The OD-structure of K₃Mn(CN)₆

NILS-GÖSTA VANNERBERG

Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Chalmers University of Technology and University of Göteborg, P.O. Box, S-402 20 Göteborg 5, Sweden

The crystal structure of potassium hexacyanomanganate(III) has been solved by 3-dimensional X-ray methods. Potassium hexacyanomanganate(III) has an OD-structure consisting of ordered layers whose stacking is disordered. The OD-groupoid can be formulated as:

$$P$$
 $(n); c; m$ $n_{1,\bar{1}}; n_{2,\bar{1}}; a_{2}$

The complex ion has the symmetry D_{2h} with manganese-carbon bond lengths of 1.981 Å, 1.999 Å and 2.025 Å, σ =0.014 Å.

Cyanide complexes and, in particular, hexacyanide complexes of transition metals are well-known species. Their absorption spectra have been investigated thoroughly and interpreted on the basis of a very strong crystal field due to the cyanide ions. More recent investigations based on ligand field models show that metal-ligand π -bonding is of importance.

A number of pentacyanonitrosyl complexes have been investigated at this Department.³⁻⁶ In these compounds, the π -bonding between the metal and the cyanide group is probably small due to the extremely strong π -bonding between the metal atom and the nitrosyl group. A comparison of the pentacyano and the hexacyano complexes ought thus to provide information concerning the nature of the chemical bonding in metal cyanide complexes.

Unfortunately, there are no reliable crystal determinations of hexacyanides. Many investigations have, of course, been performed, but they show little agreement, due to the fact that all the structures so far studied have been disordered and that the resulting problems have not been tackled with the appropriate methods (cf. Table 1).⁷⁻¹³ Consequently, the structure of potassium hexacyanomanganate(III) has now been determined.

Potassium hexacyanomanganate(III) was prepared according to the method of Lower and Fernelius, whereby an aqueous solution of manganese(III) orthophosphate, prepared from manganese dichloride, nitric acid, and phosphoric acid, is treated with an excess of potassium cyanide. Apparently well-developed crystals were obtained.

Table 1. Historical summary. Dimensions in A units.

Authors	Gottfried and Nagelschmidt ⁷ (1930)	Büssem and Gottfried ⁸ (1933)	Barkhatov and Zhdanov ⁹ (1942)	Okaya and Pepinsky ¹⁰ (1956)	Okaya et al. ¹¹ (1957)	and	Chadwick and Sharpe ¹³ (1966)
Compound	\ ,	(/	(,				
K ₃ Cr(CN) ₆	Pnca		** ** **		Pnca		Pnca
a	13.58				13.58		13.66
b	10.62				10.62		10.62
c; Z	8.63; 4				8.62; 4		8.54; 4
K ₂ Mn(CN) ₆	Pnca				Pnca		Pnca
a	13.59				13.59		13.56
b	10.62				10.62		10.51
c; Z	8.52; 4				8.52; 4		8.48; 4
K _s Fe(CN) _s	P2,/c, β~90°		$P2_1/c, \beta = 107^\circ$		Pnca		Pnca
a	13.45		7.1		13.45		13.44
ь	14.42		10.4		10.43		10.41
c; Z	8.40; 4		8.4; 2		8.40; 4		8.39; 4
K ₃ Co(CN) ₆			$P2_{1}/c, \beta = 107^{\circ}$	20' Pnca	Pnca	$P2_1/c, \beta = 107^{\circ}19$	Pnca
à			7.1	13.26	13.53	Pnca	13.37
b			10.4	10.53	10.50	13.53, 10.37	10.37
c; Z			8.4; 2	8.32; 4	8.40; 4	8.35; 4	8.37; 4
K ₈ Ir(CN) ₆	Pnca						
à	13.73						
b	10.55						
c; Z	8.36; 4						
Rb ₂ Co(CN) ₆	·	P2 ₁ /c, β~90°	$P2_1/c, \beta = 107$	0			
a '		13.77	7.2				•
b		10.68	10.7				
c; Z		8.65; 4	8.7; 2				

Accurate cell dimensions were determined from Guinier powder photographs using potassium chloride as an internal standard and $\text{Cu}K\alpha_1$ radiation $[\lambda(\text{Cu}K\alpha_1)=1.54050 \text{ Å}]$. About thirty reflexions were indexed with the program Xalg Powder and the same program was used to refine the cell constants. The reflexions could be indexed both by assuming an orthorhombic and a monoclinic unit cell (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2. Unit cell dimensions for K₃Mn(CN)₆.

	MDO_1	MDO,
\boldsymbol{a}	$13.529 \pm 0.002 \; { m \AA}$	$7.087 \pm 0.001 \text{ Å}$
\boldsymbol{b}	$10.502 \pm 0.001 \; { m \AA}$	$10.502 \pm 0.001 ~{ m \AA}$
\boldsymbol{c}	$8.436 \pm 0.001 \; { m \AA}$	$8.436 \pm 0.001 \text{ Å}$
β		$107.31 \pm 0.01^{\circ}$

Table 3. Observed and calculated sin²θ values for K₂Mn(CN)₆.

$\sin^2\! heta_{ m obs}\! imes\!10^5$	$\sin^2\! heta_{ m cal}\! imes\!10^5$	relative intensity	orthorhombic indices	monoclinic indices
1293	1297	30	200	100
1366	1372	30	011	_
1670	1696	10	111	
2154	2152	10	020	020
3451	3455	100	310	120
3658	3659	80	102	$10\overline{2},002$
4190	4197	30	112	$11\overline{2},012$
5185	5186	50	400	200
6129	6138	60	230	130
6250	6252	50	302	$20\overline{2}, 102$
6790	6790	90	312	$21\overline{2}, 112$
8299	8404	60	$\boldsymbol{322}$	$22\overline{2}, 122$
8493	8501	60	132	$13\overline{2}, 032$
8609	8607	30	040	040
11095	11094	30	332	$23\overline{2}, 132$
11982	11976	50	512	$31\overline{2},212$
12265	12266	60	142	$14\overline{2},042$
13331	13340	80	004	$10\overline{4}$
13588	13590	60	522	$32\overline{2},222$
13800	13793	60	440	240, 320
16794	16795	60	314	$24\overline{4},024$
18536	18526	50	404	$30\overline{4}, 104$
20658	20663	30	260	$160, 32\overline{4}, 124$
21354	21369	10	722	$42\overline{2}, 322$
21938	21947	20	044	144
27131	27133	60	444	344, 424

Single crystals of potassium hexacyanomanganate(III) were rotated about the c-axis in a photographic Weissenberg camera and in a Philips Pailred diffractometer. The diffractograms had the following feature in common; All layers for which l=2L, where L is an integer, contained sharp reflexions with reciprocal coordinates HkL corresponding to axes of 13.529 Å, 10.501 Å, and 4.218 Å in direct space. The relative intensities of two different reflexions were the same for all crystals. On the other hand, layers for which l=2L+1contained diffuse streaks with pronounced maxima. The reciprocal coordinates of the streaks are ξ , k, l. One unit in the ξ direction in reciprocal space is defined as corresponding to a distance of 6.765 Å in direct space, i.e. this distance, which is called a_0 , is the separation between two layers which will be seen later on. The relation between the intensity maxima of these streaks vary from crystal to crystal. The crystal from which the Pailred diffraction data were collected was a small prism, 0.014 cm long, with a rhombic basal plane of dimensions 0.0035×0.0036 cm². The c-axis was parallel to the prism axis while the orthorhombic a and b axes were parallel to the diagonals of the basal plane. This crystal showed rather sharp and well-defined maxima on the odd layer lines. The separation between the reflexions in these layer lines corresponded to an a-axis of 27.058 Å. Maxima for which $\xi = n \pm l/4$ did not have equal intensities for ξkl and ξkl while ξkl and ξkl reflexions for which $\xi = n/2$ were of equal intensity. The former reflexions thus show monoclinic

Table 4. Extinction rules for the OD Structure of K₃Mn(CN)₆.

i	$\xi k l$	absent for	$l = 2L \text{ if } \xi = H$
ii	H k L	absent for	H+L=2n+1
iii	$\xi 0 l$	absent for	l = 2n+1
iv	$0 \ k \ l$	absent for	k = 2n+1 and l=2n+1

symmetry, while the latter show orthorhombic symmetry. A total of 851 sharp reflexions and 250 intensity maxima were registered.

The conditions for the systematic absences may be summarized as in Table 4. The readers not familiar with the notation in this paper are recommended to study Ref. 16. It is evident that a structure denoted by $\hat{\rho}(xyz)$ which is related to the true structure by

$$\hat{\varrho}(x,y,z) = \varrho(x,y,z) + \varrho(x,y,z + \frac{1}{2})$$

is, according to (i) and (ii), periodic with the translation vectors $\vec{A} = \vec{a}$, $\vec{B} = \vec{b}$. and $\vec{C} = \vec{c}/2$.

This "superposition structure" shows B-face centering, whereas the true structure is not periodic in the \vec{a} -direction but periodic in the \vec{b} - and \vec{c} -directions.

According to condition (iii), for every atom in (xyz) there must be another in $(x,y',\frac{1}{2}+z)$ and, as the x-coordinates are identical, the atoms must be situated in the same plane, and linked by a c-glide perpendicular to b. Condition (iv) implies that for each atom in (x,y,z) there must be an identical atom in $(x',y+\frac{1}{2},z+\frac{1}{2})$ and this holds true whether the packing of layers is disordered or not, which means that the two atoms must belong to the same layer. The minimum symmetry of a single layer is thus P(n)c2 but, owing to the high symmetry of the building units, the actual symmetry is probably P(n)cm.

The B-face centering of the superposition structure shows that adjacent

layers are linked by the translation:

$$\frac{\overrightarrow{c}}{4} + \overrightarrow{a_0} \text{ or } -\frac{\overrightarrow{c}}{4} + \overrightarrow{a_0}$$

where $\vec{a_0}$ is the vector between two successive layers. Thus the OD-groupoid can be formulated as: P(n); c; m

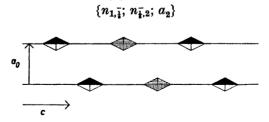


Fig. 1. A diagram of the symmetry elements in the OD-groupoid family $P(n) c m/n_1 i n_2 a_2$. An open triangle corresponds to a structural element at \hat{y} , a filled triangle to one at \hat{y} , a horizontally shaded triangle to one at $\frac{1}{2}+y$ and a vertically shaded triangle to one

There are two possible structures of maximum degree of order, so-called "MDO-structures". The structure in which the layers are packed obliquely over one another, denoted $\mathrm{MDO_2}$, would have space group $P2_1/c$, while the other, denoted $\mathrm{MDO_1}$, has a "zig-zag" packing of layers and would have space group Pnca. The cell dimensions of the two structures are given in Table 2 (see figs. 1 and 2).

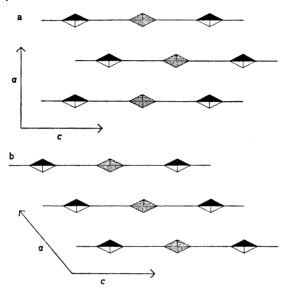


Fig. 2. The sequence of layers in the structures of maximum degree of order MDO_1 and MDO_2 . The symbols for y-coordinates are the same as in Fig. 1.

The intensity material was divided in four parts:

- (a) 850 sharp reflexions or family reflexions, with indices HkL, belonging to the periodic superposition structure.
- (b) 105 intensity maxima at 2L+1 and $\xi=n/2$ (n=integer) belonging to the orthorhombic MDO₁ structure.
- (c) 120 intensity maxima at 2L+1 and $\xi=n+(l/4)$ (n=integer) belonging to the monoclinic MDO₂ structure.
- (d) 10 weak intensity maxima at 2L+1 and $\xi=n-(l/4)$ (n=integer) belonging to a twinned monoclinic MDO₂ structure.

After the usual Lorentz, polarisation, and absorption corrections, the superposition structure was solved with the aid of a 3-dimensional Patterson synthesis based on the reflexions (a). From this synthesis the positions of the manganese and potassium ions were determined. A subsequent Fourier synthesis yielded the positions of all the light atoms.

The structure was refined by least squares methods to an R-value of 0.076. The positions of the atoms and some of the most interesting distances and angles are given in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5. Atomic po	sitions and tempe	rature factors in	n the	superposition	structure.
•	(MV	V = K or Mn)		* *	

Atom	$oldsymbol{x}$	$oldsymbol{y}$	\boldsymbol{z}	\boldsymbol{B}
MV1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.97
K1	0.25068	0.22862	0.0	2.65
Cl	0.9372	0.1735	0.0	2.32
C2	0.0948	0.0542	0.3321	2.55
N1	0.8993	0.2698	0.0	2.93
N2	0.1501	0.0856	0.5148	3.78
Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma (y)$	$\sigma(z)$	$\sigma(B)$
MV1	0	0	0	0.03
K1	0.00018	0.00025	0	0.05
Cl	0.0009	0.0013	0	0.19
C2	0.0007	0.0010	0.0026	0.14
N1	0.0007	0.0014	0	0.22
N2	0.0005	0.0008	0.0110	0.17

Table 6. Interatomic distances and bond angles in the superposition structure of $K_sMn(CN)_a$.

MV1-C2	$1.983 \pm 0.010 \; ext{\AA}$	N1 - N1	0.416 ± 0.029
C2	1.983 ± 0.010	N2 - N2	0.126 ± 0.093
C1	2.010 ± 0.013	C1-MV1-C2	90.75 + 0.38
N1	2.775 ± 0.014	C2	89.25 + 0.38
K1 - K1	0.449 ± 0.005	C2	89.25 + 0.38
N2	2.880 ± 0.034	C2	$90.75 \ \pm 0.38$
N1	2.914 ± 0.008	N1-K1-N1	91.44 ± 0.31
N1	2.946 ± 0.008	N1	92.66 ± 0.31
N2	2.970 ± 0.035	N2	83.70 ± 0.65
C1 - N1	0.786 ± 0.018	N2	155.56 ± 0.34
N1	1.134 ± 0.019	N2	82.15 ± 0.61
Cl	1.607 ± 0.027	N2	155.20 ± 0.36
C2 - N2	1.042 ± 0.031	N1	92.66 ± 0.31
N2	1.124 ± 0.034	MV1-C1 -N1	178.10 ± 1.11
C2	1.417 ± 0.022	C2 - N2	178.38 ± 1.93

For a detailed description of the structure a knowledge of the superposition structure only is not sufficient. In the superposition structure each atom appears at two different positions with a height corresponding to half the usual electron density. Atoms can thus come very close to one another causing low resolution. In this particular structure, for example, the manganese atom and one of the potassium ions totally overlap each other. It is therefore necessary to include the intensities of the diffuse streaks and especially of the maxima on these streaks in the structure analysis.

It can be shown that for the positions in reciprocal space $\xi'kl$ and $\xi''kl$, where $\xi'=n/2$ and $\xi''=n+l/4$, for a given crystal the square of the Fourier transformed structure factor is proportional to the square of the structure factor for a single layer. As the monoclinic MDO₂ unit cell contains one layer only, the family reflexions and the reflexions at $\xi''kl$ can be combined by applying different scale factors to a set of reflexions whose structure factors are directly proportional to those of the MDO₂ structure.

Table 7. Observed and calculated structure factors for the MDO2-structure. The columns given are $h,\,k,\,l,\,F_{\rm o},$ and $F_{\rm c}.$

-6	1		12.3	14.2	3	16	(1	13.7	8.3	4	G	-	76.0	80.4	0	2	0	34.5	29.3
-4	1	1	14.5	-3.5	-4	12	0	15.5	12.5	6	0	0	53.1	55.5	-1	2	٥ ور	128.2	120-1
1 2	5	1	28.5	22.7 15.8	- 3 - 2	12	0	18.3	17.6	10	0	0	2J.0 21.1	19.1	-3 -4	2	0	106.2	104.3
ē	2	i	11.0	15.0	-1	12	ő	14.8	16.6	2	18	ö	11.4	5.6	-5	2	ŏ	55.9	55.1
-3	2	i	16.1	-16.2	ė	12	ŭ	26.5	18.6	4	14	ŏ	14.0	12.3	-6 -7	2	ū	13.2	12.3
-6	2	ı	12.6	8.7	2	12	Ü	20.5	15.9	3	14	0	10.2	9.9		2	ō	33.L	34.0
-5	3	ı	18.4	13.2	6	12	9	16.4	10.5	2	14	а	11.0	11.8	-9	2	0	14.2	15.5
-4	3	ı	31.3	26.7	-9 -7	10	0	14.5 16.0	7.7 15.0	1	14	0	12-1	9.5	-11 -4	2	U	12.6	11.4
-2 0	3	1	23.0	15.9 25.3	-4	10	G	15.0	16.5	- 2	14 14	Ċ	10.0	14.4	-3	i	ŏ	16.7 15.2	-12.3
4	3	i	27.2	27.1	-3	10	i i	31.3	30.8	-3	14	Ğ	12.2	9,9	-2	ì	ŏ	29.5	-27.5
5	3	ì	14.2	11.6	- 2	10	C	23.0	21.3	-4	14	ō	11.1	12.3	2	ī	ō	28.0	27.5
5	4	1	14. 7	16.1	-1	10	9	24.3	24.2	3	12	0 0	15.3	17.6	3	1	Ü	12.4	12.3
2	4	1	26.5	-25.9 -17.5	1 2	10	0	20.7	24.2	2	12		16.5	15.9	4	1	0	15.5	-15.7
-6	4	i l	19.6	-11.2	3	10	Ü	27.1	30.3	1	12	0	12.7	16.6	10 8	0	0	18.3	20.6
-7	5	ì	15.1	17.4	4	ic	U	12.6	16.5	-1	12	ŭ	15.3	16.6	6	ă	ā	51.8	55.5
-5	5	i	12.2	12.3	5	10	0	17.3	12.2	-2	12	Ü	13.4	15.9	-7	16	2	11.8	6.8
- 3	. 5	1	32.9	26.9	7	10	0	15.1	16.0	- 3	12	Ü	16.3	17.6	4	14	2	10.5	9 • Z
~1 1	5	l l	23.5	27.6 27.5	-6 -5	8	9	16.5	14.2	-4 -7	12	Ü	11.2	12.5	3 2	14 14	2	12.1	12.0
3	5	ì	18.1	19.5	-4	4	ő	37.5	35.2	-7	12 10	0	10.6	11.0	î	14	2	10.3	11.9
4	ś	i	13.1	-7.3	- 3	8	0	25.7	22.5	í	10	ö	15.1	16.0	ó	14	2	10.2	10.2
-2	6	1	16.8	18.0	-2	8	0	45.4	47.1	5	10	0	9.3	12.2	-1	14	2	14.8	10.5
1	6	1	23.9	-28.9	-1	8	0	29.5	18.5	4	10	Ú	15.4	16.5	-2	14	2	10.8	11.6
. 8	6	l i	16.6	21.0	i	8	Ö	17.7	18.5	3 2	10	0	29•1 18•4	30.8 21.3	4	12	2	11.3	8-2
4	7	i	16.4	14.0	2	A	0	45.4	47.1	1	10	Ü	22.6	24.2	ĩ	12	2	15.1	17.2
	7	ī	14.8	18.4	š	8	Ö	22.2	22.5	ó	10	ŏ	13.4	16.2	ŏ	12	2	16.7	17.3
2 0	7	ı	26.7	25.7	4	8	0	32.7	35.2	-1	10	υ	22.8	24.2	-1	12	2	20.7	17.0
~2	7	1	20.7	19.7	5	8	c	15.3	14.2	-2	10	0	20.7	21.3	-2	12	2	15.2	19.4
-6 -2	8	1	15.6	11.0	6	8	0	15.7	13.1 15.6	-3 -4	10	0	28.7	30.8 16.5	-3 -4	12 12	2	10.4	9.0
î	8	i	14.9	22.0	6	7	ŏ	14.1	-13.1	-5	10	000	11.3	12.2	-5	12	2	13.3	14.1
4	ĕ	ı	18.8	-9.2	-6	7	٥	12.9	13.1	-7	10	ō	12.9	16.0	5	10	2	16.5	18.7
	10	1	15.7	-1.2	-8	6	0	17.3	15.4	4	9	0	8.6	3.6	•	10	2	15.5	15.1
2	10	1	13.7	10.4	-7 -5	6	0	25.4	75.3 34.0	9	8	ũ	10.9	5.0	3 2	10 10	2	17.5	17.9
-6	10 12	l l	14.9	9.3 -10.3	-3	6	Ü	33.3 50.7	50.7	8 7	8	0	14.8	15.6 7.9	í	10	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	23.6	25.1
-2	12	i	13.5	-13.4	-2	6	Ö	44.7	42.2	6	8	ò	14.0	18.1	ô	10	ž	21.7	21.8
1	12	1	15.4	14.6	-1	6	0	71.0	73.3	5	8	0	11.5	14.2	-1	10	2	22.1	23.1
U	13	1	17.7	-6.4	1	6	Ü	68.8	73.3	4	8	0	30.8	35.2	-2 -3 -4	10	2	24.9	25.0
-4	. 1	3	28.5	28.2	2	6	0	42.6	42.2	3	8	0	23.1	22.5	-3	10	2	18.5	18.3
-1 -2	11	3	22.0 19.8	20.6 12.7	5	6	0	45.7 32.3	50.7 34.0	2	8	0	44.8	47.1 18.5	-5	10	5	16.5	15.7
-6	9	3	15.5	14.2	í	6		22 a B	25.3	ů	8	0	30.4	31.6	-6	10	ž	17.7	18.6
2	é	3	12.7	-8.6	8	6	0	22.8 17.8	15.4	-i	ě	0	18.1	18.5	-1	9	2	11.0	11.9
1	8	3	16.3	20.0	9	6	O	17.6	16.3	-2	8	0	45.2	47.1	0	9	2	9.1	-11.2
-2 -3	8	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	20.3	-26.3 10.3	1 -1	5	0	22.5	-22.2 22.2	-3 -4	8	0	22.0	22.5	7	9	2	11.7	18.2
-1	7	3	32.9	31.6	-2	5	0	9.4	7.0	-4 -5	8	ů	33.3 13.2	14.2	,	6	5	20.1	22.4
ō	7	á	15.3	2.7	-8	4	U	20.0	19.7	-6		0	16.8	18.1	5	6	ž	17.8	16.6
3 5	7	3	18.1	16.5	-6	4	9	40.1	39.4	-6	8	0	12.8	13.1	4	6	2 2	13.8	15.3
5	7	3	17.2	16.5	-5 -4	4	0	24.3	24.6	-4	7	o	8.9	-9.5	3	6	2	35.6	37.1 35.6
-3	6	3	17.4 18.2	17.2	-2	4	Ü	65.0 88.3	62.3	6	7	0	9.7 13.2	9,5 -13.1	2 1	6		36.1 34.0	31.4
-3	5	3	24.6	-25.3	-1	4	ŏ	27.0	25.4	9	6	ŏ	16.6	16.3	ō	6	2	59.3	54.7
0	Z	3	23.2	17.3	Ó	4	- 0	94.8	102.7	8	6	G	10.4	15.4	-1	6	2	58.9	55.8
0	2	3	15.1	17.3	1	4	- 9	25.7	25.4	7	6	e	22.6	25.3	-2	6	2 2 2 2 2 2	35.1	31.3
1 2	2	3	11.9	10.1	2	4	0	79.3 56.9	47.9 62.0	5	6	0	32.3	34.0	-3 -4	6	- 2	37.6 34.8	36.4 36.0
3	3	3 -	26.9	15.8 25.9	5	4	ĕ	24.1	24.6	2	6	0	46.4 44.8	50.7 42.2	-5	6	2	14.6	15.3
ī	3	3	22.0	22.6	6	4	9	34.6	39.4	ī	6	ō	73.0	73.3	-6	6	2	18.1	17.2
0	3	3	17.1	-16.6	8	4		20.1	19.7	-1	6	0000	75.4	73.3	-7	6	2	21.6	23.1
-3 -4	3	3	25.9	24.1	10	4	0	15.1	12.8	-2 -3	6	0	45.6 48.8	42.2	-8 7	6	Z	16.3	13.3
-5	3	3	20.3	21.1	3	3	õ	23.8 77.9	24.3 -83.0	-5	6	0	31.9	50.7 34.0	6	7	2 2 2	18.2	20.0
-6 -5	4	3	16.0	-14.5	-i	3	ŏ	63.2	HJ.0	-6	6		10.3	5.7	5	4	2	23.7	25.2
	4	3 3 3	20.2	27.9	- 3	3	0	26.9	-24.3	-7	6	0 0	20.9	25.3	4	4	2	31.9	34.5
-2	4	3	26.6	-27.3	-7	3	ø	14.9	10.6	-9	6	0	14.0	15.3	3 2	4	2	48.1 37.7	45.9
1 ? 5	4	3	19.6	23.5 -14.2	-9 -7	2	0	16.0 39.0	15.5 34.9	10	4	0	18.4	12.8	- 1	7	2	34.9	35.4
5	- 2	3	15.6	16.5	-6	2	n	14.0	12.3	6	7	ö	35.3	39.4	ō	4	2	73.3	70.3
2	10	3 5 5	11.0	-5.4	-5	2	0	60.3	55.1	5	4	9	22.8	24.6	-1	4 .	2	74.4	69.3
0	9	5	10.2	11.0	-4	2	9	19.9	14.9	4	4	0	e0.7	52 • C	~?	4	2	37.0	35.7
-3	9	5	10.2	-2.7	-3	2	Ü	108.0	134.3	2	4.	0	84.0	37.9	-3	4	2	38.6 50.1	36.6
-6 -1	.7	5	12.2	7.8 19.7	0	2	0	123.7	29.3	1	4	0	25.9 103.5	25.4	-4 -5	4	2	33.3	34.0
- 3	6	5	12.4	10.3	ĩ.	2	ű	112.3	120.1	-1	4	0	29.3	25.4	-6	4	2	26.0	26.3
~1	6	5	11.5	9.5	3	2	Ü	93.9	104.3	-2	4	Ċ O	92.1	37.9	-7	4	2	20.6	20.7
6.	6	5	15.5	-19.0	4	2	6	11.4	14.9	-4	4	0	64.4	62.0	-8 -10	3	2	12.8 9.7	13.0
2	5	5	16.6	16.1	5 7	2	0	51.ú 32.3	55•1 34•0	-5 -6	4	o o	25.7 38.2	24.6 39.4	-7	3	ž	10.5	-12.1
-2	5	5 5 5	15.8	20.1	9	2	0	16.2	15.5	-8	4	a	21.9	19.7	-6	3	2	25.8	26.6
- 4	5	5	18.2	20.1	11	2	0	15.7	11.4	10	4	0	13.1	12.8	-5 -4	3	2	32.4	-31.8
- 5	4	5	12.5	-11.1	4	1	0	15.8	-15.7	-7	3	Ü	13.7	10.6	-4	3	2	23.3	21.8
-4 -1	4	5	11.9	13.9	3 2	1	0	13.9	12 · 3	-3 -1	3	ů	27.3	-24.3	-2	3		11.7 41.0	-13.9 40.0
-1	4	5	9.6 18.5	-10.3 -19.5	-2	1	0	29.6	-27.5	-1 1	3	a	86.9 81.2	80.0 -30.0	-1	3	2	74.8	-68.3
i	3	5	10.2	11.1	-3	i	ő	12.7	-12.3	3	3	č	24.8	24.3	0	3	2	72.0	69.4
-1	3	- 5	17.7	17.8	-4	1	0	10.3	15.7	7		0000000	9.3	-10.6	1	3	2	38.2	-39.0
- 3 -5	3	5	14.0	15.4	-10	Ú	0	23.3	27.6	11	2	0	11.6	11.4	3	3	2	11.6 21.7	13.7
-5 -2	3	5	9.6	19.8	-8 -6	0	0	24.4	19.1	9 7	3 2 2 2 2	0	17.7	15.5 34.0	4	3	2	31.6	32.1
-1	2	5	7.3	7.0	-4	0	ø	87.2	33.9	6	2	j j	13.5	12.3	5	3	2	24.3	-25.6
1	l	5	8.9	6.6	-3	0	0	10.0	- 3.0	5	5	0	55.0	55.1	6	3	2	10.7	11.3
0	1	5	21.0	19.8	-2	o	G	55.5	50.8	4	2	0	14.4	14.9	8 7	2	2	12.7	15.0
-3 -4	1	5 .	11.9	12.5	-1	Û	0	37.5 32.3	31.8	3	2	0	103.5	134.3	6	2	2	20.9	19.7
		.,	10.1	1 - 4	1	U	v	34.3	21 • 0	1	2	9	120.2	120.1		-	-		

Table 7. Continued.

Table 7. Continued.

-2	6	10	15.5	15.2	-4	2	10	16-1	17.1	-1	8	12	12.1	10.1	-8	8	0	15.7	15.6
-2	6	10	13.5	15.2	-3	2	10	11.6	11.8	0	6	12	11.5	11.2	-11	8	0	11.4	4.8
~1	6	10	11.0	12.6	-2	2	Ìò	11.2	12.1	-2	6	12	13.6	13.8					4.0
i	6	10	10.2	12.0	-1	2	10	16.1	17.9	-4	6	12	14.2	13.8	5	2	2	22.0	22.0
3	6	10	11.2	8.4	ō	2	10	16.6	19.2	-6	6	12	10.2	11.8	4	2	2	36.2	35.5
-6	4	10	12.4	15.0	•	2	16	13.7	14.4	1	4	12	14.8	13.5		-	_		
-5	į.	10	13.0	13.8	ž	2	10	13.7	12.8	-1	4	12	17.2	15.6					
-4	4	10	13.0	13.0	2	í	10	11.3	-9.1	-3	4	12	17.6	16.3	~6	3	7	12.7	15.7
-3	7	10	14.7	15.3		•	10	9.2	9.9	-5	4	12	15.4	15.1	6	3	7	15.8	4.1
-2	7	10	15.8	16.6	ò	•	10	10.9	-11.2	-7	. 4	12	14.9	13.1	-4	2	7	13.3	-9.9
-1	7					•		17.7	16.3	ż	ż	12	13.3	13.6					
		10	11.3	12.8	-1		10			ñ	2	12	13.5	16.3					
O	4	10	14.0	14.3	-4	1	10	14.3	-16.3										
1	4	10	13.4	14.6	5	1	10	10.9	10.4	-4	2	12	17.0	16.7					
3	3	-10	10.4	-8.0	-7	0	10	10.9	10.8	-6	2	12	13.3	14.8					
-1	3	10	10-1	-9.8	-5	a	10	13.7	15.1	-8	2	12	16.0	14.9					
-2	3	10	14.8	13.8	-4	ō	10	19.5	20.8	3	0	12	14.3	13.0					
-3	3	10	13.0	-13.1	-1	0	10	19.7	21.3	1	0	12	15.2	14.2					
-4	3	10	9.3	9.3	ō	ō	10	12.6	14.4	-1	0	12	15.4	15.0					
-6	5	10	12.9	15.4	ĭ	ō	10	9.6	10.6	-5	0	12	11.7	14.2					
-5	2	10	19.1	19.4	•	٠				-7	0	12	12.3	13.3					
	-			4 - 4 -							-								

Table 8. Atomic positions and vibrations in the MDO₂ structure.

Atom	\boldsymbol{x}	\boldsymbol{y}	z	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{n}1$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0191	0.0258	0.0158	-0.0133	0.0114	0.0
$\mathbf{K}1$	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0445	0.0270	0.0358	0.0375	0.0219	0.0
K2	0.50266	0.22894	0.62556	0.0357	0.0418	0.0289	-0.0189	0.0199	-0.0110
C1	0.87518	0.17562	0.96886	0.0142	0.0483	0.0323	-0.0064	0.0100	0.0110
C2	0.19187	0.05496	0.21445	0.0285	0.0456	0.0309	-0.0074	0.0318	0.0031
C3	0.18791	0.05592	0.88087	0.0352	0.0367	0.0375	0.0033	0.0470	-0.0155
N1	0.79715	0.27137	0.94864	0.0284	0.0279	0.0519	-0.0102	0.0118	-0.0043
N2	0.29587	0.08992	0.33637	0.0699	0.0759	0.0296	-0.0034	-0.0032	-0.0361
N3	0.30204	0.08219	0.81289	0.0242	0.0554	0.0507	-0.0349	0.0453	-0.0071

Standard deviations in positional and thermal parameters.

Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$	$\sigma(U11)$	$\sigma(U22)$	$\sigma(U33)$	$\sigma(U12)$	$\sigma(U13)$	$\sigma(U23)$
Mnl	0	0	0	0.0006	0.0003	0.0005	0.0007	0	0
$\mathbf{K}1$	0	0	0	0.0013	0.0005	0.0011	0.0013	0	0
K2	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006
C1	0.0015	0.0014	0.0019	0.0017	0.0013	0.0020	0.0026	0.0034	0.0029
C2	0.0019	0.0015	0.0020	0.0024	0.0013	0.0023	0.0031	0.0046	0.0031
C3	0.0020	0.0914	0.0020	0.0024	0.0013	0.0024	0.0031	0.0047	0.0031
N1	0.0015	0.0011	0.0018	0.0017	0.0014	0.0024	0.0022	0.0035	0.0023
N2	0.0028	0.0019	0.0022	0.0055	0.0022	0.0025	0.0056	0.0062	0.0037
N3	0.0017	0.0015	0.0021	0.0025	0.0015	0.0029	0.0030	0.0051	0.0032

The probable positions in the MDO_2 structure were calculated from the known superposition structure. The structure was then refined with least squares methods. In the last three cycles so-called anisotropic temperature factors were used. The R-factor converged to 0.072. The observed and calculated structure factors, the positions and vibrations of the atoms and bond distances and angles are to be found in Tables 7, 8, and 9. The reflexion maxima belonging to the orthorhombic MDO_1 structure were not mixed with the family reflexions but refined separately regarding the space group as Pncm. The R-factor was of course considerably higher but the structure of a single layer in the MDO_1 region was proved to be the same as that in an MDO_2 region. A comparison between observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 10.

Table 9. Bond distances and bond angles in the MDO₂ structure.

			_				
Mn1	-C3	1.981 ± 0.0		Cl-Kl	-C1	180.00	± 0.0
	C2	$1.999 \pm 0.$	014		C2	94.5	± 0.4
	Cl	$2.025 \pm 0.$	014		C2	85.5	± 0.4
	N2	$3.130 \pm 0.$	018		C3	94.8	± 0.4
	N3	$3.134 \pm 0.$	014		C3	85.2	± 0.4
	N1	$3.164 \pm 0.$	011	N1-K1	-N1	180.00	± 0.0
Kı	-N1	$2.767 \pm 0.$			N2	86.63	± 0.5
	N3	$2.988 \pm 0.$	015		N2	93.1	± 0.5
	N2	$2.989 \pm 0.$	019		N3	84.8	± 0.4
	C3	$3.147 \pm 0.$	016		N3	95.2	± 0.4
	C2	$3.152 \pm 0.$			N2	93.4	± 0.5
	$\mathbf{C1}$	$3.513 \pm 0.$			N2	86.6	± 0.5
K2	-N2	$2.849 \pm 0.$			N3	95.2	± 0.4
	N3	$2.869 \pm 0.$			N3	84.8	± 0.4
	Nl	$2.905 \pm 0.$		N2-K1	-N2	180.00	± 0.0
	NI	$2.930 \pm 0.$			N3	84.2	± 0.4
	N2	$3.237 \pm 0.$			N3	95.7	±0.4
	N3	$3.268 \pm 0.$			N3	95.7	± 0.4
	Cl	3.337 ± 0.0			N3	84.2	± 0.4
	C2	3.397 ± 0.6		N1-K2	-N1	93.3	± 0.3
	C3	$3.407 \pm 0.$				156.4	± 0.5
	Cl	$3.438 \pm 0.$			N2	73.3	± 0.4
$\mathbf{C}1$	-N1	$1.140 \pm 0.$			N3	84.4	±0.4
	C3	$2.832 \pm 0.$			N_3	132.6	± 0.4
	C3	$2.833 \pm 0.$			N2	79.8	± 0.5
	C2	$2.835 \pm 0.$			N2	142.4	± 0.4
~~	C2	$2.856 \pm 0.$			N3	146.4	± 0.4
C2	-N2	$1.131 \pm 0.$		374 774	N3	78.0	± 0.3
	C3	2.806 ± 0.00		N2-K2	-N3	124.9	± 0.7
CO.	C3	$2.824 \pm 0.$			N3	89.1	± 0.5
C3	-N3	1.154 ± 0.6			N3	68.3	± 0.5
Cl-Mnl		$180.00 \pm 0.$			N3	68.6	± 0.5
	C2	90.41 ± 0.0		370 T/O	N3	85.8	± 0.4
	C2	$89.6 \pm 0.$		N3-K2		127.0	± 0.4
	C3	90.0 ± 0.0		Mnl-Cl	-N1	176.8	± 1.0
00 35 1	C3	$90.0 \pm 0.$		Mnl-C2		177.7	± 1.6
C2-Mn1		180.0 ± 0.0		Mnl-C3	-N3	176.8	± 1.4
	C3	$89.6 \pm 0.$					
	C3	90.4 ± 0 .	p.				

THE FORMAL CHARGE ON THE MANGANESE ATOM

There are three main features of the metal-ligand bonds which can influence the formal positive charge on the central ion:

- a) The σ -bonds which decrease the charge on the manganese atom.
- b) The π -bonds, $t_{2g} \rightarrow a^*$, which increase the charge on the manganese atom.
- c) The π -bonds, $\pi_b \to t_{2g}$, which decrease the charge on the manganese atom.

In order to obtain a rough estimate of the formal charge, the structure was refined, as mentioned above, by using scattering factors for K^+ , Mn^{3+} , C° , N° and for K^+ , Mn^{3+} , C° and N^{1-} , respectively. After refinement of the structure to convergence of the R-factor, refinement was continued in successive steps using the scattering factors for Mn^{3+} (Ar $3d^4$), for Mn^{2+} (Ar $3d^5$), for Mn^+

Table 10. Observed and calculated structure factors for the ${\rm MDO_1}$ structure. The family reflexions have been excluded.

h = k + l	$F_{ m o}$	F_{c}	h k l	F_{o}	$F_{ m c}$
$-2 \ 1 \ 1$	40.9	-45.8	-1 4	3 23.9	18.9
$\tilde{2}$ $\hat{1}$ $\hat{1}$	51.5	-45.8		3 48.8	40.5
$\bar{3}$ $\bar{1}$ $\bar{1}$	27.2	20.3		3 25.8	29.1
10 1 1	25.4	-28.3	-7 6 3	3 25.6	-25.5
12 1 1	30.1	24.6	-156	32.3	-27.0
1 2 1	21.2	-18.9		35.4	-27.0
$-5 \ 2 \ 1$	41.3	-21.8		3 29.7	-14.2
$-6 \ 2 \ 1$	29.2	11.0		34.6	-29.4
$-9 \ 3 \ 1$	24.1	28.7	6 7 3	3 24.4	-20.3
$-8 \ 3 \ 1$	41.5	50.6		3 25.1	-31.1
$-7 \ 3 \ 1$	38.9	-30.6	3 7 3	3 29.4	20.9
0 3 1	37.3	44.2		3 53.4	-64.1
11 4 1	29.9	12.5		30.7	30.1
5 4 1	35.0	42.3		3 25.7	-35.5
1 4 1	39.7	41.3	-5 8 3	3 25.9	20.2
-1 4 1	35.8	41.3	-3 8 3	3 28.6	29.2
$-5 \ 4 \ 1$	30.9	42.3		3 23.7	15.4
$-7 \ 4 \ 1$	30.6	19.0	3 8	30.6	29.2
$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 5 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	38.1	-46.3		3 26.2	-25.5
$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{array}$	27.8	-37.3	4 10 3	3 25.7	9.5
$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 5 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \end{array}$	43.1	-56.5	-7 1 4 -4 1 5	5 21.8	15.0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39.4	-56.5			-11.8
-8 & 6 & 1	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{44.0} \\ \textbf{26.3} \end{array}$	$-46.3 \\ -15.0$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 19.2 5 · 31.4	$21.3 \\ 36.3$
-3 6 1	20.3 44.4	$-15.0 \\ -44.2$		5 30.4	36.3
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38.9	$-44.2 \\ -44.2$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 19.2	-21.3
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	31.2	$-44.2 \\ -11.7$		5 15.6	-21.5 15.6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 31.2 \\ 27.1 \end{array}$	-22.3		31.8	-38.2
8 7 1	28.6	37.8		5 23.9	$-35.2 \\ -25.2$
4 7 1	27.1	43 .1		24.4	-26.8
$\tilde{0}$ $\tilde{7}$ $\hat{1}$	32.7	53.9	4 3 8		-25.2
$-3 \ 8 \ 1$	26.3	32.8		5 21.5	-26.5
3 8 1	32.2	32.8		33.4	-38.2
$5 \ 8 \ 1$	28.3	19.7		5 21.6	-20.7
13 13 1	31.9	-12.1		5 29.6	-25.6
$-6 \ 1 \ 3$	46.3	53.2		5 21.9	-25.6
$-5 \ 2 \ 3$	34.3	-32.2	-6 5 6	5 29.2	39.0
$-4 \ 2 \ 3$	30.7	30.4	-2 5 5		37.9
1 2 3	22.1	-26.7	2 5 5		37.9
-1 2 3	20.8	-26.7		35.0	39.0
$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$	33.4	-30.4	3 6 8	$5 \qquad 22.7$	30.0
5 2 3	28.0	-32.2	-3 6 5		30.0
8 3 3	35.3	-44.6		$5 \qquad 26.1$	-31.7
5 3 3	25.6	-28.1	0 7 8		-37.0
4 3 3	38.5	-45.3	3 7 8		-16.2
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25.1	-18.0		5 21.4	-17.5
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25.3	-18.0		5 24.9	34.6
	35.1	-45.3		7 14.7	-12.8
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29.9	-35.6		7 22.6	10.4
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	46.6	-44.6		7 31.4	-24.7
$-9 \ 3 \ 3 \ -3 \ 4 \ 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 23.8 \\ 37.6 \end{array}$	25.0	$-11 \ 3$	7 27.3	24.3
-0 4 3	37.0	40.5			

(Ar $3d^54s^1$), and for Mn° (Ar $3d^54s^2$). As the number of reflexions is large and only one parameter, namely the scattering factor for manganese, is varied, even a small improvement of the R-factor can be significant. The best fit was, in both series, obtained with the scattering factor for $\text{Mn}^+(3d^54s^14p^\circ)$, (cf. Table 11).

Table 11. The R-factor as a function of the form factors used for the manganese and nitrogen atoms.

\mathbf{K}^{+}	C° N°	K+ C° N-1
Mn^{3+}	0.0722	0.0722
Mn^{2+}	0.0712	0.0712
Mn^+	0.0709	0.0709
$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{n}^{\circ}$	0.0711	0.0712

Although, the population of electrons in the d-orbitals is probably greater than that corresponding to the electronic configuration d^5 and is certainly greater than p° in the 4p orbitals, it is interesting to note the good fit obtained when the Mn⁺ form factor is used, since this formal charge is of the same order as that calculated for $\text{Co(CN)}_6^{3-.2}$

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE

The MDO₂ structure is built up from potassium ions and Mn(CN)₆³- complex anions. The potassium ions and the center of the complex ions constitute a slightly distorted cubic close-packed arrangement, which means that the bulky complex ions achieve 12 coordination, while the potassium ions are surrounded by four complex ions in such a way that they have six nitrogen atoms as nearest neighbours at the corners of a somewhat distorted octahedron. Each potassium ion then has six neighbouring carbon atoms at somewhat longer distances.

The manganese atoms are surrounded by six carbon atoms forming an octahedron which is probably orthorhombically distorted. The deviations of the angles between the manganese-carbon bonds from 180° or 90° are, in all cases, less than the corresponding standard deviations.

The manganese-carbon bond distances are, however, 1.981, 1.999, and 2.025 Å with standard deviations of 0.014 Å, which means that the probability that there is a difference between two of the bonds, is 95 %. The corresponding distances obtained from the superposition structure are 1.983 ± 0.010 Å (two distances) and 2.010 ± 0.013 Å.

The carbon-nitrogen bond lengths are 1.154, 1.131, and 1.140 Å with standard deviations 0.020, 0.018, and 0.024 Å and the angles between the carbon manganese and carbon-nitrogen bonds are 176.8°, 176.8°, and 177.7° with standard deviations of about 1°. However, the information concerning the nitrogen positions comes mostly from the family reflexions, which place two nitrogen atoms very close to each other (see above). This artificial overlap is only partly removed by the information from the intensity maxima, which

means that bond distances involving nitrogen atom positions should be handled with care. The corresponding distances and bond angles obtained from the superposition structure are 1.124 ± 0.034 and 1.134 ± 0.019 Å and 178.4+1.9° and 178.1+1.1°, respectively.

DISCUSSION

It is well-known that the cyanide ions create a very strong ligand field in a transition metal ion and that the complex ions are accordingly of the low spin type. Usually this high field is associated with a strong metal-ligand bond, but the manganese-carbon bond length is even longer than the sum of the atomic radii. The origin of the strong field is, however, probably due to metal atom-ligand π -bonding. As the complex is of the low spin type, the ground state is triply degenerate with O_h symmetry. If the symmetry is lowered to tetragonal, i.e. D_{4h} , the ground state could still be doubly degenerate. First for symmetry D_{2h} would the degeneracy be completely lifted. This is in accordance with the observed structure. The symmetry is most probably D_{2h} but the symmetry D_{4h} with two short and one longer manganese-carbon bond cannot be ruled out. The connection between a short metalligand bond and a long nitrosyl bond has been demonstrated in a couple of complexes.⁴⁻⁶ Obviously there must even here be a relationship between the metal-ligand distance and the cyanide bond length, but, due to the disorder, the data are not of sufficient quality to reveal it.

As mentioned above, it may be worthwhile to compare the complex ion Mn(CN)₅NO³⁻ with Mn(CN)₆³⁻. In the former structure there is considerable π -bonding between the manganese atom and the nitrosyl group, and it has been suggested that π -bonding to the cyanide groups ought to be negligible. ^{17,18}

The symmetry of the diamagnetic nitrosyl complex is C_{4v} . The manganesecarbon bond distances are 1.97 ± 0.02 Å (3 dist.), 2.00 ± 0.01 (1 dist.) Å, and 2.01 ± 0.01 Å (1 dist.) i.e. of the same magnitude as in the present compound. The same holds true for the cyanide bond lengths which are 1.14 ± 0.02 Å $(1 \text{ dist.}), 1.15 \pm 0.02 \text{ Å} (1 \text{ dist.}), 1.16 \text{ Å} (1 \text{ dist.}), \text{ and } 1.18 \text{ Å} (2 \text{ dist.}).$ The mean value is 1.16 Å as compared with 1.14 Å found in this structure. From bond distances alone it is not possible to conclude that the metal-carbon bonds are dissimilar in the two complexes.

Acknowledgements. The author wants to thank Professor Georg Lundgren and Professor K. Boll-Dornberger, Berlin-Adlershof, for valuable discussions and Mrs. Margareta Biéth for skilful assistance. Financial support in the form of grants from the Swedish Natural Science Research Council (Contract No. 2286-14) and from Chalmers University of Technology, the latter to cover the cost of the computer work, is gratefully acknowledged.

REFERENCES

- 1. Jörgensen, C. K. Thesis, Copenhagen 1957.

- Alexander, J. J. and Gray, H. B. Coordin. Chem. Rev. 2 (1967) 29.
 Vannerberg, N.-G. Acta Chem. Scand. 20 (1966) 1571.
 Tullberg, A. and Vannerberg, N.-G. Acta Chem. Scand. 21 (1967) 1462.

- 5. Svedung, D. H. and Vannerberg, N.-G. Acta Chem. Scand. 22 (1968) 1551.
- 6. Jagner, S. and Vannerberg, N.-G. Acta Chem. Scand. 22 (1968) 3330.

- Jagner, S. and Vainferberg, N.-G. Acta Chem. Scands. 22 (1968) 3330.
 Gottfried, C. and Nagelschmidt, J. G. Z. Krist. 73 (1930) 357.
 Büssem, W. and Gottfried, C. Z. Krist. 84 (1933) 317.
 Barkhatov, V. and Zhdanov, H. Acta Phys.-Chim. URSS 16 (1942) 43.
 Okaya, Y. and Pepinsky, R. Abstract of paper 1-6 presented at meeting Am. Cryst. Assoc. Franchlick, Indiana 1956.
- Okaya, Y., Pepinsky, R., Takavchi, Y., Kuroya, H., Shimada, A., Gallitelli, P., Stemple, N. and Beevers, A. Acta Cryst. 10 (1957) 798.
 Kohn, J. A. and Townes, W. D. Acta Cryst. 14 (1961) 617.
 Chadwick, B. M. and Sharpe, A. G. J. Chem. Soc. A. Inorg. Phys. Chem. 1966 1390.
 Lower, J. A. and Fernelius, W. C. Inorg. Syn. 2 (1946) 213.

Lower, J. A. and Fernelius, W. C. Inorg. Syn. 2 (1946) 213.
 Lindqvist, O. and Wengelin, F. Arkiv Kemi 28 (1967) 179.
 Dornberger-Shiff, K. Lehrgang über OD-Strukturen, Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1966.
 Hamilton, W. C. Acta Cryst. 18 (1965) 502.
 Gray, H. B. and Ballhausen, C. J. J. Chem. Phys. 36 (1962) 1151.
 Ballhausen, C. J. and Gray, H. B. J. Inorg. Chem. 2 (1963) 426.

Received January 23, 1970.