

## A Neutron Diffraction Study of Ferroelectric, KFCT, $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3D_2O$ , above the Curie Temperature\*

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A neutron diffraction study of deuterated potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate (KFCT) has been made above the ferroelectric Curie temperature. The monoclinic form, space group  $A2/a$  (No. 15), has  $a=9.42$ ,  $b=17.01$ ,  $c=9.38$  Å, and  $\beta=90.03^\circ$  at  $20^\circ$  C. Since all of the large crystals of KFCT were twinned by a  $90^\circ$  rotation about the  $b$  axis, data from both overlapped and nonoverlapped reflections were used in the determination of the structure. Refinement by a modified least-squares method that accounted for the overlapped data led to a weighted  $R$  value on  $F^2$  (3678 reflections) of 4.8%. The corresponding  $R$  on  $F$  is 4.9%. The disordered water molecules are of two types: one is disordered into two positions related by a twofold axis parallel to  $\mathbf{b}$ ; the other is disordered into two positions that are related by an approximate  $90^\circ$  rotation in the plane of the molecule. Both types of water molecules show  $O-D \cdots O$  or  $O-D \cdots N$  bonding. The  $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$  octahedra are regular and the potassium ions are loosely surrounded by O and N atoms. This analysis has elucidated the role of the water molecules in the ferroelectric switching mechanism. The  $[101]$  ferroelectric axis in this crystal can be explained on the basis of the dipole moment and orientation of the water molecule dipoles.

### Introduction

An X-ray diffraction study of potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate (KFCT, hydrogen form) was made by Pospelov & Zhdanov (1947*a*). They reported that large single crystals were difficult to prepare because of twinning of the pseudotetragonal structure by a  $90^\circ$  rotation about  $\mathbf{b}$ . Toyoda, Niizeki & Waku (1960) in a polarizing microscope study found at least three different types of twinning. However, all of the heavy atoms, except one water oxygen atom, were located by means of Patterson projections by Pospelov & Zhdanov (1947*b*). In an X-ray study Kiriyaama, Kiriyaama, Wada, Niizeki & Hirabayashi (1964) located the missing water oxygen atom.

Ferroelectric behavior in KFCT below  $-24.5^\circ$  C (or  $-18^\circ$  C for the deuterated form) was discovered by Waku, Masuro & Tanaka (1959) and by Waku, Hirabayashi, Toyoda & Iwasaki (1959), and further studied by Waku, Masuro, Tanaka & Iwasaki (1960). The nuclear magnetic resonance (n.m.r.) studies of KFCT were carried out by Blinc, Brenman & Waugh (1961), by Kiriyaama, Kiriyaama, Wada, Niizeki & Hirabayashi (1964) and by Tsang & O'Reilly (1965). These studies agreed that the onset of ferroelectric behavior is connected with an ordering of the hydrogen-bonded water molecules. Blinc, Brenman & Waugh (1961) considered that the electronic and ionic polarizabilities of  $K^+$  and  $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$  as well as displacements of  $K^+$  ions con-

tributed significantly to the internal field and spontaneous polarization. Structures for the ferroelectric phase were proposed in the three n.m.r. studies but these were all different.

Hazon, Earls & Lefkowitz (1968), based on Mössbauer studies, suggested that the mechanism is a mode instability (Cochran, 1960) and considered the  $K^+$  ion to be vibrating against the  $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$  complex. They also stated that the water molecules have a substantial effect on the dynamics of the iron atom and provide the interaction between the balance of forces from  $K^+$  to the  $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$  complex.

Since further clarification of the ferroelectric transition in KFCT depends, to a large extent, on the knowledge of the atomic positions, the present neutron diffraction study of the paraelectric phase was undertaken.

### Experimental

The use of deuterated KFCT was preferred since (a) the deuterium atoms have a larger scattering length than hydrogen atoms for thermal neutrons, (b) the larger spin diffuse scattering by hydrogen results in considerable background, and (c) the measured linear absorption coefficient for the deuterated salt is  $\mu=0.44$   $cm^{-1}$ , whereas it is  $0.88$   $cm^{-1}$  for the hydrogen form.

The deuterated salt was prepared by dehydrating the normal salt at  $110^\circ$  C for 6 hours and dissolving the powder in 99.8%  $D_2O$ . Large crystals several mm on a side were grown by slow evaporation in a dry nitrogen atmosphere. The hydrogen content of the crystals was less than 0.5 mole per cent as checked by proton magnetic resonance.

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Most of the crystals had no marked extinction under polarized light; however, one crystal had good extinction throughout its volume, was optically biaxial, and appeared to be a monoclinic single crystal. The crystal was cooled to liquid nitrogen temperature to minimize extinction and to remove any tetragonal form (Toyoda, Niizeki & Waku, 1960). The crystal was shaped to a cylinder that had a diameter of 0.80 cm, a thickness of 0.37 cm, and the  $b$  axis along the cylinder axis.

Complete neutron diffraction data were collected at 20°C for 3678 reciprocal lattice points to  $\sin \theta/\lambda = 0.82$ , with  $\lambda = 1.065$  Å. The data clearly indicated that the crystal was twinned (into two equal parts  $A$  and  $B$ ) with  $A$  face centering and related by a 90° rotation about  $b$ . Since the monoclinic cell is practically tetragonal with  $a \approx c$  and  $\beta \approx 90^\circ$ , the overlap of reciprocal lattice points was almost exact. Some points in the composite reciprocal lattice were superposed reflections, others were single reflections, while others had no intensity, corresponding to face-centered absences. (See Fig. 1.) The reflection types are defined in Table 1.

Table 1. Classification of reflection types in KFCT

Number of $hkl$ 's	Type*	Observed as
1148	{ $oeo$ $ooo$	Single reflections ( $A$ )
2530		Superposed $I_{\text{obs}} = I_{hkl}(A) + I_{\bar{h}k\bar{h}}(B)$
$\frac{3678}{\sim 1200}$	{ $eeo$ $ooe$	Single reflections ( $B$ )
—	{ $oeo$ $eeo$	Absent due to $A$ face-centering

\*  $e$  - even  
 $o$  - odd

The measured intensities for 27 nonsuperposed reflections from part  $A$  and the corresponding reflections from part  $B$  were summed. Since the sums differed by less than 0.3%, the crystal appeared to be a 50:50 twin. The peak profiles were well-defined as shown in Fig. 2(a) with equal integrated intensities from the reflections of parts  $A$  and  $B$ . For comparison, the scans of a typical twinned crystal with a twin ratio quite different from 1:1 are shown in Fig. 2(b).

The cell dimensions of KFCT were determined by using the least-squares lattice constant program of Mueller, Heaton & Miller (1960). Results from three sets of neutron data from approximately 17 reflections are shown in Table 2. The single reflections serve to differentiate the  $a$  and  $c$  dimensions, whereas this is not true for the overlapped reflections. The  $a$  and  $c$  axes of Kiriya, Kiriya, Wada, Niizeki & Hirabayashi (1964) have been interchanged to agree with the conventional  $a > c$  for monoclinic crystals as proposed by Donnay (1963).

A very small fragment of the same KFCT crystal used for neutron diffraction was used to collect limited X-ray diffraction intensities. The volume ratio  $A:B$  in this fragment was determined from X-ray intensities similar to that described above for neutrons. A value of approximately 3:1 was obtained as compared with 1:1 for the large crystal. This indicates that the twinning is not homogeneous.

### Structure analysis

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis of the neutron data gave the vector map of the superposed structures, and confirmed the positions for the  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$  proposed in the X-ray investigation by Pospelov & Zhdanov (1947b) and by Kiriya, Kiriya, Wada, Niizeki & Hirabayashi (1964). The positions of the  $\text{K}^+$  ion and the water molecules were not revealed in the synthesis. The  $\text{K}^+$  locations as determined by these two groups of investigators were assumed to be reliable. The water atoms were located in the present study by

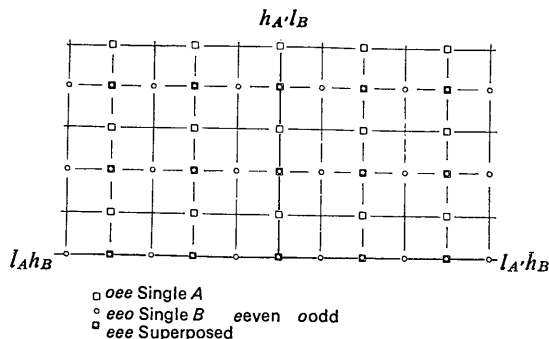


Fig. 1. Reciprocal lattice diagram for  $k$  even, illustrating the 90° twinning found in KFCT.

Table 2. Lattice constants of KFCT, space group  $A2/a$  (No. 15)

Reflections used	$a$	$b$	$c$	$\beta$
1	9.415 (7) Å	17.006 (13) Å	9.382 (7) Å	90.03 (2)°
2	9.420 (4)	17.040 (7)	9.396 (4)	90.08 (1)
3	9.428 (12)	16.937 (12)	9.437 (12)	90.07 (4)

- 1 Single reflections, part  $A$ .  
2 Single reflections, part  $B$ .  
3 Superposed reflections.

means of the following Fourier technique. The  $F^2$  values were calculated for the  $K^+$  and  $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}$  contribution only; then the observed  $F^2$  values for the overlapped reflections were divided up in the ratio of the twin components to derive approximations for  $|F_{o(hkD)}|$  and  $|F_{o(\bar{l}kh)}|$  as follows:

$$|F_{o(hkD)}| = \sqrt{\frac{F_o^2 \times F_c^2(hkD)}{F_c^2(hkD) + F_c^2(\bar{l}kh)}}$$

$$|F_{o(\bar{l}kh)}| = \sqrt{\frac{F_o^2 \times F_c^2(\bar{l}kh)}{F_c^2(hkD) + F_c^2(\bar{l}kh)}}$$

$$(F_o - F_c)_{hkl} = \frac{A_{hkl}}{|A_{hkl}|} \sqrt{\frac{F_o^2 \times F_c^2(hkD)}{F_c^2(hkD) + F_c^2(\bar{l}kh)}} - \frac{A_{hkl}}{|A_{hkl}|} \sqrt{F_c^2(hkD)}$$

$$(F_o - F_c)_{\bar{l}kh} = \frac{A_{\bar{l}kh}}{|A_{\bar{l}kh}|} \sqrt{\frac{F_o^2 \times F_c^2(\bar{l}kh)}{F_c^2(hkD) + F_c^2(\bar{l}kh)}} - \frac{A_{\bar{l}kh}}{|A_{\bar{l}kh}|} \sqrt{F_c^2(\bar{l}kh)}$$

The above Fourier coefficients were used to calculate Fourier and difference Fourier syntheses that clearly revealed the disordered water molecules. The water molecule I, near the twofold axis associated with O(1), was found to be disordered (including the oxygen atoms) into half-atoms on each side of the twofold axis (Fig. 3). The water molecule II, in the general location associated with O(2) O(3), was also disordered into two overlapped positions as shown in Fig. 4.

The initial model was refined on  $F^2$  with the Kennicott (1963) modification of the least-squares program *ORFLS*, Busing, Martin & Levy (1962), which accounts for overlapped data. The number of  $F^2$  values in the final cycles was 3678, and the value of

$$R = \frac{(\sum w(F_o - sF_c)^2)^{1/2}}{(\sum wF_o^2)^{1/2}}$$

was reduced to 4.6%; the value of  $w$  is given by the statistical weighting scheme of Evans (1961) where  $s$  is a scale factor.

The disordered positions for the oxygen atoms of water I were resolved in the Fourier syntheses and refined in the least-squares procedure; however, the half-oxygen atoms and superposed deuterium atoms of water II were too close to be resolved in the Fourier syntheses or refined by least-squares. Accordingly, the superposed oxygen and the superposed deuterium atoms of water II were refined as single atoms with double weight.

Fourier and difference Fourier syntheses were calculated from the final set of structure factors in the region of the water II molecule at  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ . The disordered atom sites in the overlapped peaks were estimated from the observed peak shapes. The theoretical shape for a half-oxygen or a half-deuterium atom was found by drawing the isotropic equivalent of a resolved half-deuterium [D(6) in this case]. The two theoretical half-atoms were then moved and their composite contours plotted until the composite curve fitted the observed peak shape. The observed and difference Fourier syntheses, on one-fifth the absolute scale, are shown at the  $y = 0.500$  level in Fig. 5(a) and (b) together with the positions proposed for the superposed half-atoms, O(2), O(3), D(3), and D(5). Bond lengths for the disordered molecules in water II were normal to within the estimated errors (Table 4). The separations O(2)–O(3) and D(3)–D(5) were  $0.35 \pm 0.25$  and  $0.65 \pm 0.35$  Å. In view of the disorder separations, it was not surprising that these overlapped atoms failed to refine as individual atoms.

An  $R$  value on  $F$  was derived by splitting the  $F_o^2$  values of the overlapped reflections as described above

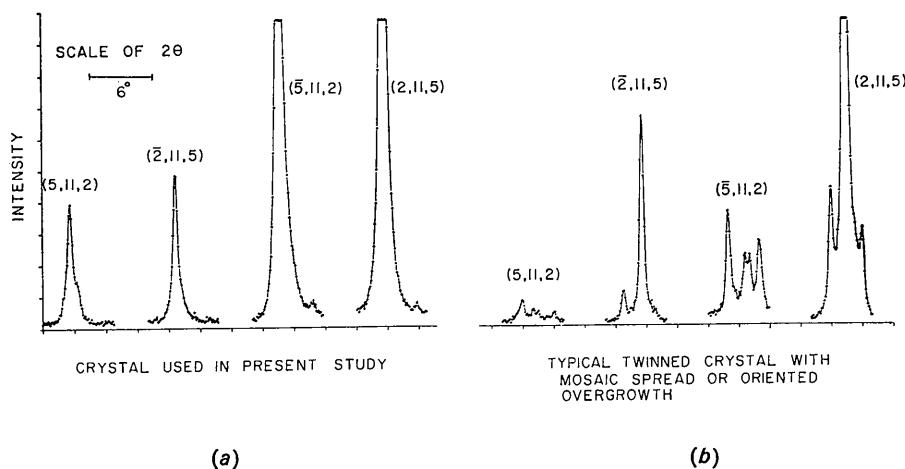


Fig. 2. Peak scans of 50:50 twin used in this study and scans of an unusable crystal exhibiting irregular peak shapes and a large mosaic spread.

The  $R$  value on  $F$  for the 3678 reflections was 4.9%. The good agreement between observed and calculated structure factors justified our decision to proceed with a structural analysis of the twinned crystal. The final positional and thermal parameters are given in Table 3.

Extinction effects were not severe in the intensity data; only 17 single reflections and 38 doubled reflections were omitted from the least-squares refinement and are designated by an asterisk in Table 5.

The interatomic distances and angles are listed in Table 4. A list of the final observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 5.

### Discussion

#### Potassium ions and $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$ groups

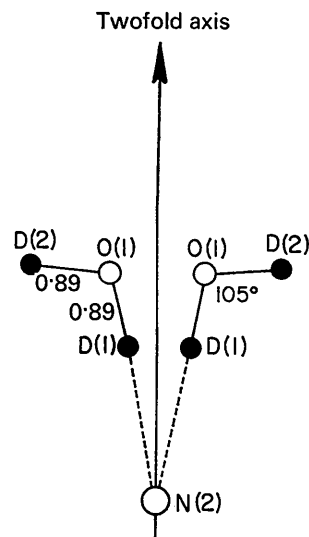
Both potassium atoms K(1) and K(2) are loosely surrounded by oxygen and nitrogen atoms in an irregular fashion. K(1) has three oxygen atoms, one the disordered O(2)-O(3) atom, and four nitrogen atoms as nearest neighbors; K(2) is surrounded by one oxygen atom, the disordered O(2)-O(3) atom, and six nitrogen atoms. The K-O and K-N distances lie between 2.82 Å and 3.11 Å. (Table 4).

The octahedral  $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6^{4-}$  group is nearly regular (see Table 4).

#### Water molecules

The water I and water II molecules are highly disordered, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Kiriya, Kiriya, Wada, Niizeki & Hirabayashi (1964) reported that dynamic disordering may occur with a reorienta-

tion frequency greater than  $10^5$  cps. The half-oxygen atoms of water I, disordered about the twofold axis, are separated by 0.86 Å; the half-deuterium atoms nearest the twofold axis are separated by 0.54 Å. The distances and angles in water I are normal (Table 4).



Disorder

O(1)—O(1) 0.86 Å

D(1)—D(1) 0.54 Å

Fig. 3. Relative position of the disordered water molecule I found in KFCT.

Table 3. Positional and thermal parameters

The parameters and their standard deviations are multiplied by  $10^4$ . The temperature factor expression is

$$T.F. = \exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + \beta_{22}k^2 + 2\beta_{23}kl + \beta_{33}l^2)].$$

Atom	x	y	z	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Fe	2500	1765 (2)	0	0027 (2)	0016 (1)	0029 (2)	0	0001 (2)	0
N(1)	2500	-0053 (1)	0	0084 (4)	0012 (1)	0182 (6)	0	0047 (4)	0
N(2)	2500	3598 (2)	0	0067 (5)	0019 (5)	0099 (5)	0	0014 (4)	0
N(3)	1390 (2)	1748 (2)	6924 (2)	0060 (2)	0040 (1)	0038 (2)	0002 (2)	-0013 (1)	-0014 (1)
N(4)	4394 (2)	3219 (2)	6101 (2)	0044 (2)	0033 (1)	0071 (2)	-0013 (1)	0011 (1)	0006 (1)
C(1)	2500	0643 (2)	0	0062 (5)	0023 (1)	0066 (5)	0	0006 (5)	0
C(2)	2500	2915 (2)	0	0054 (4)	0012 (1)	0024 (4)	0	-0006 (4)	0
C(3)	1806 (2)	1774 (2)	8076 (2)	0039 (2)	0021 (1)	0034 (2)	0003 (1)	-0002 (1)	-0005 (1)
C(4)	4419 (2)	1778 (2)	9325 (2)	0033 (2)	0021 (1)	0040 (2)	-0008 (1)	0003 (1)	0002 (1)
K(1)	4350 (5)	1431 (3)	5963 (6)	0050 (5)	0034 (3)	0050 (5)	-0019 (2)	-0018 (3)	0001 (2)
K(2)	1576 (6)	3574 (3)	6907 (5)	0043 (5)	0049 (3)	0056 (6)	0007 (3)	-0015 (4)	-0021 (3)
O(1)	2276 (10)	0242 (4)	5391 (8)	0133 (10)	0016 (2)	0093 (8)	-0007 (4)	0023 (6)	0000 (3)
D(1)	2275 (11)	-0272 (4)	5176 (13)	0096 (12)	0030 (2)	0150 (12)	0016 (4)	0041 (8)	0037 (6)
D(2)	1702 (13)	0283 (6)	6144 (14)	0393 (26)	0037 (3)	0209 (16)	0012 (8)	0046 (16)	-0010 (6)
O(2)	0030 (130)	0000 (70)	7750 (130)	disordered atom - coordinates from Fourier synthesis					
D(3)	0780 (190)	0060 (110)	8300 (190)	disordered atom - coordinates from Fourier synthesis					
D(4)	-0784 (16)	-0214 (6)	8376 (12)	0554 (41)	0059 (4)	0168 (13)	-0096 (12)	-0055 (22)	0015 (7)
O(3)	0190 (130)	-0050 (70)	7500 (130)	disordered atom - coordinates from Fourier synthesis					
D(5)	0690 (190)	-0230 (110)	8300 (190)	disordered atom - coordinates from Fourier synthesis					
D(6)	0926 (17)	0281 (10)	7042 (25)	0391 (32)	0095 (8)	0524 (49)	-0104 (13)	-0010 (33)	0121 (16)
O(2)*	0164 (6)	-0013 (5)	7604 (7)	0191 (9)	0037 (2)	0257 (10)	-0024 (3)	-0100 (10)	0028 (3)
D(3)*	0675 (8)	-0087 (5)	8316 (5)	0337 (14)	0122 (5)	0122 (6)	0100 (7)	-0029 (9)	-0003 (4)

O(2)\* is a composite of the superposed O(2) and O(3) in Water II.

D(3)\* is a composite of the superposed D(3) and D(5) in Water II.

Water II, disordered by a  $90^\circ$  rotation in the plane of the molecule, is shown in Fig. 4. The half-oxygen atoms are disordered by  $0.35 \pm 0.25 \text{ \AA}$  and the half-deuterium atoms by  $0.65 \pm 0.35 \text{ \AA}$ . The dimensions of the overlapped molecules are normal, within the estimated errors (Table 4).

The arrangement of water molecules found by our neutron study is in agreement with the nuclear magnetic resonance (n.m.r.) study by Kiriya, Kiriya, Wada, Niizeki & Hirabayashi (1964) carried out at  $-170^\circ\text{C}$ . The relation between the present results and the n.m.r. results is discussed in the section on ferroelectricity. The present results are in disagreement with the earlier n.m.r. study of Tsang & O'Reilly (1965) but agree with their later interpretation (O'Reilly & Tsang, 1967).

### Deuterium bonding

#### (a) Water I

One deuterium, D(1), forms a bond with a length  $2.84 \text{ \AA}$  with N(2) on the twofold axis, Fig. 3 and Table 4. The other deuterium, D(2), forms a bond with a length  $2.83 \text{ \AA}$  with O(3) and has a much weaker possible interaction with N(3) with a distance of  $3.05 \text{ \AA}$ . (See lower portion of Fig. 4).

#### (b) Water II

Deuterium bonding around water II is shown in Fig. 4. For the half-molecule D(3)–O(2)–D(4) the following possible O–D...N distances are observed:  $3.14$ ,  $3.19$ , and  $3.26 \text{ \AA}$ . These distances suggest weak hydrogen bonding. In the half-molecule D(5)–O(3)–D(6), possible deuterium bonding distances of  $2.83$ ,  $3.20$ ,  $3.25$ , and  $3.31 \text{ \AA}$  occur.

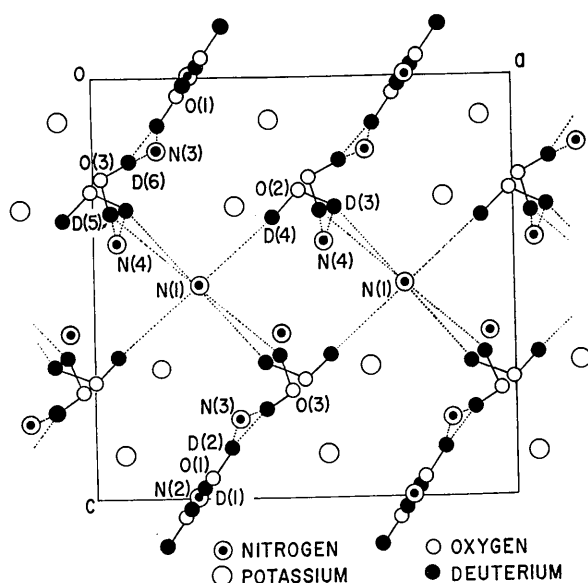


Fig. 4. The  $a$ - $c$  projection of KFCT near  $y=0.5$  showing the disordered water molecules and possible hydrogen bonding.

A complete distance and angle tabulation for possible deuterium bonding is given in Table 4. The deuterium bonding in the crystal is generally weak and the deuterium bonds are continually being made and broken in the disorder flipping, which is directly related to the ferroelectric switching.

### Ferroelectricity in KFCT

If we combine the present neutron diffraction study of the paraelectric phase, which is disordered, with the n.m.r. study by Kiriya, Kiriya, Wada, Niizeki & Hirabayashi (1964) (carried out at  $-170^\circ\text{C}$ , where the water molecules are rigid) the role of the water molecules in the ferroelectric transition becomes evident. The room temperature arrangement of disordered water molecules, Fig. 4, is equivalent to the

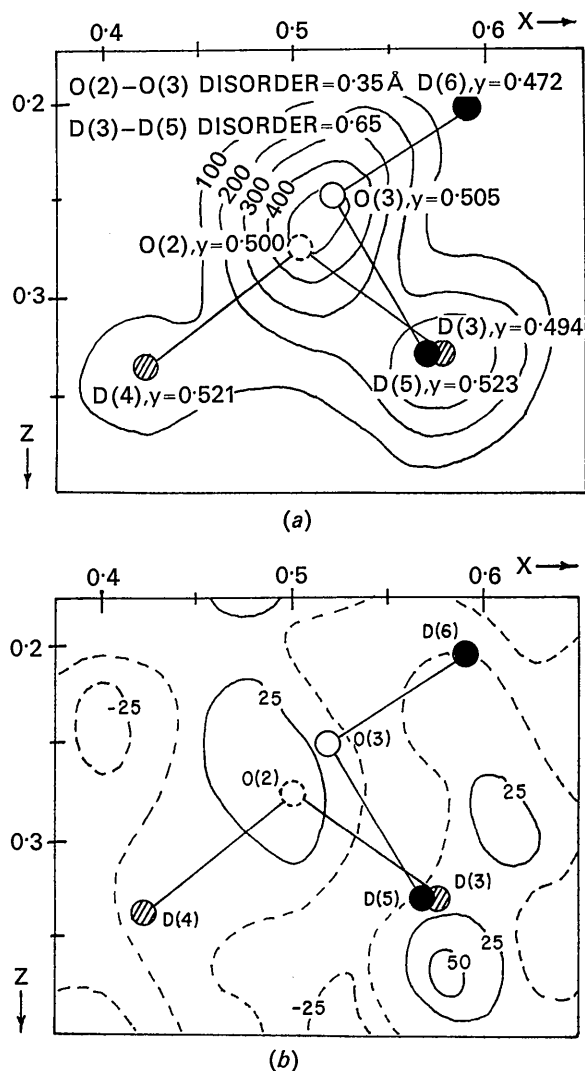


Fig. 5. (a) Observed Fourier section at  $y=0.5$  showing disordered water molecule II. (b) A difference Fourier section at  $y=0.5$  in the vicinity of water molecule II.

superposed ferroelectric structures proposed by Kiriyama, Kiriyama, Wada, Niizeki & Hirabayashi (1964). In one low-temperature ferroelectric state, the water molecule II splits into two non-equivalent water molecules associated with O(2) and O(3) and the space group becomes *Aa* (No. 9). One ferroelectric state is denoted by the solid arrow water dipoles corresponding to O(2) and O(3) in Fig. 6. The other ferroelectric state is denoted by the dashed arrows. The water molecule I is no longer associated with a twofold axis and assumes that one of the room temperature orientations which is dictated by steric requirements.

The definition of the ferroelectric axis arises naturally from the foregoing results since the dipole moment

of a water molecule bisects the D–O–D angle in the plane of the molecule. The ferroelectric axis in this crystal is the  $[\bar{1}01]$  since the moments associated with the water molecules of O(2) and O(3) are directed with one along  $[001]$  and the other along  $[\bar{1}00]$ , as shown by the dashed arrows in Fig. 6. In a similar manner the solid arrows correspond to a  $[10\bar{1}]$  direction. The water I moment is forced to align in the same direction as the O(2), O(3) resultant. In the average structure above the Curie temperature, the water moments cancel.

Kiriyama, Kiriyama, Wada, Niizeki & Hirabayashi (1964) and Blinc, Brenman & Waugh (1961) agree that deviations from the ordered structure begin at  $-140^\circ\text{C}$ .

Table 4. *Interatomic distances and bond angles*

Ferrocyanide groups			
Standard deviations ( $\times 10^3$ ) for distances and ( $\times 10^2$ ) for angles are in parentheses.			
Fe—C(1)	1.908 (4) Å	N(1)—C(1)—Fe	180.0°
Fe—C(2)	1.956 (4)	N(2)—C(2)—Fe	180.0
Fe—C(3)	1.920 (2)	N(3)—C(3)—Fe	177.38 (38)
Fe—C(4)	1.915 (2)	N(4)—C(4)—Fe	179.48 (55)
C(1)—N(1)	1.184 (3)	C(1)—Fe—C(3)	90.12 (3)
C(2)—N(2)	1.147 (3)	C(1)—Fe—C(4)	90.14 (3)
C(3)—N(3)	1.150 (2)	C(3)—Fe—C(4)	90.55 (10)
C(4)—N(4)	1.187 (2)	C(2)—Fe—C(3)	89.88 (3)
		C(2)—Fe—C(4)	89.86 (3)
Potassium contacts			
Standard deviations ( $\times 10^3$ ) are in parentheses.			
K(1)—O(2)	*3.020 (100) Å	K(2)—O(2)	*2.880 (100) Å
K(1)—O(3)	*2.870 (100)	K(2)—O(3)	*3.060 (100)
K(1)—N(3)	2.979 (5)	K(2)—N(4)	2.824 (6)
K(1)—O(1)	2.862 (9)	K(2)—N(2)	3.029 (5)
K(1)—O(1)	2.836 (10)	K(2)—N(3)	3.050 (6)
K(1)—N(3)	2.848 (6)	K(2)—N(4)	3.026 (5)
K(1)—N(2)	3.101 (5)	K(2)—N(1)	3.067 (6)
K(1)—N(4)	3.043 (6)	K(2)—N(3)	3.109 (7)
* Superimposed half oxygen atoms.			
Water molecules			
Standard deviations ( $\times 10^2$ ) for distance and ( $\times 1$ ) for angles are in parentheses			
O(1)—D(1)	0.90 (1) Å	O(3)—D(5)	0.94 (10) Å
O(1)—D(2)	0.89 (1)	O(3)—D(6)	0.99 (10)
D(1)—O(1)—D(2)	105.00 (1)°	D(5)—O(3)—D(6)	101.00 (14)°
O(2)—D(3)	0.88 (10) Å		
O(2)—D(4)	1.03 (10)		
D(3)—O(2)—D(4)	108.00 (14)°		
Hydrogen bonds			
Standard deviations ( $\times 10^2$ ) for distances and ( $\times 1$ ) for angles are in parentheses			
O(1)—N(2)	2.84 (1) Å	O(2)—N(4)	3.26 (10) Å
D(1)—N(2)	1.96 (1)	D(3)—N(4)	3.19 (17)
O(1)—D(1)—N(2)	170.00 (1)°	O(2)—D(3)—N(4)	87.00 (12)°
O(1)—O(3)	2.83 (10) Å	O(3)—O(1)	2.83 (10) Å
D(2)—O(3)	1.99 (17)	D(6)—O(1)	2.00 (2)
O(1)—D(2)—O(3)	156.00 (14)°	O(3)—D(6)—O(1)	140.00 (6)°
O(1)—N(3)	3.05 (1) Å	O(3)—N(1)	3.20 (10) Å
D(2)—N(3)	2.61 (1)	D(5)—N(1)	2.35 (17)
O(1)—D(2)—N(3)	111.00 (1)°	O(3)—D(5)—N(1)	150.00 (14)°
O(2)—N(1)	3.14 (10) Å	O(3)—N(4)	3.25 (10) Å
D(3)—N(1)	2.28 (17)	D(5)—N(4)	2.70 (17)
O(2)—D(3)—N(1)	166.00 (15)°	O(3)—D(5)—N(4)	118.00 (14)°
O(2)—N(1)	3.19 (10) Å	O(3)—N(3)	3.31 (10) Å
D(4)—N(1)	2.29 (2)	D(6)—N(3)	2.54 (2)
O(2)—D(4)—N(1)	147.00 (14)°	O(3)—D(6)—N(3)	134.00 (6)°



Table 5 (cont.)

L	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub> (S)	L	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub> (S)	L	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub> (S)	L	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub> (S)	L	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub> (S)	L	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub> (S)	L	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub> (S)	L	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub> (S)	L	F <sub>0</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub> (S)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
H <sup>+</sup>	2	15	22	22	H <sup>+</sup>	4	291	106	369	H <sup>+</sup>	6	140	93	137	H <sup>+</sup>	8	32	3	75	H <sup>+</sup>	10	13	5	20	H <sup>+</sup>	12	46	12	64	H <sup>+</sup>	14	144	29	91	H <sup>+</sup>	16	14	7	20	H <sup>+</sup>	18	185	36	91	H <sup>+</sup>	20	15	10	25	H <sup>+</sup>	22	215	42	107	H <sup>+</sup>	24	166	49	127	H <sup>+</sup>	26	182	56	149	H <sup>+</sup>	28	198	63	171	H <sup>+</sup>	30	214	70	195	H <sup>+</sup>	32	230	77	219	H <sup>+</sup>	34	246	84	243	H <sup>+</sup>	36	262	91	267	H <sup>+</sup>	38	278	98	291	H <sup>+</sup>	40	294	105	315	H <sup>+</sup>	42	310	112	339	H <sup>+</sup>	44	326	119	363	H <sup>+</sup>	46	342	126	387	H <sup>+</sup>	48	358	133	411	H <sup>+</sup>	50	374	140	435	H <sup>+</sup>	52	390	147	459	H <sup>+</sup>	54	406	154	483	H <sup>+</sup>	56	422	161	507	H <sup>+</sup>	58	438	168	531	H <sup>+</sup>	60	454	175	555	H <sup>+</sup>	62	470	182	579	H <sup>+</sup>	64	486	189	603	H <sup>+</sup>	66	502	196	627	H <sup>+</sup>	68	518	203	651	H <sup>+</sup>	70	534	210	675	H <sup>+</sup>	72	550	217	699	H <sup>+</sup>	74	566	224	723	H <sup>+</sup>	76	582	231	747	H <sup>+</sup>	78	598	238	771	H <sup>+</sup>	80	614	245	795	H <sup>+</sup>	82	630	252	819	H <sup>+</sup>	84	646	259	843	H <sup>+</sup>	86	662	266	867	H <sup>+</sup>	88	678	273	891	H <sup>+</sup>	90	694	280	915	H <sup>+</sup>	92	710	287	939	H <sup>+</sup>	94	726	294	963	H <sup>+</sup>	96	742	301	987	H <sup>+</sup>	98	758	308	1011	H <sup>+</sup>	100	774	315	1035	H <sup>+</sup>	102	790	322	1059	H <sup>+</sup>	104	806	329	1083	H <sup>+</sup>	106	822	336	1107	H <sup>+</sup>	108	838	343	1131	H <sup>+</sup>	110	854	350	1155	H <sup>+</sup>	112	870	357	1179	H <sup>+</sup>	114	886	364	1203	H <sup>+</sup>	116	902	371	1227	H <sup>+</sup>	118	918	378	1251	H <sup>+</sup>	120	934	385	1275	H <sup>+</sup>	122	950	392	1299	H <sup>+</sup>	124	966	399	1323	H <sup>+</sup>	126	982	406	1347	H <sup>+</sup>	128	998	413	1371	H <sup>+</sup>	130	1014	420	1395	H <sup>+</sup>	132	1030	427	1419	H <sup>+</sup>	134	1046	434	1443	H <sup>+</sup>	136	1062	441	1467	H <sup>+</sup>	138	1078	448	1491	H <sup>+</sup>	140	1094	455	1515	H <sup>+</sup>	142	1110	462	1539	H <sup>+</sup>	144	1126	469	1563	H <sup>+</sup>	146	1142	476	1587	H <sup>+</sup>	148	1158	483	1611	H <sup>+</sup>	150	1174	490	1635	H <sup>+</sup>	152	1190	497	1659	H <sup>+</sup>	154	1206	504	1683	H <sup>+</sup>	156	1222	511	1707	H <sup>+</sup>	158	1238	518	1731	H <sup>+</sup>	160	1254	525	1755	H <sup>+</sup>	162	1270	532	1779	H <sup>+</sup>	164	1286	539	1803	H <sup>+</sup>	166	1302	546	1827	H <sup>+</sup>	168	1318	553	1851	H <sup>+</sup>	170	1334	560	1875	H <sup>+</sup>	172	1350	567	1899	H <sup>+</sup>	174	1366	574	1923	H <sup>+</sup>	176	1382	581	1947	H <sup>+</sup>	178	1398	588	1971	H <sup>+</sup>	180	1414	595	1995	H <sup>+</sup>	182	1430	602	2019	H <sup>+</sup>	184	1446	609	2043	H <sup>+</sup>	186	1462	616	2067	H <sup>+</sup>	188	1478	623	2091	H <sup>+</sup>	190	1494	630	2115	H <sup>+</sup>	192	1510	637	2139	H <sup>+</sup>	194	1526	644	2163	H <sup>+</sup>	196	1542	651	2187	H <sup>+</sup>	198	1558	658	2211	H <sup>+</sup>	200	1574	665	2235	H <sup>+</sup>	202	1590	672	2259	H <sup>+</sup>	204	1606	679	2283	H <sup>+</sup>	206	1622	686	2307	H <sup>+</sup>	208	1638	693	2331	H <sup>+</sup>	210	1654	700	2355	H <sup>+</sup>	212	1670	707	2379	H <sup>+</sup>	214	1686	714	2403	H <sup>+</sup>	216	1702	721	2427	H <sup>+</sup>	218	1718	728	2451	H <sup>+</sup>	220	1734	735	2475	H <sup>+</sup>	222	1750	742	2499	H <sup>+</sup>	224	1766	749	2523	H <sup>+</sup>	226	1782	756	2547	H <sup>+</sup>	228	1798	763	2571	H <sup>+</sup>	230	1814	770	2595	H <sup>+</sup>	232	1830	777	2619	H <sup>+</sup>	234	1846	784	2643	H <sup>+</sup>	236	1862	791	2667	H <sup>+</sup>	238	1878	798	2691	H <sup>+</sup>	240	1894	805	2715	H <sup>+</sup>	242	1910	812	2739	H <sup>+</sup>	244	1926	819	2763	H <sup>+</sup>	246	1942	826	2787	H <sup>+</sup>	248	1958	833	2811	H <sup>+</sup>	250	1974	840	2835	H <sup>+</sup>	252	1990	847	2859	H <sup>+</sup>	254	2006	854	2883	H <sup>+</sup>	256	2022	861	2907	H <sup>+</sup>	258	2038	868	2931	H <sup>+</sup>	260	2054	875	2955	H <sup>+</sup>	262	2070	882	2979	H <sup>+</sup>	264	2086	889	3003	H <sup>+</sup>	266	2102	896	3027	H <sup>+</sup>	268	2118	903	3051	H <sup>+</sup>	270	2134	910	3075	H <sup>+</sup>	272	2150	917	3099	H <sup>+</sup>	274	2166	924	3123	H <sup>+</sup>	276	2182	931	3147	H <sup>+</sup>	278	2198	938	3171	H <sup>+</sup>	280	2214	945	3195	H <sup>+</sup>	282	2230	952	3219	H <sup>+</sup>	284	2246	959	3243	H <sup>+</sup>	286	2262	966	3267	H <sup>+</sup>	288	2278	973	3291	H <sup>+</sup>	290	2294	980	3315	H <sup>+</sup>	292	2310	987	3339	H <sup>+</sup>	294	2326	994	3363	H <sup>+</sup>	296	2342	1001	3387	H <sup>+</sup>	298	2358	1008	3411	H <sup>+</sup>	300	2374	1015	3435	H <sup>+</sup>	302	2390	1022	3459	H <sup>+</sup>	304	2406	1029	3483	H <sup>+</sup>	306	2422	1036	3507	H <sup>+</sup>	308	2438	1043	3531	H <sup>+</sup>	310	2454	1050	3555	H <sup>+</sup>	312	2470	1057	3579	H <sup>+</sup>	314	2486	1064	3603	H <sup>+</sup>	316	2502	1071	3627	H <sup>+</sup>	318	2518	1078	3651	H <sup>+</sup>	320	2534	1085	3675	H <sup>+</sup>	322	2550	1092	3699	H <sup>+</sup>	324	2566	1099	3723	H <sup>+</sup>	326	2582	1106	3747	H <sup>+</sup>	328	2598	1113	3771	H <sup>+</sup>	330	2614	1120	3795	H <sup>+</sup>	332	2630	1127	3819	H <sup>+</sup>	334	2646	1134	3843	H <sup>+</sup>	336	2662	1141	3867	H <sup>+</sup>	338	2678	1148	3891	H <sup>+</sup>	340	2694	1155	3915	H <sup>+</sup>	342	2710	1162	3939	H <sup>+</sup>	344	2726	1169	3963	H <sup>+</sup>	346	2742	1176	3987	H <sup>+</sup>	348	2758	1183	4011	H <sup>+</sup>	350	2774	1190	4035	H <sup>+</sup>	352	2790	1197	4059	H <sup>+</sup>	354	2806	1204	4083	H <sup>+</sup>	356	2822	1211	4107	H <sup>+</sup>	358	2838	1218	4131	H <sup>+</sup>	360	2854	1225	4155	H <sup>+</sup>	362	2870	1232	4179	H <sup>+</sup>	364	2886	1239	4203	H <sup>+</sup>	366	2902	1246	4227	H <sup>+</sup>	368	2918	1253	4251	H <sup>+</sup>	370	2934	1260	4275	H <sup>+</sup>	372	2950	1267	4299	H <sup>+</sup>	374	2966	1274	4323	H <sup>+</sup>	376	2982	1281	4347	H <sup>+</sup>	378	2998	1288	4371	H <sup>+</sup>	380	3014	1295	4395	H <sup>+</sup>	382	3030	1302	4419	H <sup>+</sup>	384	3046	1309	4443	H <sup>+</sup>	386	3062	1316	4467	H <sup>+</sup>	388	3078	1323	4491	H <sup>+</sup>	390	3094	1330	4515	H <sup>+</sup>	392	3110	1337	4539	H <sup>+</sup>	394	3126	1344	4563	H <sup>+</sup>	396	3142	1351	4587	H <sup>+</sup>	398	3158	1358	4611	H <sup>+</sup>	400	3174	1365	4635	H <sup>+</sup>	402	3190	1372	4659	H <sup>+</sup>	404	3206	1379	4683	H <sup>+</sup>	406	3222	1386	4707	H <sup>+</sup>	408	3238	1393	4731	H <sup>+</sup>	410	3254	1400	4755	H <sup>+</sup>	412	3270	1407	4779	H <sup>+</sup>	414	3286	1414	4803	H <sup>+</sup>	416	3302	1421	4827	H <sup>+</sup>	418	3318	1428	4851	H <sup>+</sup>	420	3334	1435	4875	H <sup>+</sup>	422	3350	1442	4899	H <sup>+</sup>	424	3366	1449	4923	H <sup>+</sup>	426	3382	1456	4947	H <sup>+</sup>	428	3398	1463	4971	H <sup>+</sup>	430	3414	1470	4995	H <sup>+</sup>	432	3430	1477	5019	H <sup>+</sup>	434	3446	1484	5043	H <sup>+</sup>	436	3462	1491	5067	H <sup>+</sup>	438	3478	1498	5091	H <sup>+</sup>	440	3494	1505	5115	H <sup>+</sup>	442	3510	1512	5139	H <sup>+</sup>	444	3526	1519	5163	H <sup>+</sup>	446	3542	1526	5187	H <sup>+</sup>	448	3558	1533	5211	H <sup>+</sup>	450	3574	1540	5235	H <sup>+</sup>	452	3590	1547	5259	H <sup>+</sup>	454	3606	1554	5283	H <sup>+</sup>	456	3622	1561	5307	H <sup>+</sup>	458	3638	1568	5331	H <sup>+</sup>	460	3654	1575	5355	H <sup>+</sup>	462	3670	1582	5379	H <sup>+</sup>	464	3686	1589	5403	H <sup>+</sup>	466	3702	1596	5427	H <sup>+</sup>	468	3718	1603	5451	H <sup>+</sup>	470	3734	1610	5475	H <sup>+</sup>	472	3750	1617	5499	H <sup>+</sup>	474	3766	1624	5523	H <sup>+</sup>	476	3782	1631	5547	H <sup>+</sup>	478	3798	1638	5571	H <sup>+</sup>	480	3814	1645	5595	H <sup>+</sup>	482	3830	1652	5619	H <sup>+</sup>	484	3846	1659	5643	H <sup>+</sup>	486	3862	1666	5667	H <sup>+</sup>	488	3878	1673	5691	H <sup>+</sup>	490	3894	1680	5715	H <sup>+</sup>	492	3910	1687	5739	H <sup>+</sup>	494	3926	1694	5763	H <sup>+</sup>	496	3942	1701	5787	H <sup>+</sup>	498	3958	1708	5811	H <sup>+</sup>	500	3974	1715	5835	H <sup>+</sup>	502	3990	1722	5859	H <sup>+</sup>	504	4006	1729	5883	H <sup>+</sup>	506	4022	1736	5907	H <sup>+</sup>	508	4038	1743	5931	H <sup>+</sup>	510	4054	1750	5955	H <sup>+</sup>	512	4070	1757	5979	H <sup>+</sup>	514	4086	1764	6003	H <sup>+</sup>	516	4102	1771	6027	H <sup>+</sup>	518	4118	1778	6051	H <sup>+</sup>	520	4134	1785	6075	H <sup>+</sup>	522	4150	1792	6099	H <sup>+</sup>	524	4166	1799	6123	H <sup>+</sup>	526	4182	1806	6147	H <sup>+</sup>	528	4198	1813	6171	H <sup>+</sup>	530	4214	1820



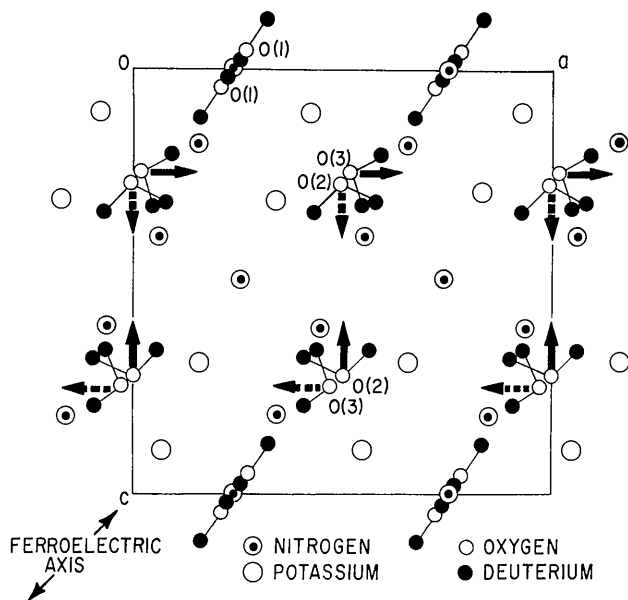


Fig. 6. KFCT water molecule layer at  $y=0.5$  showing the ferroelectric axis. Water dipoles associated with one ferroelectric state are marked by the solid arrows, and with the other state by dotted arrows.

Further elucidation of the complex behavior of KFCT below the Curie temperature can best be obtained by a series of neutron diffraction studies at lower temperatures with an electrical field first along  $[101]$  and then a reversed field. This type of investigation was made by Bacon & Pease (1955) on  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  and would also allow a check on possible movements of the  $\text{K}^+$  and the ferrocyanide ions.

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### Short Communications

*Contributions intended for publication under this heading should be expressly so marked; they should not exceed about 1000 words; they should be forwarded in the usual way to the appropriate Co-editor; they will be published as speedily as possible. Publication will be quicker if the contributions are without illustrations.*

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**Arcing and polytypism.** By V. K. AGRAWAL, *Department of Physics, Hastinapur College (University of Delhi), Moti Bagh, New Delhi-23, India*

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An X-ray study of the arcing phenomenon in polytypic crystals of  $\text{CdI}_2$ ,  $\text{PbI}_2$  and  $\text{CdBr}_2$  has revealed that various polytypes are formed by the creation of stacking faults at different regular intervals during crystal growth.

An X-ray study of a large number of crystals of three polytypic substances, *viz.* 120 of  $\text{CdI}_2$  (Agrawal & Trigunayat, 1969a,b), 60 of  $\text{PbI}_2$  (Agrawal, Chadha & Trigunayat, 1970a) and 12 of  $\text{CdBr}_2$  (Agrawal & Trigunayat, 1970), has revealed that the arcing phenomenon, which consists of an extension of the diffraction spots into small

spots, is observed in all these polytypes. The arcing phenomenon, which consists of an extension of the diffraction spots into small