

Obviously, the slit itself may be regarded as a source, when its dimension  $a \simeq \lambda$ . However, such a condition is never satisfied for X-rays. In this connection a consistent analysis of the slit role in forming the interference pattern, with an account of source-crystal-film distance, is of interest.

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*Acta Cryst.* (1980). **A36**, 1013-1016

## Restrictions in the Arrangement of Molecular Sheets in $\text{CdI}_2$ and $\text{PbI}_2$ Polytypes

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(Received 30 January 1980; accepted 5 June 1980)

#### Abstract

Based on the observations that in the Zhdanov symbols of the known  $\text{CdI}_2$  and  $\text{PbI}_2$  structures the occurrence of number 3 is far less frequent than the occurrence of numbers 1 and 2 and numbers greater than 3 do not occur at all, a review of these structures has been made. Empirical rules have been evolved, which help in drastically cutting down the number of possible structures of a given polytype and thus considerably facilitate the process of its crystal-structure determination.

#### Introduction

The layered compounds  $\text{CdI}_2$  and  $\text{PbI}_2$  are known to be rich in polytypism. Over 260 polytypes of the former and 50 polytypes of the latter have been reported, of which the crystal structures of 90 and 15, respectively, have been determined. An examination of the known structures, listed in Tables 1 and 2, reveals that their Zhdanov symbols rarely contain the number 3. This has led to the formulation of a useful empirical guideline, using which the number of probable structures for a given polytype is drastically reduced.

#### The nature of the arrangement of molecular sandwiches in the known structures of $\text{CdI}_2$ and $\text{PbI}_2$

The analysis of the structures of  $\text{CdI}_2$  and  $\text{PbI}_2$  crystals (Tables 1 and 2), grown by various techniques (from solution, melt, vapour and gel) and numbering 105 in all, shows that they are made up of combinations of different types of molecular sandwiches, with each sandwich consisting of a sheet of cadmium atoms nested between two sheets of iodine atoms. All sandwiches are geometrically equivalent but can have six possible orientations, with three belonging to a cyclic group, viz  $A\gamma B$ ,  $B\alpha C$  and  $C\beta A$  and three to an anticyclic group, viz  $B\gamma A$ ,  $C\alpha B$  and  $A\beta C$ . The smallest polytype  $2H$  is formed by a periodic repetition of any of the above six sandwiches. The second smallest polytype  $4H$  ( $A\gamma B$   $C\alpha B$  ...) contains sandwiches from alternate groups. The higher polytypes consist of various combinations of sandwiches from the two groups.

Out of the crystal structures listed in Tables 1 and 2, the existence of three structures, viz  $6H_2$  and  $32H_1$  of  $\text{CdI}_2$  and  $6R$  of  $\text{PbI}_2$ , is doubtful for the following reasons. (a) Although the polytypes  $6H_2$  and  $6R$  have been reported by Pinsker & co-workers (Pinsker, 1941; Pinsker, Tatarinova & Novikova, 1943), and the poly-

Table 1. Stacking sequences of CdI<sub>2</sub> polytypes with known crystal structure

The structures marked with \*, † and ‡ have been reported by Min & Ohsumi (1976), Jain & Trigunayat (1978) and Jain, Wahab & Trigunayat (1978), respectively. The rest have been taken from a recent review (Trigunayat & Verma, 1976).

	Polytype	Zhdanov symbol	Stacking sequence
1	2H	11	AγB . . .
2	4H	22	AγB CαB . . .
3	6H <sub>1</sub>	2211	AγB CαB AγB . . .
4	6H <sub>2</sub>	33	AγB CβA CαB
5	8H <sub>1</sub>	22(11) <sub>2</sub>	AγB CαB AγB AγB
6	8H <sub>2</sub>	(121) <sub>2</sub>	AγB AβC AβC AγB
7	8H <sub>3</sub>	1232	AγB AβC AγB CαB
8	10H <sub>1</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 11	AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB
9	10H <sub>2</sub>	(221) <sub>2</sub>	AγB CαB AγB AβC AγB
10	10H <sub>3</sub>	22(11) <sub>3</sub>	AγB CαB AγB AγB AγB
11	10H <sub>4</sub>	2(11) <sub>2</sub> 211	AγB CαB CαB CαB AγB
12	12H <sub>1</sub>	222123	AγB CαB AγB CαB CβA CαB
13	12H <sub>2</sub>	(21) <sub>2</sub> (12) <sub>2</sub>	AγB CαB CβA CβA CαB CαB
14	12H <sub>3</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> (11) <sub>2</sub>	AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB AγB
15	12H <sub>4</sub>	22(211) <sub>2</sub>	AγB CαB AγB CαB CαB AγB
16	12H <sub>5</sub>	11123211	AγB AγB AβC AγB CαB AγB
17	12H <sub>6</sub>	22111221	AγB CαB AγB AγB AβC AγB
18	12H <sub>7</sub>	22(11) <sub>4</sub>	AγB CαB AγB AγB AγB AγB
19	12H <sub>8</sub>	22112(11) <sub>3</sub>	AγB CαB CαB AγB AγB AγB
20	12R	(13) <sub>3</sub>	AγB AβC BαC BγA CβA CαB
21	14H <sub>1</sub>	(22) <sub>3</sub> 11	AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB
22	14H <sub>2</sub>	(1122) <sub>2</sub> 11	AγB AγB CαB AγB AγB CαB AγB
23	14H <sub>3</sub>	11212322	AγB AγB CαB CβA CαB AγB CαB
24	14H <sub>4</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> (11) <sub>3</sub>	AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB AγB AγB
25	14H <sub>5</sub>	2112(11) <sub>4</sub> †	AγB CαB CαB AγB AγB AγB AγB
26	16H <sub>1</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> (211) <sub>2</sub>	AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB CαB CαB AγB
27	16H <sub>2</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> (11) <sub>4</sub>	AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB AγB AγB AγB
28	16H <sub>3</sub>	22(212) <sub>2</sub> 11	AγB CαB AγB CαB CβA CαB CαB AγB
29	16H <sub>4</sub>	(22) <sub>3</sub> (11) <sub>2</sub>	AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB AγB
30	16H <sub>5</sub>	12223222	AγB AβC AγB AβC AγB CαB CαB
31	16H <sub>6</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 112211	AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB AγB CαB AγB
32	16H <sub>7</sub>	1232(22) <sub>2</sub>	AγB AβC AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB CαB
33	16H <sub>8</sub>	(22211) <sub>2</sub> †	AγB CαB AγB CαB CαB AγB CαB AγB
34	18H <sub>1</sub>	(22) <sub>4</sub> 11	(AγB CαB) <sub>4</sub> AγB
35	18H <sub>2</sub>	22(11) <sub>7</sub>	AγB CαB (AγB) <sub>7</sub>
36	18H <sub>3</sub>	1222322211	AγB AβC AγB AβC AγB CαB AγB CαB AγB
37	18H <sub>4</sub>	22(212) <sub>2</sub> (11) <sub>2</sub>	AγB CαB AγB CαB CβA CαB CαB AγB AγB
38	18H <sub>5</sub>	(22) <sub>3</sub> 1221	(AγB CαB) <sub>3</sub> AγB AβC AγB
39	18H <sub>6</sub>	2(2211) <sub>2</sub> 211‡	AγB CαB AγB CαB CαB AγB CαB CαB AγB
40	18R <sub>1</sub>	(2121) <sub>3</sub> †	AγB CαB CβA CβA BγA BαC BαC AβC AγB
41	20H <sub>1</sub>	(22) <sub>4</sub> (11) <sub>2</sub>	(AγB CαB) <sub>4</sub> AγB AγB
42	20H <sub>2</sub>	22(11) <sub>2</sub> (2112) <sub>2</sub>	AγB CαB AγB AγB AγB CαB CαB AγB CαB CαB
43	20H <sub>3</sub>	22(11) <sub>8</sub>	AγB CαB (AγB) <sub>8</sub>
44	20H <sub>4</sub>	(11) <sub>7</sub> 2112	(AγB) <sub>7</sub> AγB CαB CαB
45	20H <sub>5</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 21122211	(AγB CαB) <sub>3</sub> (CαB AγB) <sub>2</sub>
46	20H <sub>6</sub>	(22) <sub>3</sub> (211) <sub>2</sub>	(AγB CαB) <sub>4</sub> CαB AγB
47	20H <sub>7</sub>	(221111) <sub>2</sub> 1111†	(AγB CαB AγB AγB) <sub>2</sub> AγB AγB
48	20H <sub>8</sub>	(22) <sub>3</sub> 112211†	(AγB CαB) <sub>3</sub> AγB AγB CαB AγB
49	20H <sub>9</sub>	(11) <sub>3</sub> 211222*	(AγB) <sub>6</sub> (CαB) <sub>2</sub> AγB CαB
50	22H <sub>1</sub>	(11) <sub>5</sub> (2211) <sub>2</sub>	(AγB) <sub>5</sub> (AγB CαB AγB) <sub>2</sub>
51	22H <sub>2</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 2112(11) <sub>2</sub> ‡	(AγB CαB) <sub>3</sub> CαB (AγB) <sub>4</sub>
52	22H <sub>3</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 11(22) <sub>2</sub> (11) <sub>2</sub> ‡	(AγB CαB) <sub>2</sub> AγB (AγB CαB) <sub>2</sub> AγB AγB
53	24H <sub>1</sub>	(2222211) <sub>2</sub>	(AγB CαB) <sub>3</sub> CαB (AγB CαB) <sub>2</sub> AγB
54	24H <sub>2</sub>	2221(22) <sub>3</sub> 23	(AγB CαB) <sub>2</sub> (CβA CαB) <sub>4</sub>
55	24H <sub>3</sub>	(22) <sub>4</sub> 12211†	(AγB CαB) <sub>4</sub> AγB AγB CαB AγB
56	24H <sub>4</sub>	(2211) <sub>2</sub> 1122(11) <sub>3</sub> †	(AγB CαB AγB) <sub>2</sub> AγB AγB CαB (AγB) <sub>3</sub>
57	24H <sub>5</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 1122(11) <sub>2</sub> 2211†	(AγB CαB) <sub>2</sub> AγB AγB CαB (AγB) <sub>2</sub> CαB AγB
58	24H <sub>6</sub>	(211) <sub>3</sub> 112221111†	AγB CαB CαB (AγB) <sub>2</sub> (CαB) <sub>3</sub> AγB CαB AγB AγB
59	24H <sub>7</sub>	222112(22) <sub>2</sub> (11) <sub>3</sub> ‡	(AγB CαB) <sub>2</sub> CαB (AγB CαB) <sub>2</sub> (AγB) <sub>3</sub>
60	24R <sub>1</sub>	(2213) <sub>3</sub>	AγB CαB AγB (AβC BαC) <sub>2</sub> (BγA CβA) <sub>2</sub> CαB
61	24R <sub>2</sub>	(212111) <sub>3</sub> †	AγB CαB (CβA) <sub>3</sub> BγA (BαC) <sub>3</sub> AβC AγB AγB
62	26H <sub>1</sub>	(21111) <sub>4</sub> 11	AγB (CαB) <sub>3</sub> (AγB) <sub>3</sub> (CαB) <sub>3</sub> (AγB) <sub>3</sub>
63	26H <sub>2</sub>	(22) <sub>6</sub> 11	(AγB CαB) <sub>6</sub> AγB

Table 1 (cont.)

Polytype	Zhdanov symbol	Stacking sequence
64	26H <sub>3</sub>	(222211) <sub>2</sub> 2112
65	28H <sub>1</sub>	(22) <sub>6</sub> (11) <sub>2</sub>
66	28H <sub>2</sub>	(22) <sub>4</sub> 11(22) <sub>2</sub> 11
67	28H <sub>3</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 112211
68	28H <sub>4</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> (11) <sub>4</sub> 22(11) <sub>4</sub>
69	28H <sub>5</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 2(11) <sub>2</sub> 22(11) <sub>4</sub> ‡
70	30H <sub>1</sub>	(2211) <sub>4</sub> 1122
71	30H <sub>2</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> (211) <sub>2</sub> (22) <sub>3</sub> 11
72	30H <sub>3</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 11
73	30H <sub>4</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 211222(11) <sub>2</sub>
74	30H <sub>5</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 2112211(22) <sub>2</sub> 211‡
75	30R <sub>1</sub>	(221212) <sub>3</sub>
76	30R <sub>2</sub>	(21211111) <sub>3</sub> †
77	32H <sub>1</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 321123
78	34H <sub>1</sub>	(222211) <sub>3</sub> 22
79	36H <sub>1</sub>	(22221111) <sub>2</sub> (11) <sub>2</sub> (22) <sub>2</sub>
80	36R <sub>1</sub>	(22112121) <sub>3</sub>
81	36R <sub>2</sub>	(22212111) <sub>3</sub>
82	36R <sub>3</sub>	(22211121) <sub>3</sub> ‡
83	36R <sub>4</sub>	(221223) <sub>3</sub> ‡
84	38H <sub>1</sub>	(22) <sub>9</sub> 11
85	40H <sub>1</sub>	(22) <sub>2</sub> 21122211
86	42R <sub>1</sub>	(22221212) <sub>3</sub>
87	60R <sub>1</sub>	[(22) <sub>3</sub> 1223] <sub>3</sub>
88	72R <sub>1</sub>	[(22) <sub>4</sub> 1223] <sub>3</sub>
89	84R <sub>1</sub>	[(22) <sub>2</sub> 211121] <sub>3</sub>
90	84R <sub>2</sub>	[(22) <sub>2</sub> 121211] <sub>3</sub>

type 6R has also been reported by Hanoka & Vand (1968), it is remarkable that none of the subsequent workers (e.g. Trigunayat & Verma, 1976; Jain & Trigunayat, 1979), who have investigated thousands of CdI<sub>2</sub> and PbI<sub>2</sub> crystals by single-crystal methods, have encountered any of these polytypes, which casts serious

Table 2. Stacking sequences of PbI<sub>2</sub> polytypes with known structures

The structures marked with \*, † and ‡ have been reported by Minagawa (1979), Chand & Trigunayat (1976) and Chand (1976), respectively. The rest have been taken from a recent review (Trigunayat & Verma, 1976).

Polytype	Zhdanov symbol	ABC sequence
1	2H	11
2	4H	22
3	6H	2211
4	6R	
5	8H	1232*
6	10H	(11) <sub>2</sub> 22
7	10H <sub>2</sub>	11(112) <sub>2</sub> *
8	10H <sub>3</sub>	11(22) <sub>2</sub> *
9	12R <sub>1</sub>	(13) <sub>1</sub>
10	14H <sub>1</sub>	(11) <sub>2</sub> 22
11	20H <sub>1</sub>	(11) <sub>2</sub> 2112
12	22H	11(22) <sub>2</sub> *
13	24H <sub>1</sub>	(11) <sub>2</sub> (211) <sub>2</sub> 2†
14	24H <sub>2</sub>	(11) <sub>2</sub> (211) <sub>2</sub> (112) <sub>2</sub> ‡
15	30R	(111313) <sub>3</sub> *

doubts about their actual existence. Neither Pinsker *et al.* nor Hanoka & Vand have reproduced the diffraction photographs of these structures. Besides, the investigations of Pinsker *et al.* were made by electron diffraction in the early forties, when the technique had not been well perfected. (b) The CdI<sub>2</sub> polytype 32H<sub>1</sub> has been reported by Prasad & Srivastava (1970). However, it has been pointed out that the observed intensities on their published X-ray diffraction photographs do not tally with the calculated values and therefore the reported structure determination is wrong (Jain & Wahab, 1979). Hence it can be concluded that this structure does not really exist, according to the information available so far. Excluding these three polytypes from Tables 1 and 2 and examining the stacking sequences of the rest of the polytypes, we observe the following characteristic feature:

The different molecular sandwiches belonging to a group do not exist in succession in the stacking sequence of a given polytype.

For instance, consider the stacking sequence of the polytype 8H<sub>2</sub>, viz |AγB AβC AβC AγB| AγB AβC ... Focusing attention on the second sandwich AβC and considering the possibility of its being succeeded by another sandwich from the anticyclic group, viz BγA,

$C\alpha B$  or  $A\beta C$ , we find that the next sandwich is  $A\beta C$  itself. The same holds for the sandwich  $A\gamma B$ , belonging to the cyclic group. Thus, two or more sandwiches of a group when occurring in succession in a structure, have essentially the same composition of layers.

### Structure conditions for the formation of CdI<sub>2</sub> and PbI<sub>2</sub> polytypes

A geometrical condition for the formation of any  $MX_2$  structure is that the different numbers of layers occurring in cyclic ( $n_+$ ) and anticyclic ( $n_-$ ) succession should be equal to  $6\gamma$  for hexagonal structures and equal to  $6\gamma \pm 2$  for rhombohedral structures, where  $\gamma$  is an integer (Verma & Krishna, 1966), *i.e.*

$$(1) \quad n_+ + n_- = 6\gamma \text{ (hexagonal)} \\ = 6\gamma \pm 2 \text{ (rhombohedral).}$$

In addition, the following empirical conditions exist regarding the occurrence of the known CdI<sub>2</sub> and PbI<sub>2</sub> polytypes.

(2) All numbers greater than 3 in the Zhdanov symbol are absent (see Tables 1 and 2).

(3) The cubicities of the structures are limited to 50% (Ram, 1974).

(4) The number 3 in the Zhdanov symbol occurs only after an odd sum of numbers.

Table 3. Possible crystal structures of CdI<sub>2</sub> polytypes

Polytype	Number of possibilities worked out earlier	Number of reduced possibilities	Known structures (see Table 1)	Undetermined structures
2H	1	1	11	—
4H	1	1	22	—
6H	2	1	2211	—
8H	8	3	22(11) <sub>2</sub> , (121) <sub>2</sub> , & 1232	—
10H	22	6	(22) <sub>2</sub> , 11, (221) <sub>2</sub> , 22(11) <sub>2</sub> , & 2(11) <sub>2</sub> , 211	212311 & 211123
12H	66	14	222123, (21) <sub>2</sub> (12) <sub>2</sub> , (22) <sub>2</sub> (11) <sub>2</sub> , 22(21) <sub>2</sub> , 11123211, 2211221, 22(11) <sub>2</sub> , & 22112(11) <sub>2</sub>	(2111) <sub>2</sub> , (221) <sub>2</sub> , 11, (213) <sub>2</sub> , 21231111, 21112311 & 21211311
6R	1	—	—	—
12R	2	1	(13) <sub>3</sub>	—
18R	6	2	(2121) <sub>3</sub>	(1311) <sub>3</sub>
24R	14	4	(2213) <sub>3</sub> , & (212111) <sub>3</sub>	(211121) <sub>3</sub> , & (131111) <sub>3</sub>
30R	44	10	(2211212) <sub>3</sub> , & (21211111) <sub>3</sub>	(21112111) <sub>3</sub> , (221113) <sub>3</sub> , (21111121) <sub>3</sub> , (213211) <sub>3</sub> , (13111111) <sub>3</sub> , (221311) <sub>3</sub> , (213121) <sub>3</sub> , & (131311) <sub>3</sub>
36R	131	24	(22112121) <sub>3</sub> , (2212111) <sub>3</sub> , (22211121) <sub>3</sub> , & (212223) <sub>3</sub>	(2121111111) <sub>3</sub> , (2111211111) <sub>3</sub> , (2111112111) <sub>3</sub> , (2111111211) <sub>3</sub> , (22121211) <sub>3</sub> , (221313) <sub>3</sub> , (213123) <sub>3</sub> , (212313) <sub>3</sub> , (22111113) <sub>3</sub> , (22131111) <sub>3</sub> , (21321111) <sub>3</sub> , (22111311) <sub>3</sub> , (21121113) <sub>3</sub> , (21312111) <sub>3</sub> , (21112131) <sub>3</sub> , (21311211) <sub>3</sub> , (21311121) <sub>3</sub> , (222213) <sub>3</sub> , (1311111111) <sub>3</sub> , & (13131111) <sub>3</sub>

These conditions are obtainable by analysing the Zhdanov symbols alone of the polytypes listed in Tables 1 and 2. However, conditions 2 and 4 also follow from the empirical rule established by us earlier, regarding the mode of stacking sequences of molecular sandwiches. Similarly, the condition 3 can also be deduced from the  $ABC$  sequences of the polytypes. This is only natural, since the  $ABC$  notation and Zhdanov symbol are just two different ways of describing the crystal structure of a given polytype and the one is directly convertible into the other. The above three empirical conditions drastically reduce the number of possible structures for a given polytype and thus greatly help in the process of its crystal-structure determination. Without applying these conditions, the total number of distinct possibilities for close-packed  $MX_2$  compounds for hexagonal polytypes up to 12H and rhombohedral polytypes up to 36R were worked out earlier (*e.g.* Jain, 1976; Jain & Trigunayat, 1977), as shown in the second column of Table 3. The reduced numbers of possible structures obtained by employing the conditions are listed in the next column. Some of them have already been reported and have been listed in the fourth column. The structures that remain to be discovered and worked out are given in the last column. In a similar manner, with help from Table 2, a list of the known and unknown crystal structures of PbI<sub>2</sub> can be prepared.

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