15) 120-2 (5)
C(1)_C(0)_C(10) 122-3 (5)	C(29)-C(30)-	C(31) 122-9 (6)
C(0) C(10) C(11) 125 6 (5)	C(30)-C(31)-	C(32) 128-6 (6)
	C(30)-C(31)-	O(16) 119-0 (5)
	C()2)-C(31)-	0(16) 112-4 (5)
	C(31)-O(16)-	C(34) 122-1 (5)
CUD CUD CUA 128.2 (4)	C(33)-C(34)-	C(35) 131-7 (7)
	C(33)C(34)-	O(16) 108-5 (6)
	C(35)-C(34)-	-O(16) 119-8 (6)
	C(29)-C(35)-	-C(34) 121-4 (6)
	C(17)-C(16)-	C(42) 113-1 (4)
CII01-C(13)-C(21) 110-1 (4)	C(17)-C(16)-	0(17) 125-5 (5)

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$\begin{array}{c} C(8) = C(14) = C(13) & [21+9(3)]\\ C(16) = C(13) = C(21) & [16+1(4)]\\ C(16) = C(13) = O(3) & [18+4(3)]\\ C(21) = C(13) = O(3) & [123+3(3)]\\ C(16) = C(13) = C(17) & [19+2(3)]\\ C(16) = C(17) = O(6) & [123+3(6)]\\ C(18) = C(17) = O(6) & [106-8(3)]\\ C(18) = C(17) = O(6) & [106-8(3)]\\ C(19) = C(20) = O(6) & [106-8(3)]\\ C(19) = C(20) = O(6) & [120-8(3)]\\ C(19) = C(20) = O(6) & [120-8(3)]\\ C(19) = C(20) = O(6) & [120-8(3)]\\ C(13) = C(21) = C(20) & [12-8(3)]\\ C(13) = C(21) = C(20) & [12-4(3)]\\ O(7) = N(1) = O(8) & [17-4(3)]\\ O(7) = N(1) = O(8) & [17-4(3)]\\ \end{array}$	C(37)-C(36)-C(42) 113-1 (4) C(37)-C(36)-O(17) 125-5 (3) C(42)-C(36)-O(17) 125-5 (3) C(42)-C(36)-O(17) 121-4 (4) C(36)-C(37)-C(38)-O(18) 122-9 (3) C(37)-C(38)-O(18) 130-2 (3) C(37)-C(38)-O(18) 130-2 (3) C(39)-C(38)-O(18) 130-0 (4) C(38)-O(18)-C(4) 120-0 (4) C(40)-C(41)-O(18) 111-5 (4) C(42)-C(41)-O(18) 121-5 (4) C(42)-C(41)-O(18) 121-5 (4) C(42)-C(42)-C(41) 122-1 (5) C(42)-C(42)-C(41) 122-1 (5) C(42)-C(42)-C(41) 122-1 (5) C(42)-C(41)-O(18) 11-5 (4) C(42)-C(41)-O(18) 11-5 (4) C(42)-C(41)-O(18) 11-5 (4) C(42)-C(41)-O(18) 11-5 (4) C(42)-C(41)-O(18) 11-5 (4) C(42)-C(41)-O(18) 11-5 (4) C(41)-C(42)-C(41) 122-1 (5) C(41)-
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are also planar, the N atoms lying 0.006 (5), 0.011 (6),

* Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters, H-stom parameters, angles subtended at Cd(1) and Cd(2) and rt-stom parameters, angles subtended at CG(1) and CG(2) and least-squares-planes' information have been deposited with the British Library Lending Division as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 39356 (47 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Executive Secretary, International Union of CrystaBography, 5 Abbet Secretary Chil 25311 Evaluat Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

TRIS(2,6-DIMETHYL-4H-PYRAN-4-ONE)DINITRATOCADMIUM(II)

0-002 (6) and 0-012 (5) Å out of the planes of the O atoms.

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A similar structural arrangement to this has been observed in dinitratotris(pyridine)Cd^{II} (Cameron, Taylor & Nuttall, 1972) and also in aquadinitratobis(quinoline)Cd¹¹ (Cameron, Taylor & Nuttall, 1973). The only structural results for 2,6-dimethyl-4-pyrone compounds are for the hydrobromide monohydrate (Hope, 1965) determined with limited X-ray data, dinitratobis(2,6-dimethyl-4-pyrone)zinc (Brown & Lewis, 1984a) and dinitratobis(2,6-dimethyl-4-pyrone)copper (Brown & Lewis, 1984b).

Our grateful thanks are due to Dr M. B. Hursthouse for arranging the data collection on the CAD-4

diffractometer at Queen Mary College, University of London.

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Acta Cryst. (1985). C41, 82-84

Picric Acid-Naphthalene $1/1 \pi$ Complex, C₆H₃N₃O₇.C₁₀H₈. A Disordered Structure

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Abstract. $M_r = 357 \cdot 28$, monoclinic, $P2_1/a$, $a = 16 \cdot 248$ (5), $b = 6 \cdot 871$ (2), $c = 14 \cdot 306$ (5) Å, $\beta = 96 \cdot 62$ (5)°, $V = 1586 \cdot 47$ Å³, Z = 4, $D_m = 1 \cdot 47$ (1), $D_x = 1 \cdot 496$ Mg m⁻³. Cu Ka, $\lambda = 1 \cdot 5418$ Å, $\mu = 1 \cdot 16 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, F(000) = 736, T = 293 K, $R = 0 \cdot 066$ for 918 observed reflexions ($I > 3\sigma_1$). Molecules lie in (010) parallel to each other, stacking alternately picric acid and naphthalene with hydrogen bonds linking picric acid molecules across alternative symmetry centres and also along a. The two arrangements are present in ratio $\approx 4:1$, and it was not feasible to separate the two sets of atomic coordinates.

Introduction. Unit-cell dimensions have been reported (Herbstein & Kaftory, 1975) as have the crystal structure determinations of a number of homologues (Carstensen-Oeser, Göttlicher & Habermehl, 1968; Herbstein & Kaftory, 1976). Physical properties have been reported by Mindovich (1956) and by Westwood (1978). In none of these reports was there any indication of structural disorder, and this work was undertaken at the instigation of Dr Westwood in order to explain some peculiarities observed.

Experimental. Sample prepared by Dr C. V. Westwood of the Chemistry Department, City of London Polytechnic; recrystallized (ca $1.5 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$ mm) from ethanol; m.p. 401 K. D_m by flotation in NaI solution. Lattice parameters from rotation and Weissenberg photographs, refined by least-squares fit to 16 selected reflexions measured on a Stoe Stadi-2 diffractometer; intensities from $h0l \rightarrow h6l$ levels on the diffractometer using ω scans, interlayer scaling and 0k0 intensities from c Weissenberg. 1559 measured reflexions, 918 observed with $I > 3\sigma_I$; index range h 0 to 16, k 0 to 6, I-15 to +17; $2\theta_{max} = 110^\circ$. Seven standard reflexions, no variation. Corrections for Lp and an empirical

correction for extinction to eight reflexions during refinement. No absorption correction. Structure solved by trial-and-error as direct methods failed. Patterson map indicated layer structure with b/4 separation. Refinement by least squares on F using initially B_{100} and finally B_{ip} . H atoms included at calculated positions with $B_{\text{the}} = 8.0 \text{ Å}^2$, but not refined. Difference Fourier during refinement showed two alternative sites for the O of the picric acid OH; site occupation refinement converged to 0.80 for O(1) position and 0.20 for O(8) and these values used in further SFLS refinement until final shifts all <0.3 σ . Final R = 0.066, $R_{\odot} = 0.136$, $\sqrt{w} = 1/F_o$. Max. electron density in final difference Fourier map $\pm 0.2 e A^{-3}$. Atomic scattering factors from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). NRC programs (Ahmed, Hall, Pippy & Huber, 1970) implemented on our DEC-10 computer.

Discussion. The final atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic temperature parameters are listed in Table 1. Bond lengths and interbond angles are in Table 2. The arrangements of the molecules in the unit cell, together with the atom numbering and hydrogen bonds are shown in Fig. 1.

Molecules of both picric acid and naphthalene lie approximately parallel to (010) in layers with $y = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ and π -bonding interactions across the 3.4 Å (b/2) spacing; the overlap diagram is shown in Fig. 2 as a normal projection along b. C(14) of the naphthalene ring lies almost exactly above the mid-point of the picric acid ring.

0108-2701/85/010082-03\$01.50

• Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and calculated H-atom coordinates have been deposited with the British Library Lending Division as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 39515 (11 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Executive Secretary, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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Table 1. Final atomic parameters and e.s.d.'s

	Bra = \$1(\$,,/a	*1) + (\$p_1/h*1)	$+ (\beta_{1})/c^{-1})$.	
	r	r	2	Beg(Å2)
CON	0.9413 (4)	0-1182 (8)	0-1542 (4)	3-30 (14)
cm	0-8541 (5)	0-1027 (10)	0-1526 (4)	4-63 (15)
cm	0-8145 (3)	0-1105 (7)	0-2347 (3)	3-30 (10)
	0.8623 (4)	0-1189 (9)	0-3190 (4)	3-50 (14)
	0.9501 (4)	0-1096 (11)	0-3272 (5)	5-07 (16)
C(6)	0.9872 (3)	0-1123 (9)	0-2456 (5)	4-47 (13)
CID	0-6395 (6)	0-1211 (9)	0-5927 (6)	5-56 (17)
C(II)	0-5552 (5)	0-1325 (11)	0-6061 (5)	5-45 (16)
C(0)	0.5347 (4)	0-1231 (8)	0-7002 (4)	2-63 (12)
CUM	0-4508 (5)	0-1413 (11)	0.7093 (5)	4-89 (17)
cup	0-4328 (5)	0-1152 (10)	0-7958 (6)	6-15 (17)
C(12)	0-4875 (7)	0-1229 (11)	0-8743 (6)	7-45 (20)
C(13)	0-5671 (6)	0-1294 (12)	0-8647 (6)	5-73 (20)
C(14)	0.5947 (4)	0-1259 (9)	0-7742 (5)	4-40 (15)
CUS	0-6795 (5)	0-1116(10)	0-7592 (6)	6-42 (17)
C(16)	0-6998 (5)	0-1180(11)	0-6672 (5)	5-61 (17)
N(I)	0-7991 (5)	0-0996 (10)	0-0619 (5)	9-04 (19)
N(2)	0-8264 (4)	0-1093 (8)	0-4111 (4)	5-58 (13)
N(3)	1-0772 (4)	0-1259 (9)	0-2546 (6)	7.36 (17)
O(1)†	0-9799 (5)	0-1131 (10)	0.0775 (5)	7-35 (17)
O(2)	0-8301 (6)	0-1472 (14)	-0.0063 (6)	11 93 (22)
0(3)	0-7262 (5)	0-0744 (13)	0-0678 (5)	12-57 (21)
O(4)	0-7473 (4)	0-0654 (8)	0-3935 (5)	7-95 (15)
0(5)	0-8685 (5)	0-1293 (9)	0-4839 (4)	7-27 (15)
O(6)	1-1150 (4)	0-1389 (10)	0-3398 (6)	9-08 (19)
0(7)	1-1098 (4)	0-1457 (9)	0-1851 (6)	8-22 (18)
O(8)1	1-0013 (15)	0-1302 (41)	0-4125 (17)	5-99 (51)

\$0% site occupation factor. \$20% site occupation factor.

Table 2. Bond lengths (A) and interbond angles $(^{\circ})$

C(1) - C(2)	1-417 (11)	C(9)-C(10) 1-3	89 (9)
	1-430 (10)	C(9)-C(14) 1-3	54 (9)
	1.326 (10)	C(10)-C(11) 1-3	16(11)
C(1) = C(1)	1.404 (8)	C(1)-C(12) 1-1	51 (12)
C(2) = C(3)	1.419 (10)	C(12)-C(13) 1-3	17 (15)
C(2) = O(1)	1.358 (2)	C(13)-C(14) 1.4	19 (10)
C(J) = C(V)	1.421(10)	C(14)-C(15) 14	122 (10)
	1.501 (0)	C(15)-C(16) 1-3	95 (11)
	1.173 (10)	N(1)-O(2) 1-1	195 (11)
	1.400 (26)	N(1)-O(3) 1-3	209 (12)
	1 455 (8)	N(2)-O(4) 1-	291 (9)
	1.407 (11)	N(2)-O(5) I-	186 (9)
	1.141 (11)	N(3)-O(6) 1.	304 (11)
	1.426 (9)	N(3)-O(7) 1-	187 (12)
	1.446 (7)		
C(2)-C(1)-C(6	j) 115-3 (6)	C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	123-3 (
C(2)-C(1)-O(1	123-5 (6)	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	113-70
C(6)-C(1)-O(1)† 120-6 (6)	C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	125-5 (
C(1)-C(2)-C(3	122-5 (6)	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	118-4 (
C(1)-C(2)-N(1	1) 120-9 (6)	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	120-8
C(3)-C(2)-N(1) 116-2 (6)	C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	110-0 (
C(2)-C(3)-C(4	4) 118-3 (5)	C(9)-C(14)-C(15)	120-4 (
C(3)-C(4)-C(5) 122-5 (6)	C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	123 5 (
C(3)-C(4)-N(2) 122-4 (5)	C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	118-6 (
C(5)-C(4)-N(2) 114-5 (6)	C(7)-C(16)-C(15)	120-8
C(4)-C(5)-C(6) 117-6 (6)	C(2) = N(1) = O(2)	110-11

Hydrogen bonds link pairs of picric acid molecules related by centres of symmetry either through O(1)-O(1) 2.844 (10) Å across (0.0.0) with 80% site occupation, or through O(8)-O(8") 3.082 (36) Å across (0,0,1) with 20% site occupation. These alternative sites can be occupied with only small disturbance to the coordinates of the other picric acid atoms. The OH-HO hydrogen bonds release a spare proton from half the picric acid molecules and this appears to be transferred to either O(4) or O(6) enabling H bonding to take place: O(4)...H...O(6^M) 2.901 (9) Å (Fig. 1)." That H bonding does occur between the nitro groups is supported by the distances N(2)-O(4) 1-291 (9) and N(3)-O(6) 1.304 (11) Å which are both appreciably longer than the other four N-O bonds [mean 1.194 (11) Ål. The stabilizing influence of the postulated H bond is also reflected in the values of B_{eq} which are \approx 7.5 Å² for O(4) and O(5) and \approx 8.5 Å² for O(6) and O(7) whereas for O(2) and O(3) which are



Fig. 1. Arrangement of molecules in part of the unit cell $(y = 0 \text{ to } \frac{1}{2})$ showing atomic numbering and hydrogen bonds (dashed lines). Symmetry code: (i) -x, -y, -z; (ii) -x, -y, 1-z; (iii) $x - \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} - y$, z.



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