





Fig. 1. Projection de la structure de  $K_2V_3O_8$  sur le plan (001).

réseau; il est environné par dix atomes d'oxygène formant un antiprisme pentagonal.

Cette structure cristalline de  $K_2V_3O_8$  ou  $K_2(VO)[V_2O_7]$

est isotype de la fresnoïte  $Ba_2(TiO)[Si_2O_7]$  reportée par Massé, Grenier & Durif (1967) et Moore & Louisnathan (1967, 1969).

Dans  $K_2V_3O_8$ , le vanadium(+IV) occupe les sites pyramidaux à base carrée [site V(1)]; la liaison V(1)–O(4) très courte, 1,582 Å, est typique du radical vanadyle  $VO^{2+}$ . Le vanadium(+V) dans les tétraèdres  $VO_4$  présente un environnement légèrement distordu, la liaison la plus longue V(2)–O(3) = 1,794 Å étant celle qui assume le pont V–O–V dans les groupements  $[V_2O_7]^{4-}$ .

### Références

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**A redetermination of the crystal structure of  $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ .** By D. PETROVIĆ and B. RIBÁR, *Faculty of Science, Physics Department, University of Novi Sad, 21000 Novi Sad, Ilije Djuričića 4, Yugoslavia*

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Zn is in  $2(c)$   $(0,0,\frac{1}{2})$  not  $2(d)$   $(\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2})$  as reported by Ribár, Nowacki, Šljukić, Ščavničar & Gabela [*Z. Kristallogr.* (1969). **129**, 305–317]; the structure is isotypic with that of  $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ .

Similar values of lattice constants and the same space group for  $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  and  $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  suggested isomorphism of their structures and the coordinates of the zinc compound were used as input for a structure-factor calculation of  $Mg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  (Ribár, Gabela, Herak & Prelesnik, 1973). However, the three-dimensional Fourier and difference Fourier syntheses showed that the location of the magnesium atom is not in  $2(d)$   $(\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2})$  but in  $2(c)$   $(0,0,\frac{1}{2})$ . A closer inspection revealed the mis-indexing of the data for  $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  ( $hkl$  and  $\bar{h}kl$  indices were exchanged because the angle  $\beta$  is very close to  $90^\circ$ ). Therefore a complete redetermination of the crystal structure of zinc nitrate dihydrate was undertaken. The unit cell has, as previously reported,  $a = 5.754$  (6),  $b = 5.978$  (5),  $c = 8.557$  (5) Å,  $\beta = 91.0$  (5)°; space group  $P2_1/c$ ,  $Z = 2$ . The intensities were determined with a microdensitometer for layers 0–3 along  $a$ , 0–3 along  $b$  and 0–4 along  $c$ , by the multiple-film method with an integrating Weissenberg camera and  $Cu K\alpha$  radiation, spherical crystal. 459 independent non-zero reflexions were observed.  $L_p$  and absorption corrections were applied.

With starting coordinates as given by Ribár, Nowacki, Šljukić, Ščavničar & Gabela (1969), but with  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $z = \frac{1}{2}$  for the zinc atom, diagonal-matrix least-squares refine-

Table 1. *Fractional coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters ( $\text{Å}^2$ )*

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$B$
Zn	0	0	0.5	2.12 (3)
O(1)	0.0540 (12)	0.3676 (12)	0.2338 (9)	2.16 (12)
O(2)	0.4260 (12)	0.4165 (13)	0.2465 (9)	2.33 (12)
O(3)	0.2565 (14)	0.2221 (12)	0.4224 (9)	2.03 (12)
N	0.2480 (13)	0.3385 (13)	0.2984 (9)	1.49 (12)
$O_w$	0.2461 (12)	–0.2452 (12)	0.5120 (9)	1.92 (12)

Table 2. *Bond distances (Å) and angles (°)*

	Symmetry code		
	$i$	$-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - z$	
Zn— $O_w$	2.039 (9)	$(2 \times)$ O(1)–N	1.25 (2)
Zn—O(3)	2.102 (10)	$(2 \times)$ O(2)–N	1.22 (2)
Zn—O(1 <sup>i</sup> )	2.169 (9)	$(2 \times)$ O(3)–N	1.27 (2)
$O_w$ —Zn—O(3)	88.8 (4)	O(1)–N—O(2)	122.5 (1.5)
O(3)—Zn—O(1 <sup>i</sup> )	91.7 (4)	O(1)–N—O(3)	117.8 (1.4)
O(1 <sup>i</sup> )—Zn— $O_w$	82.6 (4)	O(2)–N—O(3)	119.7 (1.4)