

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Potassium Diuranyl Trisoxalate Tetrahydrate

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$K_2(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 4H_2O$ is monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$, with $a=8.85$ (1), $b=19.67$ (1), $c=5.37$ (1) Å, $\beta=91.5$ (2)°, $Z=2$. The structure was refined to a final R of 0.097 with 822 visual reflexions corrected for absorption. The crystal contains K^+ and $[(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3]_n^{2n-}$ ions. The structure of the polymeric anion is different from that in the anhydrous ammonium salt. The linear uranyl ions have six oxalate O atoms at the corners of a puckered hexagon. Mean U–O distances are 1.76 (uranyl) and 2.45 Å (to oxalate). All the oxalate groups are planar and tetradentate.

Introduction

Among the oxalato complexes of uranyl, those with a uranyl-to-oxalate ratio of 1:1.5 are unique in their low solubility in water, low temperature coefficient of solubility and relatively high stability in aqueous solutions despite their dimeric nature (Chernyaev, 1966). Although only K^+ and heavier metal cations formed solid compounds readily, modifications in the experimental procedure made the preparation of the Na^+ , NH_4^+ and Li^+ salts possible (Chernyaev, Golovnya, Ellert, Shchelokov & Markov, 1958; Alcock, 1973*a*; Jayadevan, Singh Mudher & Chackraburtt, 1974). The structure of the anhydrous ammonium compound $(NH_4)_2(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3$ (Alcock, 1973*b*) showed that it has a polymeric $[(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3]_n^{2n-}$ anion in which the linear uranyl ions have a planar pentagon of O atoms coordinated to them (Fig. 1). Since the chemical process involved in crystallization is the replacement of the aquo by oxalate ligands, the dimeric structure in solution will have unidentate oxalate groups which are rather unlikely. Further, the normally

planar oxalate groups are considerably distorted in the solid compound. Since it is known that such distortions are often caused by the bonding characteristics of the NH_4^+ ion (Jeffrey & Parry, 1952; Robertson, 1965), this study of the K^+ salt $K_2(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 4H_2O$ was undertaken as a continuation of our work on uranyl oxalate (Jayadevan & Chackraburtt, 1972). The K^+ ion is large enough to form a stable solid compound but is not heavy enough to adversely affect the structure determination.

Preparation

Uranyl oxalate and potassium oxalate in the molar ratio 1:2 were dissolved in the minimum amount of water and the solution heated at 80°C in a water bath for 4 h. Chunky yellow crystals formed on cooling, were filtered and washed with cold water, acetone and ether. The crystals were dried in air.

Chemical analysis of U gravimetrically as U_3O_8 , oxalate volumetrically with $KMnO_4$, and water by weight loss at 150°C thermogravimetrically gave the percentages U 50.2 (49.9); C_2O_4 28.3 (27.7); H_2O 7.3 (7.5), where those calculated for the composition $K_2(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 4H_2O$ are given in parentheses.

Several well-formed crystals were used to determine the density pycnometrically.

X-ray studies

Crystal *A*, 0.06 × 0.015 × 0.022 cm, was used for layers hkn ($n=0, 1, 2$ and 3) and smaller crystal *B*, 0.02 × 0.014 × 0.020 cm, for layers $nk1$ ($n=0, 1, 2$). The layers were photographed on sets of three films with $Cu K\alpha$ radiation and the equi-inclination Weissenberg method. The value of 91.5(2)° for β obtained by the least-squares analysis of the powder diffraction data agreed with that calculated from the positions of 00*l* and *h*00 reflexions on the higher-layer festoons (Stout & Jensen, 1968). The crystal data are shown in Table 1. For $Z=2$, the fourfold general positions $\pm(x, y, z)$, $\pm(\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)$ of the space group $P2_1/n$, a non-standard setting of $P2_1/c$ chosen for the convenience of the almost

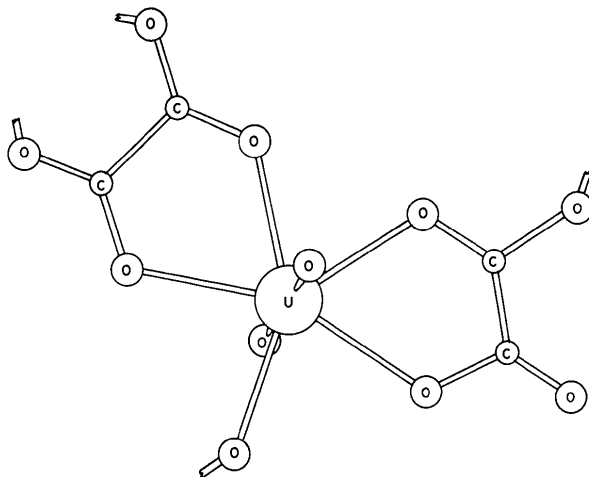


Fig. 1. Coordination of the uranium atom in $(NH_4)_2(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3$.

Table 1. *Crystal data*

The standard deviations here and in the text given in parentheses refer to the last figure.

$$a = 8.85 (1) \text{ \AA} \quad D_m = 3.42 (1) \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

$$b = 19.67 (1) \text{ \AA} \quad D_c = 3.40 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

$$c = 5.37 (1) \text{ \AA} \quad V = 934 \text{ \AA}^3$$

$$\beta = 91.5 (2)^\circ \quad Z = 2$$

Systematic absences: $h0l$, $h+l$ odd and $0k0$, k odd.
Space group: $P2_1/n$

orthogonal cell, require the dimeric anion to lie on centres of symmetry.

The intensities were estimated with a calibrated wedge prepared from crystal *A* and were converted into structure factors after Lorentz and polarization corrections. Absorption effects ($\mu = 678 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) corrected (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1959) assuming crystal *A* to be a cylinder and crystal *B* to be a sphere, both of radius 0.008 cm, were only approximate. $hk0$ photographs taken before and after exposing the crystal to X-rays for about 200 h were identical, indicating the absence of any crystal decomposition as observed in the NH_4^+ salt.

Table 2. *Observed and calculated structure factors* ($\times 10$)

Unobserved reflexions are marked with an asterisk.

h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}	h	k	l	F _{obs}	F _{calc}
0	0	0	4023	-1884	7	7	0	448	612	2	11	1	857	963
0	0	0	3498	-1705	7	7	1	1350	1242	2	11	2	1206	1326
0	0	0	2947	-1480	7	7	2	1174	1124	2	11	3	1101	1206
0	0	0	2406	-1155	7	7	3	1000	900	2	11	4	1001	1101
0	0	0	1865	-830	7	7	4	826	726	2	11	5	901	1001
0	0	0	1324	-505	7	7	5	652	552	2	11	6	801	901
0	0	0	783	-180	7	7	6	478	378	2	11	7	701	801
0	0	0	241	120	7	7	7	304	204	2	11	8	601	701
0	0	1	3518	4874	7	7	8	132	232	2	11	9	501	601
0	0	2	1109	1094	7	7	9	15	115	2	11	10	401	501
0	0	3	1174	1355	7	7	10	0	90	2	11	11	301	401
0	0	4	1420	1555	7	7	11	0	65	2	11	12	201	301
0	0	5	1708	1694	7	7	12	0	40	2	11	13	101	201
0	0	6	2047	1774	7	7	13	0	15	2	11	14	1	101
0	0	7	2436	1800	7	7	14	0	0	2	11	15	0	101
0	0	8	2875	1870	7	7	15	0	0	2	11	16	0	101
0	0	9	3364	1894	7	7	16	0	0	2	11	17	0	101
0	0	10	3903	1908	7	7	17	0	0	2	11	18	0	101
0	0	11	4492	1912	7	7	18	0	0	2	11	19	0	101
0	0	12	5131	1906	7	7	19	0	0	2	11	20	0	101
0	0	13	5820	1890	7	7	20	0	0	2	11	21	0	101
0	0	14	6569	1864	7	7	21	0	0	2	11	22	0	101
0	0	15	7378	1828	7	7	22	0	0	2	11	23	0	101
0	0	16	8247	1782	7	7	23	0	0	2	11	24	0	101
0	0	17	9176	1726	7	7	24	0	0	2	11	25	0	101
0	0	18	10165	1660	7	7	25	0	0	2	11	26	0	101
0	0	19	11214	1584	7	7	26	0	0	2	11	27	0	101
0	0	20	12323	1508	7	7	27	0	0	2	11	28	0	101
0	0	21	13492	1422	7	7	28	0	0	2	11	29	0	101
0	0	22	14721	1326	7	7	29	0	0	2	11	30	0	101
0	0	23	16010	1220	7	7	30	0	0	2	11	31	0	101
0	0	24	17359	1104	7	7	31	0	0	2	11	32	0	101
0	0	25	18768	988	7	7	32	0	0	2	11	33	0	101
0	0	26	20237	872	7	7	33	0	0	2	11	34	0	101
0	0	27	21766	756	7	7	34	0	0	2	11	35	0	101
0	0	28	23355	640	7	7	35	0	0	2	11	36	0	101
0	0	29	24994	524	7	7	36	0	0	2	11	37	0	101
0	0	30	26683	408	7	7	37	0	0	2	11	38	0	101
0	0	31	28422	292	7	7	38	0	0	2	11	39	0	101
0	0	32	30211	176	7	7	39	0	0	2	11	40	0	101
0	0	33	32050	60	7	7	40	0	0	2	11	41	0	101
0	0	34	33939	0	7	7	41	0	0	2	11	42	0	101
0	0	35	35878	0	7	7	42	0	0	2	11	43	0	101
0	0	36	37867	0	7	7	43	0	0	2	11	44	0	101
0	0	37	39906	0	7	7	44	0	0	2	11	45	0	101
0	0	38	41995	0	7	7	45	0	0	2	11	46	0	101
0	0	39	44134	0	7	7	46	0	0	2	11	47	0	101
0	0	40	46323	0	7	7	47	0	0	2	11	48	0	101
0	0	41	48562	0	7	7	48	0	0	2	11	49	0	101
0	0	42	50851	0	7	7	49	0	0	2	11	50	0	101
0	0	43	53190	0	7	7	50	0	0	2	11	51	0	101
0	0	44	55579	0	7	7	51	0	0	2	11	52	0	101
0	0	45	58018	0	7	7	52	0	0	2	11	53	0	101
0	0	46	60507	0	7	7	53	0	0	2	11	54	0	101
0	0	47	63046	0	7	7	54	0	0	2	11	55	0	101
0	0	48	65635	0	7	7	55	0	0	2	11	56	0	101
0	0	49	68274	0	7	7	56	0	0	2	11	57	0	101
0	0	50	70963	0	7	7	57	0	0	2	11	58	0	101
0	0	51	73702	0	7	7	58	0	0	2	11	59	0	101
0	0	52	76491	0	7	7	59	0	0	2	11	60	0	101
0	0	53	79330	0	7	7	60	0	0	2	11	61	0	101
0	0	54	82219	0	7	7	61	0	0	2	11	62	0	101
0	0	55	85158	0	7	7	62	0	0	2	11	63	0	101
0	0	56	88147	0	7	7	63	0	0	2	11	64	0	101
0	0	57	91186	0	7	7	64	0	0	2	11	65	0	101
0	0	58	94275	0	7	7	65	0	0	2	11	66	0	101
0	0	59	97414	0	7	7	66	0	0	2	11	67	0	101
0	0	60	100603	0	7	7	67	0	0	2	11	68	0	101
0	0	61	103852	0	7	7	68	0	0	2	11	69	0	101
0	0	62	107161	0	7	7	69	0	0	2	11	70	0	101
0	0	63	110530	0	7	7	70	0	0	2	11	71	0	101
0	0	64	113959	0	7	7	71	0	0	2	11	72	0	101
0	0	65	117448	0	7	7	72	0	0	2	11	73	0	101
0	0	66	120997	0	7	7	73	0	0	2	11	74	0	101
0	0	67	124606	0	7	7	74	0	0	2	11	75	0	101
0	0	68	128275	0	7	7	75	0	0	2	11	76	0	101
0	0	69	132004	0	7	7	76	0	0	2	11	77	0	101
0	0	70	135793	0	7	7	77	0	0	2	11	78	0	101
0	0	71	139642	0	7	7	78	0	0	2	11	79	0	101
0	0	72	143551	0	7	7	79	0	0	2	11	80	0	101
0	0	73	147520	0	7	7	80	0	0	2	11	81	0	101
0	0	74	151549	0	7	7	81	0	0	2	11	82	0	101
0	0	75	155638	0	7	7	82	0	0	2	11	83	0	101
0	0	76	159787	0	7	7	83	0	0	2	11	84	0	101
0	0	77	164006	0	7	7	84	0	0	2	11	85	0	101
0	0	78	168285	0	7	7	85	0	0	2	11	86	0	101
0	0	79	172624	0	7	7	86	0	0	2	11	87	0	101
0	0	80	177023	0	7	7	87	0	0	2	11	88	0	101
0	0	81	181482	0	7	7	88	0	0	2	11	89	0	101
0	0	82	186001	0	7	7	89	0	0	2	11	90	0	101
0	0	83	190580	0	7	7	90	0	0	2	11	91	0	101
0	0	84	195219	0	7	7	91	0	0	2	11	92	0	101
0	0	85	199918	0	7	7	92	0	0	2	11	93	0	101
0	0	86	204677	0	7	7	93	0	0	2	11	94	0	101
0	0	87	209496	0	7	7	94	0	0	2	11	95	0	101
0	0	88	214375	0	7	7	95	0	0	2	11	96	0	101
0	0	89	219314	0	7	7	96	0	0	2	11	97	0	101
0	0	90	224313	0	7	7	97	0	0	2	11	98	0	101
0	0	91	229372	0	7	7	98	0	0	2	11	99	0	101
0	0	92	234491	0	7	7	99	0	0	2	11	100	0	101
0	0	93	239670	0	7	7	100	0	0	2	11	101	0	101
0	0	94	244909	0	7	7	101	0	0	2	11	102	0	101
0	0	95	250208	0	7	7	102	0	0	2	11	103	0	101
0	0	96	255567	0	7	7	103	0	0	2	11	104	0	101
0	0	97	260986	0	7	7	104	0	0	2	11	105	0	101
0	0	98	266465	0	7	7	105	0	0	2	11	106	0	101
0	0	99	271994	0	7	7	106	0	0	2	11	10		

Table 3. Atomic parameters

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
U	-0.0094 (2)	0.16606 (8)	0.0442 (4)	*
K	0.3944 (22)	0.0995 (9)	0.458 (4)	4.3
O(1)	-0.1283 (43)	0.1755 (21)	-0.222 (9)	2.5
O(2)	0.1046 (38)	0.1555 (17)	0.311 (8)	1.8
O(3)	0.0784 (54)	0.2769 (25)	-0.151 (11)	3.5
O(4)	0.2463 (46)	0.3353 (21)	-0.316 (9)	3.2
O(5)	0.4151 (52)	0.2282 (22)	-0.279 (10)	3.1
O(6)	0.2462 (47)	0.1750 (20)	-0.085 (10)	3.4
O(7)	0.1043 (42)	0.0589 (18)	-0.159 (9)	2.6
O(8)	-0.1071 (54)	0.0529 (24)	0.152 (11)	3.2
O(9)	0.2009 (58)	0.4631 (26)	0.067 (11)	4.1
O(10)	0.0076 (69)	0.4250 (23)	0.497 (13)	4.1
C(1)	0.2004 (84)	0.2807 (40)	-0.238 (20)	4.0
C(2)	0.2974 (71)	0.2249 (32)	-0.176 (15)	2.8
C(3)	0.0747 (74)	0.0008 (40)	-0.063 (17)	3.8

* Anisotropic temperature factors

β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}
0.00674 (19)	0.00137 (4)	0.00571 (68)
β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
0.00017 (16)	0.00859 (54)	0.00011 (32)

parameters listed in Table 3. A difference synthesis showed no peaks that could be ascribed to any atom.

Results and discussion

The (001) projection of the unit cell is shown in Fig. 2, where the atoms are numbered to correspond with Table 3. The bond distances and angles are listed in Table 4. Equations for weighted least-square planes are shown in Table 5.

The uranyl ions are linear with $O-U-O = 179(2)^\circ$. The average $U-O$ distance of $1.76(4) \text{ \AA}$ for the uranyl ions is longer than that in uranyl oxalate and is reflected by the decrease of about 30 cm^{-1} for the

Table 4. Bond distances (\AA) and angles ($^\circ$)

The superscripts refer to the following transformations:

- (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$
- (ii) $-x, -y, -z$
- (iii) $\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$
- (iv) $\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$
- (v) $\frac{1}{2} - x, y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - z$
- (vi) $-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$

(a) Uranium environment

U—O(1)	1.77 (4)	O(4 ⁱ)—U—O(1)	74 (2)
U—O(2)	1.75 (4)	O(4 ⁱ)—U—O(2)	105 (2)
U—O(3)	2.54 (5)	O(5 ⁱ)—U—O(1)	94 (2)
U—O(4 ⁱ)	2.31 (4)	O(5 ⁱ)—U—O(2)	87 (2)
U—O(5 ⁱ)	2.38 (4)	O(6)—U—O(1)	108 (2)
U—O(6)	2.39 (4)	O(6)—U—O(2)	73 (2)
U—O(7)	2.58 (4)	O(7)—U—O(1)	89 (2)
U—O(8)	2.46 (5)	O(7)—U—O(2)	91 (2)
O(3) ··· O(5 ⁱ)	2.49 (8)	O(8)—U—O(1)	95 (2)
O(3) ··· O(6)	2.52 (6)	O(8)—U—O(2)	84 (2)
O(7) ··· O(6)	2.63 (5)	O(3)—U—O(5 ⁱ)	61 (2)
O(7) ··· O(8)	2.54 (7)	O(3)—U—O(6)	61 (1)
O(4 ⁱ) ··· O(8)	2.56 (6)	O(7)—U—O(6)	64 (1)
O(4 ⁱ) ··· O(5 ⁱ)	2.59 (6)	O(7)—U—O(8)	60 (2)
O(1)—U—O(2)	179 (2)	O(4 ⁱ)—U—O(8)	65 (2)
O(3)—U—O(1)	76 (2)	O(4 ⁱ)—U—O(5 ⁱ)	67 (2)
O(3)—U—O(2)	105 (2)		

(b) Oxalate groups

C(1)—O(3)	1.19 (9)	O(3)—C(1)—O(4)	120 (7)
C(1)—O(4)	1.22 (9)	O(3)—C(1)—C(2)	114 (8)
C(1)—C(2)	1.43 (10)	O(4)—C(1)—C(2)	123 (7)
C(2)—O(5)	1.19 (8)	O(5)—C(2)—O(6)	125 (6)
C(2)—O(6)	1.19 (8)	O(5)—C(2)—C(1)	112 (7)
C(3)—O(7)	1.28 (9)	O(6)—C(2)—C(1)	120 (6)
C(3)—O(8 ⁱⁱ)	1.20 (9)	O(7)—C(3)—O(8 ⁱⁱ)	125 (6)
C(3)—C(3 ⁱⁱ)	1.50 (10)	O(7)—C(3)—C(3 ⁱⁱ)	113 (6)
		O(8 ⁱⁱ)—C(3)—C(3 ⁱⁱ)	113 (6)

(c) Potassium ion (< 3.2 Å)

K—O(2)	2.89 (4)	K—O(9 ^{iv})	3.03 (6)
K—O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.99 (5)	K—O(9 ^v)	2.82 (6)
K—O(5)	2.90 (5)	K—O(10 ^{iv})	3.08 (7)
K—O(6)	3.17 (5)	K—O(10 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.73 (7)

(d) Water molecules (< 3.0 Å)

O(9)—O(8 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.85 (8)	O(10)—O(5)	2.92 (7)
O(9)—O(10)	2.99 (9)	O(10)—O(10 ^{iv})	2.95 (8)

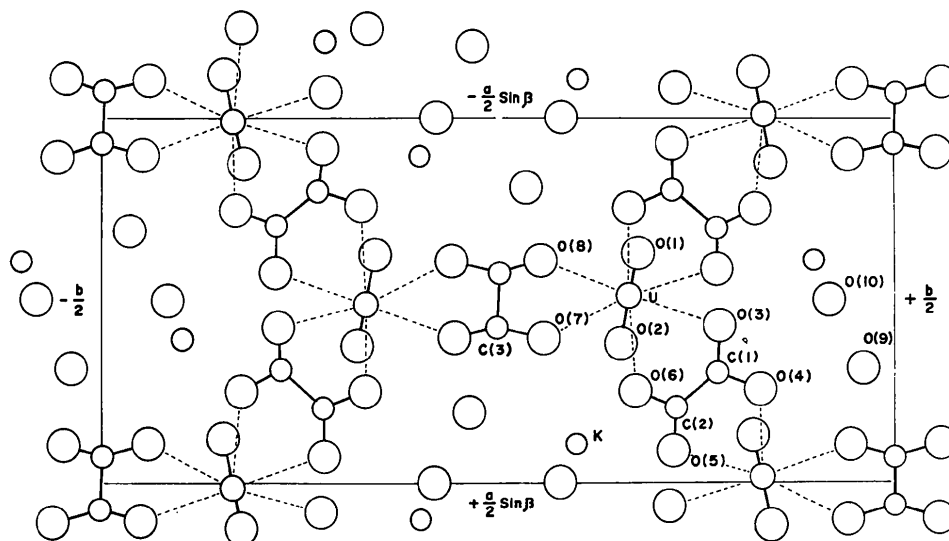


Fig. 2. (001) Projection of $K_2(UO_2)_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 4H_2O$. Broken lines indicate the coordination of the uranium atom by oxygen atoms of the oxalate groups.

Table 5. *Least-squares planes and interplanar angles*

The orthogonal coordinate system corresponds to the a , b and c^* axes. Each atom was given a weight equal to $\left[\frac{1}{abc\sigma(x)\sigma(y)\sigma(z)}\right]^{2/3}$ where a, b, c are cell constants and $\sigma(x)$, $\sigma(y)$ and $\sigma(z)$ are deviations of the atomic coordinates. The superscripts are as in Table 4.

Plane	Equation	Atoms included and their deviations (Å)
1	$0.4756X - 0.0433Y + 0.879Z = 0.0221$	U, 0.00; O(3), -0.63; O(4 ¹), -0.37; O(5 ¹), 0.42; O(6), 0.47; O(7), -0.38; O(8), 0.19
2	$0.3038X + 0.3589Y + 0.883Z = 1.478$	O(3), -0.02; O(4), 0.06; O(5), -0.06; O(6), 0.02; C(1), -0.07; C(2), 0.08
3	$0.6310X + 0.0246Y + 0.775Z = 0.002$	Origin, 0.0; O(7), -0.04; O(8), 0.04; C(3), 0.16
4	$0.3936X - 0.8233Y - 0.390Z = -2.846$	U; O(1); O(2)
Interplanar angles:		
	From/To	1 2 3
	4	97 122 94
	3	11 28
	2	25

asymmetric stretching frequency of the uranyl group in the infrared spectrum. Six O atoms at an average U-O distance of 2.45(4) Å form a puckered hexagon around the uranyl ion, the O atoms deviating between 0.2 to 0.6 Å from a plane through U (plane 1, Table 5) which is almost perpendicular to the O-U-O axis. Each uranyl ion is thus associated with three oxalate groups forming polymeric anions $[(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]_n^{2n-}$ that extend throughout the crystal. The K^+ ions fit into the polyhedra formed by O atoms of the oxalate groups and water molecules. There are eight oxygen atoms within a sphere of radius of 3.2 Å about the K^+ ion and, as in many other crystals, the polyhedron is irregular (Palenik, 1967). All the oxalate groups are planar and tetradentate (Table 5) bridging two uranyl ions.

In the NH_4^+ salt, the polymeric anion $[(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]_n^{2n-}$ has the uranyl ion (U-O = 1.77(6) Å) at the centre of a planar pentagon of O atoms (U-O = 2.38(5) Å) formed by three oxalate groups. One of the oxalate groups is strictly planar and tetradentate while the other two are terdentate with an angle of 12° between two $\text{O} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array} \text{C-C}$ planes. This difference in the conformation seems similar to that found between ammonium oxalate and other oxalates (Robertson, 1965). The twisting of the oxalate ion by 27° about the central C-C bond in the former is caused by hydrogen bonding. A similar requirement of the NH_4^+ ion is sufficient to affect the U coordination in the anhydrous NH_4^+ salt.

Although packing effects are probably responsible for the formation of the polymeric anion on crystallization from the dimeric anion in solution, the planarity of the oxalate group and the puckering of the hexagonal ligand ring around the uranyl ion in the K^+ salt favour the view that the UO_2^{2+} ions are held by the

oxalate ion network by essentially electrostatic forces.

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