Table 1. *Fractional coordinates of atoms with e.s.d.'s*

$U_{eq} = \frac{1}{3}(U_{11} + U_{22} + U_{33})$.

	x	y	z	U_{eq}(Å^2)
Si(1)	0·2947 (6)	0·0490 (4)	0·2500	0·065 (4)
Si(2)	0·2056 (5)	0·2116 (4)	0·329 (2)	0·065 (4)
Si(3)	0·5000	0·2257 (6)	0·725 (3)	0·063 (6)
Si(4)	0·5000	0·1234 (6)	0·225 (3)	0·063 (6)
O(11)	0·2722 (15)	0·9815 (12)	0·461 (3)	0·070 (12)
O(12)	0·2285 (13)	0·1203 (10)	0·323 (4)	0·073 (10)
O(14)	0·4059 (12)	0·0731 (10)	0·278 (4)	0·066 (11)
O(22)	0·2722 (14)	0·2580 (14)	0·118 (4)	0·073 (13)
O(23)	0·4075 (12)	0·2780 (10)	0·776 (4)	0·077 (12)
O(34)	0·5000	0·1554 (16)	0·917 (5)	0·069 (16)
O(43)	0·5000	0·1966 (15)	0·423 (4)	0·063 (16)

Table 2. *Selected bond lengths* (Å) *and angles* (°)

Si(1)—O(11)	1·61 (2)	Si(3)—O(23)	1·59 (2)
Si(1)—O(11^{iv})	1·58 (2)	Si(3)—O(23^{v})	1·59 (2)
Si(1)—O(12)	1·59 (2)	Si(3)—O(34)	1·56 (2)
Si(1)—O(14)	1·60 (2)	Si(3)—O(43)	1·61 (2)
Si(2)—O(12)	1·62 (2)	Si(4)—O(14)	1·59 (2)
Si(2)—O(22)	1·62 (2)	Si(4)—O(14^{v})	1·65 (2)
Si(2)—O(22^{ii})	1·59 (2)	Si(4)—O(34^{vi})	1·62 (2)
Si(2)—O(23)	1·60 (2)	Si(4)—O(43)	1·65 (2)
Si(1)—O(11)—Si(1^{i})	144·3 (1·3)	Si(2)—O(22^{ii})—Si(2^{ii})	151·7 (1·5)
Si(1)—O(12)—Si(2)	152·2 (1·4)	Si(2^{ii})—O(23)—Si(3)	151·5 (1·4)
Si(1)—O(14)—Si(4)	156·1 (1·3)	Si(3)—O(34)—Si(4^{iii})	148·1 (1·5)
		Si(3)—O(43)—Si(4)	146·4 (1·4)

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

all atoms, and weights $1/[\sigma^2(F) + 0{\cdot}00012F^2]$, giving, for the larger data set, *i.e.* the merged data for two orientations, $R = 0{\cdot}116$ ($wR = 0{\cdot}13$) for 394 reflections with $F > 6\sigma(F)$. Atom parameters are listed in Table 1.* An alternative refinement, using the first data set, *i.e.* for the crystal of lower rocking width only, gave $R = 0{\cdot}080$ ($wR = 0{\cdot}09$), but the atom parameters were not significantly different and the e.s.d.'s were larger.

The relatively high R values can be explained by a number of factors, including the large mosaic spread and the camera geometry (Andrews *et al.*, 1988).

Results, comparison with powder diffraction study

Our results are in agreement, within 0·1–0·15 Å, with the structure as illustrated in the *c*-axis projection by Highcock, Smith & Wood (1985), but indicate substantial revision of some of the *z* coordinates, Si(3) and Si(4) by 0·5 Å, O(22), O(34) and O(43) by up to 1·5 Å. This does not alter the description of the structure as a three-dimensional network of SiO_4 tetrahedra, sharing all corners, in such a way that there are large channels parallel to **c**. The revised Si and O atom positions do not differ significantly from those derived in a single-crystal study of silica-ZSM-22, $24SiO_2(C_2H_5)_2NH$ (Marler, 1987), but the present material contains no organic guest molecules. Selected bond lengths and angles are given in Table 2.

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* Lists of structure factors and anisotropic thermal parameters have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 52102 (5 pp.). Copies may be obtained through the Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

Acta Cryst. (1990). C**46**, 173

Structure of *α-trans*-cinnamic acid. Addendum.

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Abstract

An addendum [Wierda, Feng & Barron (1989). *Acta Cryst.* C**45**, 838] of a recent report of a determination of the structure of the title compound [Wierda, Feng & Barron (1989). *Acta Cryst.* C**45**, 338–339] drew attention to a reference [Bryan & Freyberg (1975). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans.* 2, pp. 1835–1840] overlooked by the authors in their original report. The addendum failed to make clear that this reference contained a report of a complete room-temperature determination of the crystal structure in question. The two structures are in good agreement, except for variations attributed to differences in temperature.

All relevant information is contained in the *Abstract*.

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Acta Cryst. (1990). C**46**, 174

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