

pseudosymmetry in the electron density distribution, was also solved without any human intervention after four cycles, taking 9.3 hr.

The seven organic compounds which were solved by this program contain up to 60 atoms in one asymmetric unit. The use of this program will become more convenient by

the advent of machines (CDC 6600) with computing times in the nanosecond range. A more detailed description of the method will be published elsewhere.

We thank Professors Y. Okaya, Y. Iitaka and T. Ashida, and Dr T. Sakurai for their computer programs.

Acta Cryst. (1970). B26, 447

Cell dimensions of rare earth orthorhoidites. By R. D. SHANNON, *Central Research Department, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Experimental Station, Wilmington, Delaware 19898, U.S.A.*

(Received 29 September 1969)

The cell dimensions of the perovskites, MRhO_3 ($M = \text{Lu, Tm, Er, Ho, Dy, Tb, Gd, Eu, Sm, Nd}$ and Pr), have been determined from X-ray data.

Marezio, Remeika & Dernier (1968) and Eibschütz (1965) have recently shown for the rare earth orthogallates and orthoferrites, respectively, the variation in cell dimensions

as a function of atomic number of the rare earth ion. The a and c parameters decrease smoothly with atomic number whereas the b parameter goes through a maximum at Gd.

Table 1. Cell dimensions of the perovskites MRhO_3

Compound	a	b	c	V
LuRhO_3	$5.1861 \pm 2 \text{ \AA}$	$5.6700 \pm 2 \text{ \AA}$	$7.5125 \pm 3 \text{ \AA}$	220.9 \AA^3
TmRhO_3	5.2028 ± 5	5.6974 ± 5	7.5428 ± 8	223.6
ErRhO_3	5.2160 ± 2	5.7117 ± 2	7.5610 ± 4	225.3
HoRhO_3	5.2299 ± 4	5.7257 ± 5	7.5823 ± 7	227.0
DyRhO_3	5.2449 ± 4	5.7314 ± 5	7.6002 ± 7	228.5
TbRhO_3	5.2541 ± 4	5.7492 ± 4	7.6226 ± 6	230.3
GdRhO_3	5.2774 ± 4	5.7605 ± 4	7.6584 ± 5	232.8
EuRhO_3	5.2985 ± 6	5.7607 ± 6	7.6802 ± 8	234.4
SmRhO_3	5.3211 ± 3	5.7613 ± 3	7.7083 ± 4	236.3
NdRhO_3	5.3778 ± 6	5.7551 ± 6	7.7745 ± 9	240.6
PrRhO_3	5.4143 ± 2	5.7473 ± 2	7.8026 ± 3	242.8

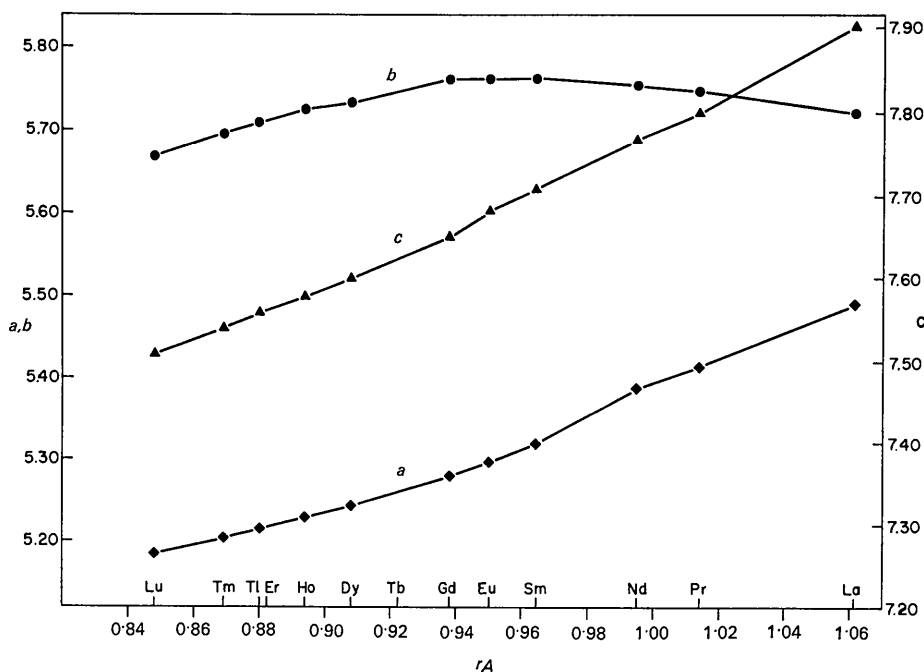


Fig. 1. Cell dimension of MRhO_3 perovskites vs. the effective ionic radius of M^{3+} .

orthoferrites, -gallates, and -chromites (Quezel-Ambrunaz & Mareschal, 1963).

The materials used in this study were Tb_4O_7 , Pr_4O_7 , and the sesquioxides of Lu, Tm, Er, Ho, Dy, Gd, Eu, Sm, and Nd and were of at least 99.9% purity. The Rh_2O_3 was supplied by Engelhard. Spectrographic analysis indicated ca. 100 p. p. m. each of Fe, Ni, Cr, Si, Al, and Ru and ca. 500 p. p. m. Ir, Re, and Pd. The oxides, thoroughly mixed in stoichiometric quantities, were heated in sealed Pt tubes under a pressure of 3 kbar at 1350° for 24 hr. X-ray patterns were obtained at 25° on a Hagg-Guinier camera using monochromatized Cu $K\alpha$ radiation; d values were calculated using $(Cu\ K\alpha_1) = 1.54051\ \text{\AA}$ with a KCl internal standard ($a = 6.2931\ \text{\AA}$). Cell dimensions were obtained by least-squares refinement of these data using the space group $Pbnm$ as determined for $GdFeO_3$ (Geller, 1956) and $YFeO_3$ (Coppens & Eibschütz, 1965). Table 1 lists the cell dimensions and Table 2 lists the crystallographic data for the 11 rare earth orthorhodontes.

In Fig. 1 the cell dimensions are plotted *vs.* the effective ionic radii of the trivalent rare earth ions (Shannon & Prewitt, 1969). Cell dimensions of $LaRhO_3$ were taken from Wold, Post & Banks (1957). Effective ionic radii are plotted because it is felt that the variation with radius is more apt to be regular than with atomic number. The plot clearly shows a regular increase in b up to Gd followed by a decrease for Eu, Sm, Nd, Pr, and La. This anomalous behavior has been correlated by Marezio *et al.* (1968) to a regular increase in the average M-O distance of the eight first-nearest neighbors and a decrease in the average M-O distance of the four second-nearest neighbors as M in-

creases from Lu to La. This behavior is also reflected in the plot of r_M^3 *vs.* unit-cell volume for these compounds (Prewitt & Shannon, 1969). Whereas most r^3 *vs.* V plots are linear, r_M^3 *vs.* V plots for the $MM'O_3$ perovskites where $M' = Al, Cr, Ga, Fe, Rh, Sc$ and In have a pronounced curvature. Plots of r_m^3 *vs.* V are linear as expected because the coordination of the M' cations does not change (Shannon, 1967).

The author would like to thank F.C. Diffendall for supervising the high-pressure experiments and Miss M.S. Licitis and Dr J.F. Whitney for obtaining the X-ray data.

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Acta Cryst. (1970). **B26**, 449

The refinement of the crystal structure of $Na_2Co_5Mo_4Cl_4O_{16}$. By G.W. SMITH and B.G.A. MELSOM, *The British Petroleum Company Limited, BP Research Centre, Chertsey Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex, England*

(Received 15 September 1969)

The diffraction data of the compound $Na_2Co_5Mo_4Cl_4O_{16}$ have been refined by least-squares methods, using the block-diagonal approximation, to $R = 9.6\%$. The site occupancy factors for the non-oxygen atoms have been investigated and shown to be unity. Although the coordinates of the heavy atoms have changed but little the refined oxygen coordinates have yielded significantly different cation-oxygen distances.

The diffraction data of the compound $Na_2Co_5Mo_4Cl_4O_{16}$, the structural details of which were published in an unrefined form (Smith, 1965) have now been subjected to a full three-dimensional least-squares analysis. For the sake of completeness the crystal data are restated.

Crystal data:

Monoclinic, space group $C2/m$
 $a = 10.706 \pm 0.003\ \text{\AA}$
 $b = 8.852 \pm 0.002$
 $c = 10.663 \pm 0.003$
 $\beta = 109^\circ 45' \pm 6'$
 $V = 951\ \text{\AA}^3$
 $Z = 2$

Atoms are in positions:

4 Na in 4(*i*)
 8 Co(1) in 8(*j*)

2 Co(2) in 2(*c*)
 4 Mo(1) in 4(*i*)
 4 Mo(2) in 4(*i*)
 8 Cl in 8(*j*)
 8 O(1) in 8(*j*)
 8 O(2) in 8(*j*)
 4 O(3) in 4(*i*)
 4 O(4) in 4(*i*)
 4 O(5) in 4(*i*)
 4 O(6) in 4(*i*)

Refinement

Starting from the previous atomic parameters an isotropic refinement using the block-diagonal approximation was carried out on 2132 reflexions. Included in this data list were 288 unobserved structure amplitudes which were allocated an F value equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}F_{\min}$. Convergence