

Tables of Interatomic Distances and Molecular Configurations obtained by Electron Diffraction in the Gas Phase

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In this compilation are tabulated all available results of investigations of the molecular structures of substances by study of the diffraction of electrons by their vapours. A substantial fraction of these is as yet unpublished. The total number of substances described is 500. Results obtained by other methods of investigation of structure in the gas phase are also given for direct comparison, where available.

The following tables of data on bond lengths and molecular configurations determined by the method of electron diffraction in the vapour phase have been compiled partly in order that such information may be available in a readily accessible form and partly to test the reliability and consistency of the method. With the latter end in view, the tables have been extended to include *strictly comparable* data obtained by other methods, such as spectroscopy (including that of the microwave region), wherever it leads to definite quantitative results for molecular dimensions, and X-ray diffraction by gases. The latter method has been little used; for an account see Pirenne (1946). Results obtained by X-ray crystallographic examinations of solids have not been included, because in many cases (e.g. the alkali halides and phosphorus pentachloride) the results refer to so different an environment that they are not comparable.

No independent attempt has been made to assess the accuracy of the determinations, so the original authors' own estimates of error are given. The expression of error in many cases is not a simple matter; for often it turns out that in, for example, a two-parameter problem, the permitted range of values of the second parameter depends upon the value taken for the first, and vice versa; the ranges of variation are thus not independent though they are commonly written as if they are. Such information must be sought from the original papers. It should be pointed out that results obtained by the rotating-sector technique (Viervoll, 1947) are likely to be somewhat more reliable than those obtained by visual methods.

For a discussion of the overall accuracy of microwave measurements the authors are indebted to Dr D. H. Whiffen. Some workers in this field have attached too fine a limit of error to their results. Very accurate values (in which uncertainty in Planck's constant is the limiting factor) can be obtained for moments of inertia, but errors are introduced in calculating interatomic distances from them. These arise from zero-point vibra-

tions and anharmonicity and are especially serious in polyatomic molecules, where isotopic substitution methods are used. In the absence of a detailed consideration of these factors the error is liable to be as much as ± 0.01 Å. for polyatomic molecules (Townes, Holden & Merritt, 1948; Gordy, 1948). Similar considerations apply to calculations of interatomic distances from electronic and vibrational spectra. In these tables, spectroscopic results are quoted as values of r_0 , the average value of the distance for the molecule in the lowest vibrational state and the ground electronic state. Where references are not given, they will be found in one or other of the works by G. Herzberg (1939, 1945).

In order to save space, and because early electron diffraction measurements vary considerably in reliability, it was decided not to give detailed references to work done prior to 1936, but to quote the weighted values given in a review paper by L. O. Brockway (1936). Hence references to work done before 1936 will be found in his paper, to which users of this table are referred.

The tables are divided into two parts:

Table 1: Compounds containing carbon;

Table 2: Compounds not containing carbon.

Organo-metallic compounds will hence be found in Table 1. Compounds in Table 1 are classified according to the American *Chemical Abstracts* system, while those in Table 2 are arranged in order of the Periodic Table group of the main atom. All references in the tables are to be found at the end, arranged in chronological groups.

In compiling these tables, various sources have been used, in addition to *Chemical Abstracts*. These include a table published by Maxwell (1940), a list of measurements on organic compounds drawn up by T. L. Cottrell (private communication) and a comparison between electron diffraction and spectroscopy compiled by R. W. Livingston (private circulation).

In addition to published results, the tables contain hitherto unpublished results on nearly one hundred

compounds, which have been very kindly communicated by the following:

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Note added in proof. No further relevant results have been reported in copies of the following Journals received here to 28 September 1949, since the compilation was made:

Acta Chim. Scand., Canad. J. Res., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., J. Chem. Phys., J. Chim. phys., J. Chem. Soc.,

Phys. Rev., Proc. Phys. Soc., Proc. Roy. Soc., Trans. Faraday Soc.

References

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Notes on the Tables

- Bond distances are in Ångström units and angles in degrees, followed by the quoted errors in brackets. These errors are, in all cases, understood to be \pm .
- No attempt is made to indicate bond type. The symbol $A-B$ corresponds to the *distance* between the atoms A and B , and does not indicate that the bond is a single bond, or that there is, in fact, an actual chemical bond between the two atoms. Symbols such as $C-C$, $C=C$, $C\equiv C$ are used to avoid confusion in molecules containing several different types of bond between the same atoms (e.g. diacetylene), and where confusion might otherwise arise atoms are numbered.
- In general, the configuration of carbon valencies may be taken as tetrahedral unless specific measurements of bond angles are quoted.
- It is often necessary in determining structures by the visual comparison method to assume certain distances which are not sufficiently important in the molecule to be evaluated independently but of which some account must be taken: the $C-H$ distance is a case in point. Where such values are quoted, they are distinguished by the symbol *ass.*
- Results obtained by different workers on the same compound are arranged in chronological order save that spectroscopic and X-ray results are put last of all.
- Symbols:
 - S.* Rotating sector employed.
 - Spec.* Spectroscopic results.
 - X.* Results obtained by X-ray diffraction by the gas.
 - ass.* Assumed value—see (4) above.

Table I. *Compounds containing carbon*

C_1		
(1) $CBrCl_3$, bromotrichloromethane		
C—Br	2.01	
C—Cl	1.76	
Br—Cl	3.00	
Cl—Cl	2.95	19
(2) $CBrN$, cyanogen bromide		
C—Br	1.79 (0.02)	63
	1.790	<i>Spec.</i> 195
C—N	1.13 (0.04)	63
	1.158	<i>Spec.</i> 195
Linear		
(3) CBr_2Cl_2 , dibromodichloromethane		
C—Br	1.93	
C—Cl	1.75	8
(4) CBr_2O , carbonyl bromide		
C—Br	2.05 (0.04)	6
C—O	1.13	
Planar		
(5) CBr_3F , fluorotribromomethane		
C—Br	1.91 (0.04)	
C—F	1.44 (0.06)	
Br—Br	3.20 (0.03)	
F—Br	2.70 (0.02)	60
(6) CBr_4 , carbon tetrabromide		
C—Br	1.93 (0.03)	6
	1.91 (0.02)	26
	1.93	46
	1.93 (0.02)	<i>S.</i> 107
	1.94 (0.02)	111
	1.942 (0.003)	<i>S.</i> 135
(7) $CClN$, cyanogen chloride		
C—Cl	1.67 (0.02)	63
	1.629	<i>Spec.</i> 195
C—N	1.13 (0.03)	63
	1.163	<i>Spec.</i> 195
Linear		
(8) CCl_2F_2 , dichlorodifluoromethane		
C—Cl	1.74 (0.03)	
C—F	1.35 (0.03)	15
$\angle Cl-C-Cl > \angle Cl-C-F > \angle F-C-F$		
(9) CCl_2O , carbonyl chloride		
C—Cl	1.68 (0.02)	6
	1.74 (0.02)	176
C—O	1.28 (0.02)	6
	1.18 (0.03)	176
Cl—Cl	2.90 (0.04)	176
Cl—O	2.59 (0.03)	176
$\angle Cl-C-Cl$	117° (2°)	6
	112.5° (1.5°)	176

Table I (cont.)

C_1 (cont.)		
(10)	CCl_2S , thiophosgene	
	C—Cl 1.70 (0.02)	6
	C—S 1.63	6
	$\angle Cl-C-Cl$ 116°	6
(11)	CCl_3F , trichlorofluoromethane	
	C—Cl 1.76 (0.02)	15
	1.76 (0.02)	60
	C—F 1.40 (0.04)	15
	1.44 (0.04)	60
	Cl—Cl 2.94 (0.03)	60
	Cl—F 2.56 (0.04)	60
	$\angle Cl-C-Cl > \angle Cl-C-F$	15
(12)	CCl_4 , carbon tetrachloride	
	C—Cl 1.755 (0.005)	6
	1.77	46
	1.76	92
	1.761	S. 105
	1.77 (0.02)	S. 107
	1.765 (0.015)	196
	1.75	X. 163
	Tetrahedral model confirmed by <i>Spec.</i>	
(13)	CCl_4S , perchlorthiophosgene	
	C—Cl 1.76	116
	C—S 1.81	
	S—Cl 2.03	
	$\angle Cl-C-S$ 109° (4)	
(14)	CF_4 , carbon tetrafluoride	
	C—F 1.36 (0.02)	6
(15)	$CHBr_3$, bromoform	
	C—Br 2.03 (0.05)	6
	1.91	26
	$\angle Br-C-Br$ 111°	26
(16)	$CHClF_2$, chlorodifluoromethane	
	C—Cl 1.73 (0.03)	15
	C—F 1.36 (0.03)	15
	$\angle Cl-C-F > \angle F-C-F$	
(17)	$CHCl_2F$, dichlorofluoromethane	
	C—Cl 1.73 (0.04)	15
	C—F 1.41 (0.03)	
	$\angle Cl-C-Cl > \angle Cl-C-F$	
(18)	$CHCl_3$, chloroform	
	C—Cl 1.77 (0.02)	6
	1.81	X. 163
	$\angle Cl-C-Cl$ 112° (2°)	6
(19)	CHF_3 , fluoroform	
	C—F 1.35 (0.03)	122
	1.34 (0.02)	202
	1.322	<i>Spec.</i> 189
	$\angle F-C-F$ 108° (1.5°)	122
	109° (2°)	202
(20)	CHI_3 , iodoform	
	C—I 2.12 (0.03)	6
	2.12 (0.04)	S. 156
	$\angle I-C-I$ 113°	S. 156
(21)	$CHNO$, cyanic acid	
	C—N 1.19 (0.03)	84
	C—O 1.19	
	Cyanate group linear. Angle between cyanate group and N—H is 125°	
(22)	CH_2Br_2 , methylene bromide	
	C—Br 1.91 (0.03)	6
	1.91 (0.02)	26
	$\angle Br-C-Br$ 112° (2°)	6, 26
(23)	CH_2ClF , chlorofluoromethane	
	C—Cl 1.76 (0.02)	15
	C—F 1.40 (0.03)	
(24)	CH_2Cl_2 , methylene chloride	
	C—Cl 1.77 (0.02)	6
	$\angle Cl-C-Cl$ 112° (2°)	
(25)	CH_2F_2 , methylene fluoride	
	C—F 1.36 (0.02)	15
	1.32 (0.002)	<i>Spec.</i> 179
(26)	CH_2I_2 , methylene iodide	
	C—I 2.28 (0.05)	6
	2.12 (0.04)	S. 156
	$\angle I-C-I$ 114.7°	S. 156
(27)	CH_2N_2 , diazomethane	
	C—N 1.34 (0.05)	6
	N—N 1.13 (0.04)	
	Linear	
(28)	CH_2O , formaldehyde	
	C—O 1.15 (0.05)	6
	1.21 (0.01)	74
	1.225	<i>Spec.</i>
	$\angle H-C-H$ 120° (1°) <i>ass. Spec.</i> moments of inertia	74
(29)	CH_2O_2 , formic acid (see (108) for dimer)	
	C—O 1.42 (0.03)	144
	1.368 (0.03)	177
	1.41 (0.02)	<i>Spec.</i> 180
	C=O 1.24 (0.03)	144
	1.213 (0.03)	177
	1.225 (0.02)	<i>Spec.</i> 180
	$\angle O-C=O$ 117° (2°)	144
	123.5°	177
	125° (1°)	<i>Spec.</i> 180
(30)	CH_3BF_2 , methyl boron fluoride	
	C—B 1.60 (0.02)	121
	B—F 1.30 (0.02)	
	C—F 2.53 (0.03)	
	$\angle C-B-F$ 121° planar	
(31)	CH_3BO , borine carbonyl	
	C—B 1.57 (0.03)	13
	1.540	<i>Spec.</i> 189
	C—O 1.13 (0.03)	13
	1.13 <i>ass.</i>	<i>Spec.</i> 189
	B—H 1.20 (0.03)	13
	1.20 <i>ass.</i>	<i>Spec.</i> 189
	B—C—O linear	13
	Boron angles tetrahedral	
(32)	Withdrawn	
(33)	CH_3Br , methyl bromide	
	C—Br 2.06 (0.05)	6
	1.91 (0.06)	26
	1.936	<i>Spec.</i> 194
(34)	CH_3Br_3Sn , methyl stannic bromide	
	C—Sn 2.17 approx.	150
	Sn—Br 2.45 (0.02)	
	$\angle Br-Sn-Br$ 109.5° (2°)	

Table I (cont.)

(35) CH ₃ Cl, methyl chloride			
C—Cl	1.77 (0.02)	6	
	1.77 (0.01)	213	
	1.779		<i>Spec.</i> 194
(36) CH ₃ Cl ₂ N, methyl dichloramine			
N—Cl	1.74 (0.02)	101	
	1.74 (0.02)	150	
∠Cl—N—Cl	108° (2°)	101	
∠C—N—Cl	109° (2°)	150	
(37) CH ₃ Cl ₃ Si, methyl silicon trichloride			
Si—Cl	2.01 (0.02)		
Cl—Cl	3.27 (0.03)	146	
∠Cl—Sn—Cl	109° (3°)		
(38) CH ₃ Cl ₃ Sn, methyl stannic chloride			
C—Sn	2.19 (0.05)		
Sn—Cl	2.32 (0.03)	150	
∠Cl—Sn—Cl	108° (4°)		
(39) CH ₃ F, methyl fluoride			
C—F	1.42 (0.02)	6	
	1.42 (0.02)	15	
	1.39	115	
	1.384		<i>Spec.</i> 190
(40) CH ₃ I, methyl iodide			
C—I	2.28 (0.05)	6	
	2.132		<i>Spec.</i> 194
(41) CH ₃ I ₃ Sn, methyl stannic iodide			
Sn—I	2.68 (0.02)	150	
∠I—Sn—I	109.5° (2°)		
(42) CH ₃ NO ₂ , methyl nitrite			
CH ₃ —O—N—O'			
C—O	1.44 (0.02)		
N—O	1.37 (0.02)		
N—O'	1.22 (0.02)	128	
O—N—O' group	linear		
(43) CH ₃ NO ₂ , nitromethane			
C—N	1.46 (0.02)	6	
	1.47 (0.02)	128	
N—O	1.21 (0.02)	6	
	1.22 (0.02)	128	
∠O—N—O	127° (3°)	6	
	130°–140°	128	
(44) CH ₃ NO ₃ , methyl nitrate			
CH ₃ —O'—NO ₂			
C—O'	1.43 (0.05)	30	
	1.44 (0.03)	128	
N—O	1.26	30	
	1.22 (0.04)	128	
N—O'	1.36	30	
	1.37 (0.03)	128	
∠O—N—O	125.2°		
∠O—N—O'	105° (5°)	30	
(45) CH ₃ N ₃ , methyl azide			
CH ₃ —N=N'—N''			
C—N	1.47 (0.02)	6	
	1.47 (0.02)	30	
N—N'	1.26 (0.02)	6	
	1.24 (0.02)	30	
N'—N''	1.10 (0.02)	6	
	1.10 (0.02)	30	
∠C—N=N'	120° (5°)	30	
Azide group	linear		
(46) CH ₄ O, methyl alcohol			
C—O	1.44 (0.01)	213	
(47) CH ₄ S, methyl mercaptan			
C—S	1.82 (0.01)	213	
(48) CH ₅ N, methylamine			
C—N	1.47 (0.01)	213	
	1.48		<i>Spec.</i>
(49) CH ₅ NO, O-methyl hydroxylamine			
C—O	1.44 (0.02)		
N—O	1.37 (0.02)	6	
∠C—O—N	111° (3°)		
(50) Cl ₄ , carbon tetraiodide			
C—I	2.12 (0.02)	S. 86	
	2.15 (0.02)	111	
(51) CN ₄ O ₈ , tetranitromethane			
C—N	1.47 (0.02)	77	
N—O	1.22 (0.02)		
∠O—N—O	127°		
(52) COS ₂ , carbon oxysulphide			
C—O	1.16 (0.03)	6	
	1.161		<i>Spec.</i> 195
C—S	1.56 (0.04)	6	
	1.561		<i>Spec.</i> 195
Linear			
(53) CO ₂ , carbon dioxide			
C—O	1.13 (0.02)	6	
	1.15 (0.02)	S. 105	
	1.1632		<i>Spec.</i>
Linear			
(54) CS ₂ , carbon disulphide			
C—S	1.54 (0.03)	6	
	1.56 (0.02)	S. 105	
	1.554		<i>Spec.</i>
Linear			
C₂			
(55) C ₂ Br ₂ , dibromoacetylene			
C—C	1.20 (0.03)	6	
C—Br	1.80 (0.03)		
(56) C ₂ Br ₄ , tetrabromoethylene			
C—Br	1.91 (0.05)	6	
(57) C ₂ Cl ₂ , dichloroacetylene			
C—C	1.195	S. 105, 109	
C—Cl	1.640	S. 105, 109	
(58) C ₂ Cl ₂ I ₂ , dichloro-diiodoethylene			
C—C	1.34	86	
C—I	2.05		
∠C—C—Cl	123.5°		
<i>Trans</i>			
(59) C ₂ Cl ₂ O ₂ , oxalyl chloride			
C—C	1.50 (0.03)		
C—Cl	1.72 (0.03)	210	
C=O	1.20 <i>ass.</i>		
∠C—C—O	123° (2°)		
∠Cl—C—O	123° (2°)		

Table I (cont.)

C_2 (cont.)		
(60)	C_2Cl_4 , tetrachloroethylene	
	C—C 1.38	6
	1.34 (0.05)	208
	C—Cl 1.73 (0.02)	6
	1.71 (0.02)	208
	$\angle Cl-C-C$ 123.7° (1°)	6
	122.2° (1°)	208
(61)	C_2Cl_6 , hexachloroethane	
	C—Cl 1.770	
	Cl—Cl 4.275	S. 143
	Normal form is <i>trans</i>	
(62)	C_2F_6 , hexafluoroethane	
	C—C 1.45 (0.06)	122
	1.62–1.52	202
	C—F 1.35	122
	1.37–1.34	202
	$\angle F-C-F$ 107.5°	122
	107.5°–109.5°	202
(63)	$C_2FeN_2O_4$, iron nitrosocarbonyl	
	C—O 1.15 (0.03)	
	C—Fe 1.84 (0.02)	
	N—O 1.12 (0.03)	16
	N—Fe 1.77 (0.02)	
	Tetrahedral; Fe—C—O and Fe—N—O groups linear	
(64)	C_2HBr , bromoacetylene	
	C—Br 1.80 (0.03)	40
(65)	C_2HBr_3 , tribromoethylene	
	C—C 1.32 (0.08)	
	C—Br 2.05 (0.08)	6
(66)	C_2HCl , chloroacetylene	
	C—C 1.21 (0.04)	
	C—Cl 1.68 (0.04)	40
(67)	C_2HCl_3 , trichloroethylene	
	C—C 1.38	6
	1.36 (0.04)	208
	C—Cl 1.71 (0.03)	6
	1.72 (0.02)	208
	$Cl'CIC=CHCl'$	
	$\angle Cl'-C-C$ 123° (2°)	6
	121.5° (1°)	208
	$\angle Cl''-C-C$ 123° (2°)	6
	124° (2°)	208
(68)	C_2HCl_3O , chloral	
	C—C 1.52 (0.02)	
	C—Cl 1.76 (0.02)	42
	C—O 1.15 (0.02)	
	CCl_3 pyramidal; CHO planar and lies in symmetry plane of pyramid	
(69)	$C_2HF_3O_2$, trifluoroacetic acid (see (185) for dimer)	
	C—F 1.36 (0.05)	144
	$\angle F-C-F$ 110° (4°)	
(70)	C_2H_2 , acetylene	
	C—C 1.22 (0.10)	6
	1.205 (0.008)	S. 181
	1.204	Spec.
	1.15	X. 49
	C—H 1.06 (0.05)	S. 181
	1.057	Spec.
	Linear	
(71)	$C_2H_3AsCl_3$, lewisite (isomers)	
	C—As 1.90	
	As—Cl 2.17	170
(72)	$C_2H_3Br_2$, 1:2-dibromoethylene	
	<i>Cis</i>	
	C—C 1.32 (0.08)	6
	C—Br 2.05 (0.08)	
	<i>Trans</i>	
	C—Br 1.91 (0.05)	6
	1.86 (0.04)	50
	$\angle C-C-Br$ 121° (3°)	50
(73)	$C_2H_2Br_4$, <i>sym.</i> -tetrabromoethane	
	C—Br 1.941	S. 143
	Br—Br 4.594	
	Stable form is <i>trans</i>	
(74)	$C_2H_2Cl_2$, 1:1-dichloroethylene	
	C—Cl 1.69 (0.02)	6
	$\angle Cl-C-C$ 122° (1°)	
(75)	$C_2H_2Cl_2$, 1:2-dichloroethylene	
	<i>Cis</i>	
	C—Cl 1.67 (0.02)	6
	Cl—Cl 3.7	X. 1
	$\angle Cl-C-C$ 123.5° (1°)	6
	<i>Trans</i>	
	C—Cl 1.69 (0.03)	6
	Cl—Cl 4.7	X. 1
	$\angle Cl-C-C$ 122.5° (1°)	6
(76)	$C_2H_2Cl_4$, <i>sym.</i> -tetrachloroethane	
	Cl—Cl 4.32	95
	4.275	S. 143
	C—Cl 1.770	S. 143
	Stable form is <i>trans</i>	143
(77)	$C_2H_2I_2$, <i>sym.</i> -diiodoethylene	
	<i>Cis</i>	
	C—I 2.03 (0.04)	50
	2.05	86
	$\angle C-C-I$ 125° (2°)	50
	125.5°	86
	<i>Trans</i>	
	C—I 2.03 (0.04)	50
	2.05	86
	$\angle C-C-I$ 122° (2°)	50
	121.1°	86
(78)	C_2H_2O , ketone (see (190) for dimer)	
	C—C 1.35 (0.02)	59
	1.353	Spec. 172
	C—O 1.17 (0.02)	59
	1.102	Spec. 172
	C—C—O linear	59
(79)	$C_2H_2O_2$, glyoxal	
	C—C 1.47 (0.02)	
	C—O 1.20 (0.01)	68
	$\angle C-C-O$ 123° (2°)	68
	<i>Trans</i> configuration	
(80)	C_2H_3Br , vinyl bromide	
	C—Br 1.86 (0.04)	50
	$\angle C-C-Br$ 121° (3°)	50
(81)	$C_2H_3Br_3$, 1:1:2-tribromoethane	
	C—Br 1.941	S. 143
	Br—Br 4.594	

Table 1 (cont.)

(82) C_2H_3BrO , acetyl bromide			
C—C	1.54		
C—Br	2.06 (0.10)		
C—O	1.13 (0.05)		6
<hr/>			
(83) C_2H_3Cl , vinyl chloride			
C—C	1.38		
C—Cl	1.69 (0.02)		
$\angle C—C—Cl$	$122^\circ (3^\circ)$		6
<hr/>			
(84) $C_2H_3ClF_2$, methyl-difluorochloromethane			
C—F	1.37 (0.03)		
C—Cl	1.77 (0.03)		
$\angle C—C—F = \angle C—C—Cl$	$111^\circ (5^\circ)$		
$\angle F—C—F = \angle F—C—Cl$	$108^\circ (5^\circ)$		217
<hr/>			
(85) C_2H_3ClO , acetyl chloride			
C—C	1.54		
C—Cl	1.82 (0.10)		
C—O	1.14 (0.05)		6
<hr/>			
(86) $C_2H_3ClO_2$, methyl chloroformate			
C=O	1.19 (0.03)		
C—O	1.35 (0.04)		
	(carboxyl)		
	1.46 (0.04)		
	(methoxyl)		
C—Cl	1.74 (0.02)		
$\angle O=C—O$	$126^\circ (4^\circ)$		
$\angle C—O—C$	$111^\circ (4^\circ)$		
$\angle O—C—Cl$	$112^\circ (2^\circ)$		
Angle between C—O—C plane and plane of carboxyl group is	$20^\circ (10^\circ)$		
<hr/>			
(87) $C_2H_3Cl_2F$, methyl fluorodichloromethane			
C—F	1.40 (0.03)		
C—Cl	1.78 (0.03)		
$\angle C—C—F$	$109.5^\circ (3^\circ)$		
$\angle C—C—Cl$	$111^\circ (3^\circ)$		
$\angle Cl—C—Cl$	$109.5^\circ (3^\circ)$		217
<hr/>			
(88) $C_2H_3Cl_3$, methyl chloroform			
C—Cl	1.76 (0.02)		
$\angle Cl—C—Cl$	$109^\circ (2^\circ)$		62
<hr/>			
(89) $C_2H_3Cl_3$, 1:1:2-trichloroethane			
C—Cl	1.75 (0.03)		79
	1.770		<i>S.</i> 143
Cl—Cl	4.275		<i>S.</i> 143
$\angle Cl—C—Cl$	$111.5^\circ (2^\circ)$		79
Stable configuration is rotated about 50° from <i>trans</i>			79
Stable configuration is <i>trans</i>			<i>S.</i> 143
<hr/>			
(90) C_2H_3FO , acetyl fluoride			
C—F	1.41 (0.05)		
C—O	1.14 (0.05)		
$\angle O—C—F$	$125^\circ (5^\circ)$		
$\angle O—C—C$	$125^\circ (5^\circ)$		
$\angle C—C—F$	$105^\circ (5^\circ)$		116
<hr/>			
(91) $C_2H_3F_3$, methyl fluoroform			
C—C	1.45 (0.04)		122
	1.53 (0.04)		217
	1.54		<i>Spec.</i> 188
C—F	1.33 (0.03)		122
	1.36 (0.02)		217
	1.33		<i>Spec.</i> 188
$\angle C—C—F$	$112^\circ (2^\circ)$		217
$\angle F—C—F$	108.5°		122
	$107^\circ (3^\circ)$		217
<hr/>			
(92) C_2H_3I , vinyl iodide			
C—I	2.03 (0.04)		50
$\angle I—C—C$	$122^\circ (2^\circ)$		
<hr/>			
(93) C_2H_3N , methyl cyanide			
C—C	1.54 (0.02)		5
	1.49 (0.03)		70
C—N	1.16 (0.02)		5
	1.16 (0.03)		70
Linear			<i>Spec.</i> 174
<hr/>			
(94) C_2H_3N , methyl isocyanide			
C—N	1.48 (0.03)		5
	1.44 (0.02)		123
	1.426		<i>Spec.</i> 189
N—C	1.17 (0.02)		5
	1.18 (0.02)		123
	1.167		<i>Spec.</i> 189
<hr/>			
(95) C_2H_3NO , methyl isocyanate			
C—O	1.18 (0.03)		
C—N	1.19 (0.03)		
N—O	2.37 (0.03)		84
$\angle C—N=C$	$125^\circ (5^\circ)$		
<hr/>			
(96) C_2H_4 , ethylene			
C—C	1.30 (0.10)		6
	1.34 (0.02)		31
	1.33		176
	1.353 (0.01)		<i>Spec.</i>
C—H	1.06 (0.03)		31
	1.071		<i>Spec.</i>
<hr/>			
(97) C_2H_4BrCl , 1-bromo-2-chloroethane			
C—Cl	1.75 (0.02)		
C—Br	1.90 (0.02)		
Oscillates about <i>trans</i>			64
<hr/>			
(98) $C_2H_4Br_2$, 1:1-dibromoethane			
Br—Br	3.56 (0.15)		6
<hr/>			
(99) $C_2H_4Br_2$, 1:2-dibromoethane			
C—Br	1.92 (0.02)		64
	1.941		<i>S.</i> 143
Br—Br	4.75 (0.15)		6
	4.594		<i>S.</i> 143
Stable form is <i>trans</i>			
<hr/>			
(100) $C_2H_4Cl_2$, 1:1-dichloroethane			
Cl—Cl	2.9 (0.3)		6
<hr/>			
(101) $C_2H_4Cl_2$, 1:2-dichloroethane			
C—Cl	1.76 (0.02)		35
	1.770		<i>S.</i> 143
Cl—Cl	4.275		<i>S.</i> 143
Stable form is <i>trans</i>			
<hr/>			
(102) C_2H_4O , acetaldehyde			
C—C	1.51 (0.05)		6
	1.50 (0.02)		73
C—O	1.20 (0.05)		6
	1.22 (0.02)		73
$\angle C—C—O$	$121^\circ (2^\circ)$		73
<hr/>			
(103) C_2H_4O , ethylene oxide			
C—C	1.49 (0.1)		6
	1.4728		<i>Spec.</i> 192, 204
C—O	1.49 (0.1)		6
	1.4363		<i>Spec.</i> 192, 204

Table I (cont.)

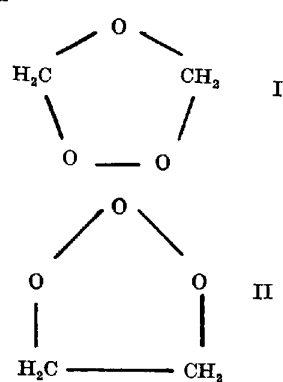
C_2 (cont.)		
(104)	C_2H_4OS , thioacetic acid	
	C—C 1.54 (0.06)	158
	C—O 1.24 (0.04)	
	C—S 1.78 (0.02)	
	$\angle C-C-S$ 110° (5°)	
	$\angle C-C-O$ 125° (5°)	
(105)	$C_2H_4O_2$, acetic acid (see (210) for dimer)	
	C—C 1.54 (0.04)	144
	C—O 1.43 (0.03)	
	C=O 1.24 (0.03)	
	$\angle O=C-O$ 122–138°	
	$\angle C-C-O$ 113–128°	
(106)	$C_2H_4O_2$, methyl formate	
	C—O 1.36 (0.04)	211
	(carboxyl)	
	1.46 (0.04)	
	(methoxyl)	
	C=O 1.21 (0.03)	
	$\angle O=C-O$ 124° (4°)	
	$\angle C-O-C$ 112° (3°)	
	$\angle C-O-C$ plane is 30° (10°) out of <i>cis</i> planar configuration	
(107)	$C_2H_4O_3$, ethylene ozonide	
	Non-planar 5-membered ring with average ring-bond distance of 1.44 and average angle of 103°. Two possible structures which cannot be distinguished by electron diffraction	214
		
(108)	$C_2H_4O_4$, formic acid dimer	
	C—O 1.36 (0.04)	144
	C=O 1.29 (0.02)	6
	1.25 (0.03)	144
	O—H—O 2.67 (0.04)	6
	2.73 (0.05)	144
	$\angle O-C=O$ 125° (5°)	6
	121° (2°)	144
(109)	C_2H_5Br , ethyl bromide	
	C—Br 2.02 (0.07)	6
	1.91 (0.02)	62
	2.81 (0.02)	62
	$\angle C-C-Br$ 109° (2°)	62
(110)	C_2H_5Cl , ethyl chloride	
	C—C 1.54 (0.02)	213
	C—Cl 1.81 (0.1)	6
	1.76 (0.02)	62
	2.74 (0.02)	62
	1.77 (0.01)	213
	$\angle C-C-Cl$ 111.5° (2°)	62
	110° (2°)	213
(111)	C_2H_5ClO , ethylene chlorhydrin	
	C—C 1.54	S. 198
	C—Cl 1.76	
	C—O 1.43	
	Angle between CCO and CCl planes is 74°. One H bond assumed	
(112)	C_2H_5I	
	C—I 2.32 (0.05)	6
(113)	C_2H_6 , ethane	
	C—C 1.52 (0.10)	6
	1.55 (0.03)	31
	1.573	Spec.
	C—H 1.09 (0.03)	31
(114)	C_2H_6AsBr , dimethyl arsenic bromide	
	As—Br 2.34 (0.04)	150
	$\angle C-As-Br$ 96° (3°)	
(115)	C_2H_6AsCl , dimethyl arsenic chloride	
	As—Cl 2.18 (0.04)	150
	$\angle C-As-Cl$ 98° (3°)	
(116)	C_2H_6AsI , dimethyl arsenic iodide	
	As—I 2.52 (0.03)	150
	C—As 1.98 <i>ass.</i>	
	$\angle C-As-I$ 98° (4°)	
(117)	C_2H_6BF , dimethyl boron fluoride	
	C—B 1.55 (0.02)	121
	B—F 1.29 (0.02)	
	C—F 2.48 (0.03)	
	$\angle C-B-F$ 121.5°	
	Planar	
(118)	$C_2H_6BF_3O$, dimethyl ether-boron trifluoride	
	C—O 1.45 (0.03)	133, 151
	B—F 1.43 (0.03)	
	B—O 1.50 (0.06)	
	Boron angles tetrahedral	
	Oxygen angles tetrahedral	
(119)	$C_2H_6Br_2Sn$, dimethyl stannic bromide	
	C—Sn 2.17 approx.	150
	Sn—Br 2.48 (0.02)	
	$\angle Br-Sn-Br$ 109° (3°)	
(120)	C_2H_6ClN , <i>N</i> -chlorodimethylamine	
	C—N 1.47 (0.02)	101
	1.47 <i>ass.</i>	
	Cl—N 1.77 (0.02)	101
	1.77 (0.02)	150
(121)	$C_2H_6Cl_2Si$, dimethyl silicon chloride	
	C—Si 1.83 (0.06)	146
	Si—Cl 1.99 (0.03)	
	C—Cl 3.12 (0.06)	
	Cl—Cl 3.25 (0.04)	
(122)	$C_2H_6Cl_2Sn$, dimethyl stannic chloride	
	Sn—Cl 2.34 (0.03)	150
(123)	C_2H_6Hg , dimethyl mercury	
	C—Hg 2.23 (0.04)	20
(124)	$C_2H_6I_2Sn$, dimethyl stannic iodide	
	Sn—I 2.69 (0.03)	150
	$\angle I-Sn-I$ 109.5° (3°)	

Table 1 (cont.)

(125) $C_2H_6N_2$, azomethane			
C—N	1.47 (0.06)		
N—N	1.24 (0.05)		6
$\angle C-N=N$	$110^\circ (10^\circ)$		
(126) $C_2H_6N_2O_2$, dimethylnitramine			
C—N	1.48		
N—N	1.30		S. 198
N—O	1.30		
$\angle N-N-O$	120°		
$\angle C-N-N$	123°		
Planar			
(127) C_2H_6O , dimethyl ether			
C—O	1.42 (0.03)		6
	1.43 (0.03)		213
$\angle C-O-C$	$111^\circ (3^\circ)$		213
(128) C_2H_6O , ethyl alcohol			
C—C	1.55 (0.02)		
C—O	1.43 (0.02)		213
$\angle C-C-O$	$110^\circ (3^\circ)$		
(129) C_2H_6OS , dimethyl sulphoxide			
C—S	1.82	S. 182	
	1.84 (0.02)		212
S—O	1.47	S. 182	
	1.47 (0.04)		212
C—O	2.65 (0.03)		212
C—H	1.08	S. 182	
$\angle C-S-C$	100°	S. 182	
$\angle C-S-O$	107°	S. 182	
	$106^\circ (6^\circ)$		212
Pyramidal			182
(130) $C_2H_6O_2$, ethylene glycol			
C—C	1.54	S. 198	
	1.52 (0.02)		205
C—O	1.43	S. 198	
	1.43 (0.02)		
C—H	1.08	S. 198	
O—H	0.97 <i>ass.</i>		205
Angle between CCO planes is 74° . One H bond assumed			S. 198
(131) $C_2H_6O_2$, dimethyl peroxide			
No determination of separate bond distances possible			214
$\angle C-O-O$	$105^\circ (3^\circ)$		
(132) $C_2H_6O_2S$, dimethyl sulphone			
C—S	1.90 (0.03)		67
	1.80 (0.02)		212
S—O	1.44 (0.03)		67
	1.43 (0.02)		212
C—O	2.58 (0.02)		212
$\angle C-S-O$	$105^\circ (3^\circ)$		
$\angle C-S-C$	$115^\circ (15^\circ)$		212
$\angle O-S-O$	$125^\circ (15^\circ)$		
(133) C_2H_6S , dimethyl thio-ether			
C—S	1.82 (0.03)		6
	1.82 (0.01)		213
(134) C_2H_6S , ethyl mercaptan			
C—C	1.54 (0.02)		
C—S	1.81 (0.01)		213
$\angle C-C-S$	$113^\circ (2^\circ)$		
(135) $C_2H_6S_2$, dimethyl disulphide			
C—S	1.78 (0.03)		
S—S	2.04 (0.03)		58
$\angle C-S-S$	$107^\circ (3^\circ)$		
(136) $C_2H_6S_3$, dimethyl trisulphide			
C—S	1.78 (0.04)		
S—S	2.04 (0.02)		187
$\angle C-C-C$	$104^\circ (5^\circ)$		
$\angle S-S-S$	$104^\circ (5^\circ)$		
Chain configuration			
(137) C_2H_7N , dimethylamine			
C—N	1.46 (0.03)		33
	1.47 (0.02)		213
C—H	1.08 (0.03)		33
$\angle C-N-C$	$108^\circ (4^\circ)$		33
	$111^\circ (3^\circ)$		213
(138) C_2H_7N , ethylamine			
C—C	1.54 (0.02)		213
C—N	1.47 (0.02)		
$\angle C-C-N$	$110^\circ (3^\circ)$		
(139) $C_2H_8N_2$, dimethylhydrazine			
C—N	1.47 (0.03)		
N—N	1.45 (0.03)		183
$\angle C-N-N$	$110^\circ (4^\circ)$		
$\angle C-N-C$	$110^\circ (4^\circ)$		
(140) C_2I_2 , diiodoacetylene			
C—C	1.18		
C—I	2.03 (0.05)		6
(141) C_2I_4 , tetraiodoethylene			
C—I	2.10 (0.05)		6
(142) C_2N_2 , cyanogen			
C—C	1.43 (0.02)		6
	1.37 (0.02)		70
C—N	1.16 (0.02)		6
	1.16 (0.02)		70
C_3			
(143) C_3CoNO_4 , cobalt nitrosocarbonyl			
C—O	1.14 (0.04)		
C—Co	1.83 (0.02)		
N—O	1.10 (0.04)		16
N—Co	1.76 (0.02)		
Tetrahedral, with linear Co—C—O and Co—N—O groups			
(144) C_3F_6 , hexafluoropropene			
C—C	1.52		
C=C	1.31		185
(145) C_3H_3Br , 3-bromo-1-propyne			
C_2-C_3	1.47 (0.02)		
C_3-Br	1.95 (0.02)		127
$\angle C_2-C_3-Br$	$112^\circ (2^\circ)$		
(146) C_3H_3Cl , 3-chloro-1-propyne			
C_2-C_3	1.47 (0.02)		
C_3-Cl	1.82 (0.02)		127
$\angle C_2-C_3-Cl$	$111^\circ (2^\circ)$		

Table I (cont.)

C_3 (cont.)		
(147) C_3H_3I , 3-iodo-1-propyne		
C_2-C_3 1.47 (0.02)		
C_3-I 2.13 (0.03)	127	
$\angle C_2-C_3-I$ 111° (3°)		
(148) C_3H_4 , allene		
$C-C$ 1.31 (0.05)	6	
1.34 (0.02)	31	
1.330	Spec.	
Linear		
(149) C_3H_4 , methyl acetylene		
$C-C$ 1.46 (0.02)	70	
1.469	Spec.	
$C\equiv C$ 1.20 (0.03)	70	
(150) $C_3H_4Cl_2$, 1:1-dichlorocyclopropane		
$C-C$ 1.52 (0.02)	162	
$C-Cl$ 1.76 (0.02)		
Angle between $C-Cl$ and ring is 56° (2°)		
(151) $C_3H_4O_2$, β -propiolactone		
$C-C$ 1.54	S. 203	
$C-O$ 1.44		
$C=O$ 1.21-1.24		
$\angle C-C-C$ 89°		
$\angle O-C=O$ 133°		
Best model is a planar ring		
(152) C_3H_5Cl , chlorocyclopropane		
$C-C$ 1.52 (0.02)	162	
$C-Cl$ 1.76 (0.02)		
Angle between $C-Cl$ and ring is 56° (2°)		
(153) C_3H_6 , cyclopropane		
$C-C$ 1.53 (0.02)	6	
1.53 (0.03)	31	
1.54	S. 157	
$C-H$ 1.08	S. 157	
$\angle C-C-H$ 116.4° (2°)		
$\angle H-C-H$ 118.2° (2°)	S. 157	
(154) $C_3H_5Br_2$, propylene bromide		
$C-Br$ 1.92 (0.02)	94	
$\angle C-C-Br$ 110° (1°)		
Normal structure is <i>trans</i>		
(155) $C_3H_6Cl_2$, 2:2-dichloropropane		
$C-C$ 1.54 (0.02)	211	
$C-Cl$ 1.78 (0.02)		
$\angle C-C-C$ 114 (4°)		
$\angle C-C-Cl$ 108.5° (3°)		
$\angle Cl-C-Cl$ 110° (2°)		
(156) C_3H_6O , acetone		
$C-C$ 1.57 (0.04)	6	
1.56	S. 182	
$C-O$ 1.14	S. 182	
$C-H$ 1.09	S. 182	
$\angle C-C-O$ 123°	S. 182	
Planar		
(157) C_3H_6O , trimethylene oxide		
$C-C$ 1.54 (0.03)	214	
$C-O$ 1.46 (0.03)		
$\angle C-C-O$ 88.5° (3°)		
$\angle C-O-C$ 94.5° (3°)		
(158) $C_3H_6O_2$, methyl acetate		
$C-C$ 1.51 (0.03)	211	
$C-O$ 1.36 (0.04)		
(carboxyl)		
1.46 (0.04)		
(methoxyl)		
$C=O$ 1.22 (0.03)		
$\angle C-O-C$ 113° (3°)		
$\angle O-C=O$ 124° (4°)		
$\angle C-O-C$ is 25° (8°) out of <i>cis</i> planar configuration		
(159) $C_3H_6O_2$, ethylene methylene dioxide		
$C-C$ 1.54 (0.05)	214	
$C-O$ 1.42 (0.03)		
Angles close to tetrahedral. Better model has puckered, non-planar ring		
(160) $C_3H_6O_3$, trioxane		
$C-O$ 1.40 (0.02)	214	
$\angle C-O-C=\angle O-C-O$ 112° (3°)		
(161) $C_3H_6S_3$, <i>sym.</i> -trithioformaldehyde		
$C-S$ 1.81	S. 171	
$S-S$ 3.05		
$\angle S-C-S$ 106.5°		
'Chair' form		
(162) C_3H_7Br , <i>i</i> -propyl bromide		
$C-Br$ 1.91 (0.03)	62	
2.81 (0.03)		
$\angle C-C-C$ tetrahedral		
$\angle C-C-Br$ 109.5° (3°)		
(163) C_3H_7Cl , <i>i</i> -propyl chloride		
$C-Cl$ 1.75 (0.02)	62	
2.66 (0.03)		
$\angle C-C-C$ 109° (3°)		
$\angle C-C-Cl$ 110° (3°)		
(164) C_3H_8 , <i>n</i> -propane		
$C-C$ 1.52 (0.05)	6	
1.54 (0.02)	31	
$\angle C-C-C$ 111.5° (3°)	31	
(165) $C_3H_5N_2$, pyrazolidine		
$C-C$ 1.51	214	
$C-N$ 1.47 <i>ass.</i>		
$N-N$ 1.47 <i>ass.</i>		
$\angle C-C-C$ 107°		
$\angle C-C-N$ 107.5°		
$\angle C-N-N$ 109°		
Ring assumed coplanar		
(166) $C_3H_5O_2$, methylal		
$C-O$ 1.42 (0.02)	205	
$C-H$ 1.09 (0.04)		
$\angle C-O-C$		
$\angle O-C-O$	Average of these angles is 112° (2°)	
(167) $C_3H_8O_3$, glycerol		
$C-C$ 1.54	S. 198	
$C-O$ 1.43		
$C-H$ 1.08		
Angle between CCO planes is 71°. Two H bonds assumed		
(168) C_3H_3As , trimethyl arsine		
$C-As$ 1.98 (0.02)	57	
$\angle C-As-C$ 96° (5°)		

Table 1 (cont.)

(169) $C_3H_9As_3$, arsenomethane polymer		(180) C_3H_9P , trimethyl phosphine	
C—As 1.98 (0.04)	154	C—P 1.87 (0.02)	57
As—As 2.42 (0.02)		$\angle C—P—C$ 100° (4°)	
$\angle As—As—As$ 90° (average)			
(170) C_3H_9B , trimethyl boron		(181) C_3H_9BN , borine trimethylamine	
C—B 1.56 (0.02)	27	C—N 1.53 (0.06)	13
C—C 2.70 (0.03)		B—N 1.62 (0.15)	
$\angle C—B—C$ 120° (3°) Planar			
(171) $C_3H_9BO_3$, methyl borate		(182) C_3O_2 , carbon suboxide	
C—O 1.43 (0.03)	102	C—C 1.29 (0.03)	6
B—O 1.38 (0.02)		C—O 1.20 (0.02)	
$\angle B—O—C$ 113° (3°) BO_3 group planar			
(172) $C_3H_9B_3O_3$, trimethyl triborine trioxane		C_4	
C—B 1.57 (0.03)	102	(183) C_4HCO_4 , cobalt carbonyl hydride	
B—O 1.39 (0.02)		C—Co 1.75 (0.08) (in COH) 1.83 (0.02)	65
$\angle B—O—B$ 112° (4°) Planar ring, with CH_3 groups in plane of ring:		C—O 1.16 (0.05) Tetrahedral. H attached to one CO group	
		(184) C_4H_2 , diacetylene	
		C—C 1.43 (0.03)	6
		1.36 (0.03)	
		C≡C 1.21 (0.02)	6
		1.19 (0.03)	
		Linear	
		Discrepancy between force constant and length of central C—C bond	Spec. 173
		(185) $C_4H_2F_6O_4$, trifluoroacetic acid dimer	
		C—C 1.47 (0.03)	144
		C—F 1.36 (0.03)	
		O—OH 2.76 (0.06)	
		$\angle O—C=O$ 130° (3°)	
		$\angle F—C—F$ 109° (2°)	
(173) C_3H_9BrSn , trimethyl stannic bromide		(186) $C_4H_2FeO_4$, iron carbonyl hydride	
C—Sn 2.17 (0.05)	150	C—Fe 1.79 (0.04) (in COH) 1.84 (0.03)	65
Sn—Br 2.49 (0.03)		C—O 1.15 (0.05)	
Tetrahedral		Tetrahedral. H attached to one CO group	
(174) C_3H_9ClSi , trimethyl silicon chloride		(187) $C_4H_4N_2$, pyrazine	
C—Si 1.89 (0.03)	161	C—C 1.39 (0.02)	72
Si—Cl 2.09 (0.03)		C—N 1.35 (0.02)	
		C—H 1.09 (0.04)	
(175) C_3H_9ClSn , trimethyl stannic chloride		(188) C_4H_4O , furan	
C—Sn 2.19 (0.03)	150		
Sn—Cl 2.37 (0.03)		a 1.46 (0.03)	103
$\angle C—Sn—Cl$ 108° (4°)		a 1.46 ass.	
	b 1.35 ass.	72	
(176) C_3H_9ISn , trimethyl stannic iodide		c 1.41 (0.02)	72
Sn—I 2.72 (0.03)	1.40 (0.03)		
Tetrahedral	α 107° (4°)	72	
(177) C_3H_9In , trimethyl indium		107° (3°)	103
C—In 2.16 (0.04)	β 109° (3°)	72	
	γ 107° (2°)	72	
(178) C_3H_9N , trimethylamine			
C—N 1.47 (0.02)	6		
1.47 (0.01)			
(179) C_3H_9NO , trimethylamine oxide			
C—N 1.54 (0.02)	67		
1.49 (0.02)			
N—O 1.36 (0.03)	67		
1.44 (0.04)			
C—O 2.34 (0.03)	212		
C—C 2.49 (0.03)			
$\angle C—N—O$ 104° (5°)	212		
$\angle C—N—C$ 114° (5°)			

Table I (cont.)

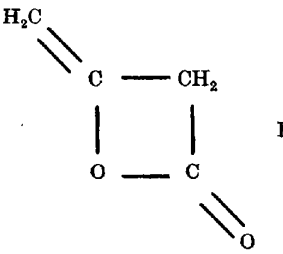
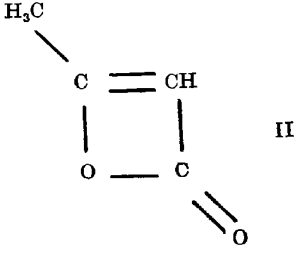
C_4 (cont.)		
(189)	$C_4H_4O_2$, dioxadiene	
	C—C 1.35 (0.03)	
	C—O 1.41 (0.03)	103
	$\angle C—O—C$ 116° (4°)	
(190)	$C_4H_4O_2$, ketene dimer	
	Electron diffraction cannot distinguish between two models:	
		S. 203
	 <p style="text-align: right;">I</p>	
	 <p style="text-align: right;">II</p>	
(191)	C_4H_4S , thiophene	
	Notation as for C_4H_4O (188)	
	<i>a</i> 1.44 <i>ass.</i>	
	<i>b</i> 1.35 <i>ass.</i>	
	<i>c</i> 1.74 (0.03)	72
	α 91° (4°)	
	β 112° (3°)	
	γ 113° (3°)	
(192)	C_4H_5N , pyrrol	
	Notation as for C_4H_4O (188)	
	<i>a</i> 1.44 <i>ass.</i>	
	<i>b</i> 1.35 <i>ass.</i>	
	<i>c</i> 1.42 (0.02)	72
	α 105° (4°)	
	β 110° (3°)	
	γ 108° (2°)	
(193)	C_4H_6 , dimethyl acetylene	
	C—C 1.47 (0.02)	70
(194)	C_4H_6 , 1:3-butadiene	
	1.52 (0.08)	6
	C—C 1.46 (0.03)	72
	1.47	S. 198
	C=C 1.35 (0.02)	72
	1.37	S. 198
	C—H 1.06	S. 198
	$\angle C=C—C$ 122°	
	$\angle C=C—H$ 125°	S. 198
(195)	$C_4H_6Br_4$, 1:2:3:4-tetrabromobutane	
	C—C 1.54	
	C—Br 1.94	S. 198
	No free rotation. Angle between C—C—Br planes between 60 and 180°	
(196)	$C_4H_6D_2O_4$, deuterium acetate dimer	
	Identical with acetic acid dimer (210) within limits of experimental error	144
(197)	C_4H_6O , dihydrofuran	
	C—C 1.54 (0.03)	
	C=C 1.35 <i>ass.</i>	
	C—O 1.45 (0.03)	103
	$\angle C—O—C$ 110° (3°)	
(198)	C_4H_6O , vinyl ether	
	C=C 1.34 (0.03)	
	C—O 1.40 (0.03)	210
	$\angle C=C—O$ 121.5° (2°)	
	$\angle C—O—C$ 112° (2°)	
(199)	$C_4H_6O_2$, diacetyl	
	$C_1—C_2$ 1.54 (0.02)	
	$C_3—C_4$ 1.47 (0.02)	
	C—O 1.20 (0.02)	68
	$\angle CO—C=O$ 123° (2°)	
	$\angle CH_3—C=O$ 122.5° (1°)	
	Coplanar. <i>Trans</i>	
(200)	C_3H_7Cl , <i>i</i> -crotyl chloride	
	C—Cl 1.72 (0.02)	62
	$\angle C—C—Cl$ 123° (2°)	
	$\angle C—C—C$ 111° (3°)	
(201)	C_4H_8 , 2-butene	
	<i>Cis</i>	
	C—C 1.54 (0.03)	
	C=C 1.38 (0.02)	7, 17
	<i>Trans</i>	
	C—C 1.56 (0.04)	
	C=C 1.40 (0.04)	7, 17
(202)	C_4H_8 , <i>i</i> -butene	
	C—C 1.54 (0.02)	31
(203)	$C_4H_8Br_2$, 2:3-dibromobutane	
	C—Br 2.83 (0.02)	
	Br—Br 4.60 (0.03)	
	C—Br 1.91 <i>ass.</i>	
	C—C 1.54 <i>ass.</i>	76
	$\angle C—C—Br$ 109.5° (2°)	
	<i>Trans</i> configuration (meso and racemic forms)	
(204)	$C_4H_8Cl_2$, 2:3-dichlorobutane	
	Cl—Cl 4.33 (0.03)	
	C—C 1.55 <i>ass.</i>	214
	C—Cl 1.77 <i>ass.</i>	
	<i>Trans</i> configuration	
(205)	$C_4H_8I_2$, 1:4-diiodobutane	
	Large variety of configurations	24
(206)	C_4H_8O , tetrahydrofuran	
	C—C 1.54 (0.02)	
	C—O 1.43 (0.03)	103
	$\angle C—O—C$ 111° (2°)	
(207)	C_4H_8O , 2-butene oxide	
	<i>Cis</i>	
	C—C 1.54 (0.03)	
	C—O 1.43 (0.03)	7, 17
	<i>Trans</i>	
	C—C 1.54 (0.03)	
	C—O 1.43 (0.03)	

Table 1 (cont.)

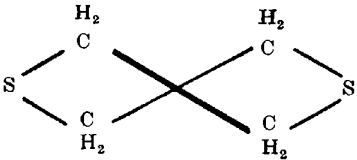
(208) $C_4H_8O_2$, 1:4-dioxane		
C—C	1.54	S. 171
	1.51 (0.04)	214
C—O	1.46 (0.04)	6
	1.42	S. 171
	1.44 (0.03)	214
$\angle C—O—C$	110° (5°)	6
	108° (5°)	S. 171
	112° (5°)	214
$\angle C—C—O$	106°	S. 171
	109.5° (5°)	214
'Chair' form		6, 171, 214
(209) $C_4H_8O_3$, 2-butene ozonide		
Good agreement with Staudinger ring model		214
(210) $C_4H_8O_4$, acetic acid dimer		
C—C	1.54 (0.04)	
C—O	1.36 (0.04)	
C=O	1.25 (0.03)	
OH—O	2.76 (0.06)	144
$\angle O—C=O$	130°	
(211) $C_4H_8S_2$, 1:4-dithian		
Two models cannot be distinguished: I, the normal 'chair' form; II, as below:		
		S. 171
(212) C_4H_9Br , <i>tert.</i> -butyl bromide		
C—C	1.54 (0.02)	
C—Br	1.92 (0.03)	36
$\angle C—C—C$	111.5° (2°)	
(213) C_4H_9Cl , <i>tert.</i> -butyl chloride		
C—C	1.54 (0.02)	
C—Cl	1.78 (0.03)	36
$\angle C—C—C$	111.5° (2°)	
(214) C_4H_{10} , <i>n.</i> -butane		
C—C	1.51 (0.05)	6
(215) C_4H_{10} , <i>i.</i> -butane		
C—C	1.54 (0.02)	31, 36
$\angle C—C—C$	111.5° (2°)	81
(216) $C_4H_{10}N_2$, 1:2-diaminocyclobutane		
<i>Cis</i> and <i>trans</i> . Angle between C—N and ring plane is 56.5° (1.5°)		216
(217) $C_4H_{10}O$, diethyl ether		
C—C	1.50 (0.02)	213
C—O	1.33 (0.08)	6
	1.43 (0.02)	213
$\angle C—C—O$	110° (3°)	
$\angle C—O—C$	108° (3°)	213
(218) $C_4H_{10}S$, diethyl thio-ether		
C—C	1.55 (0.02)	
C—S	1.81 (0.01)	213
$\angle C—C—S$	112° (2°)	
(219) $C_4H_{11}ClSi$, siliconeopentyl chloride		
$(CH_3)_3SiCH_2Cl$		
C—Cl	1.73 (0.03)	
C—Si	1.88 (0.04)	S. 207
Tetrahedral. Staggered configuration preferred		
(220) $C_4H_{11}N$, ethylamine		
C—C	1.54 (0.02)	
C—N	1.47 (0.02)	213
$\angle C—C—N$	110° (3°)	
$\angle C—N—C$	112° (3°)	
(221) $C_4H_{12}Al_2Br_2$, dimethyl aluminium bromide dimer		
C—Al	1.90–2.05	
C—Br	3.59 (0.05)	
Al—Br	2.42 (0.03)	104
$\angle C—Al—C$	115–130°	
$\angle Br—Al—Br$	90° (3°)	
Bridge structure		
(222) $C_4H_{12}Al_2Cl_2$, dimethyl aluminium chloride dimer		
C—Al	1.85–2.00	
C—Cl	3.43 (0.05)	
Al—Cl	2.31 (0.03)	104
$\angle C—Al—C$	120–135°	
$\angle Cl—Al—Cl$	89° (4°)	
(223) $C_4H_{12}Ge$, tetramethyl germanium		
C—Ge	1.98 (0.03)	6
(224) $C_4H_{12}Pb$, tetramethyl lead		
C—Pb	2.30 (0.05)	6
(225) $C_4H_{12}Si$, tetramethyl silicon		
C—Si	1.93 (0.03)	6
(226) $C_4H_{12}Sn$, tetramethyl tin		
C—Sn	2.18 (0.03)	6
(227) C_4NiO_4 , nickel carbonyl		
C—O	1.15 (0.02)	
C—Ni	1.82 (0.03)	6
Tetrahedral. Ni—C—O linear		
C_5		
(228) C_5F_{10} , decafluorocyclopentane		
C—C	1.54	
C—F	1.38	S. 200
Deviation from 5-fold symmetry		
(229) C_5FeO_5 , iron pentacarbonyl		
C—O	1.15 (0.04)	
C—Fe	1.84 (0.03)	65
Trigonal bipyramid		
Fe—C—O linear		
(230) C_5H_5N , pyridine		
C—C	1.39 (0.02)	
C—N	1.37 (0.03)	
C—H	1.09 (0.04)	72
(231) C_5H_6 , cyclopentadiene		
Notation as for C_4H_4O (188)		
<i>a</i>	1.46 (0.04)	
<i>b</i>	1.34 <i>ass.</i>	
<i>c</i>	1.54 <i>ass.</i>	72
α	101° (4°)	
β	109° (3°)	
γ	110° (2°)	

Table 1 (cont.)

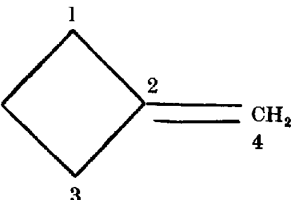
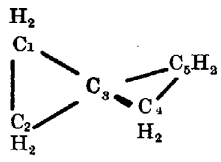
C_5 (cont.)		
(232)	C_5H_8 , pyrlylene $CH_3-C \equiv C-CH=CH_2$ 1 2 3 4 5 C_1-C_2 1.47 C_2-C_3 1.20 C_3-C_4 1.42 C_4-C_5 1.35 $\angle C_3-C_4-C_5$ 125°	131
(233)	C_5H_8 , methylene cyclobutane  C_1-C_2 1.56 (0.03) C_2-C_3 1.55 (0.02) C_2-C_4 1.34 (0.02) C_3-C_4 1.34 (0.03) $\angle C_1-C_2-C_3$ 90° $\angle C_2-C_3-C_4$ 92.5° (4°)	120 149 120 149 120 149
(234)	C_5H_8 , 1-methyl cyclobutene $C-C$ 1.54 (0.03) $C=C$ 1.34 (0.03) $\angle CH_3-C-C$ 125° (4°) $\angle C=C-C$ 93.5° (3°)	149
(235)	C_5H_8 , spiropentane $C-C$ 1.54 $C-H$ 1.08 Apical angles 60° It seems doubtful whether this compound really was spiropentane, vide 120	71
		
	C_1-C_2 1.51 (0.04) C_1-C_3 1.48 (0.03) $\angle C_2-C_3-C_1$ 61.5° (2°) $\angle H-C-H$ 120° (8°)	152
(236)	$C_5H_3Br_4$, tetrabromopentaerythritol $C-C$ 1.54 $C-Br$ 1.93 Halogens in plane with central C Disagree with this structure	2 47
(237)	$C_5H_3Cl_4$, tetrachloropentaerythritol $C-C$ 1.54 $C-Cl$ 1.76 See (236)	2 47
(238)	$C_5H_3I_4$, tetraiodopentaerythritol $C-C$ 1.54 $C-I$ 2.10 See (236)	2 47
(239)	C_5H_{10} , cyclopentane $C-C$ 1.52 (0.03) $C-H$ 1.09 $\angle H-C-H$ tetrahedral	6 31 <i>S.</i> 159 <i>S.</i> 159 <i>S.</i> 159
(240)	$C_5H_{10}Br_2$, 1,5-dibromopentane Large variety of configurations	24
(241)	$C_5H_{11}Cl$, neopentyl chloride $(CH_3)_3C'-C''H_2Cl$ $C'-C''$ 1.58 (0.05) $C-C$ 1.54 (0.03) $C-Cl$ 1.74 (0.03)	<i>S.</i> 207
(242)	C_5H_{12} , <i>n</i> -pentane $C-C$ 1.53 (0.05)	6
(243)	C_5H_{12} , <i>neo</i> -pentane $C-C$ 1.54 (0.02)	31
C_6		
(244)	$C_6Br_4O_2$, bromanil $C-C$ 1.54 $C=C$ 1.36 $C-Br$ 1.93 $C-O$ 1.14 $\angle C-C-C$ 114° $\angle C=C-Br$ 123.25° 124°	<i>S.</i> 197 <i>S.</i> 197 106 <i>S.</i> 197 <i>S.</i> 197 <i>S.</i> 197 106 <i>S.</i> 197
(245)	C_6Br_6 , hexabromobenzene C_1-Br_2 2.81 C_1-Br_3 4.12 C_1-Br_4 4.64 Br_1-Br_2 3.30 Br_1-Br_3 5.62 Br_1-Br_4 6.50 Br bent out of plane of ring by 12°	<i>S.</i> 165
(246)	$C_6Cl_4O_2$, chloranil $C-C$ 1.54 $C=C$ 1.36 $C-Cl$ 1.71 $C-O$ 1.14 $\angle C-C-C$ 110° $\angle C=C-Cl$ 123°	<i>S.</i> 197 <i>S.</i> 197 106 <i>S.</i> 197 <i>S.</i> 197 <i>S.</i> 197 <i>S.</i> 197
(247)	C_6Cl_6 , hexachlorobenzene C_1-Cl_2 2.68 C_1-Cl_3 3.99 C_1-Cl_4 4.51 Cl_1-Cl_2 3.51 Cl_1-Cl_3 5.35 Cl_1-Cl_4 6.19 Cl bent out of plane of ring by 12°	<i>S.</i> 165
(248)	C_6CrO_6 , chromium hexacarbonyl $C-O$ 1.16 (0.05) $C-Cr$ 1.92 (0.04) Octahedral. $Cr-C-O$ linear	41

Table 1 (cont.)

(249) C_6F_{12} , dodecafluorocyclohexane C—C 1.54 C—F 1.38 Angles approximately tetrahedral	S. 200	(261) $C_6H_4Cl_2$, <i>p</i> -dichlorobenzene C—Cl 1.69 (0.03) Cl—Cl 6.18 6.10 (0.09)	18 18 X. 11
(250) $C_6H_2Br_4$, 1:2:3:5-tetrabromobenzene C ₁ —Br ₂ 2.83 C ₁ —Br ₃ 4.11 C ₁ —Br ₄ 4.66 Br ₁ —Br ₂ 3.34 Br ₁ —Br ₃ 5.62 Br bent out of plane of ring by 15°	S. 165	(262) $C_6H_4F_2$, <i>o</i> -difluorobenzene C—F 1.35 (0.03)	91
(251) $C_6H_2Br_2O_2$, tetrabromohydroquinone C—Br 1.87 ∠C=C—Br 122.5°	106	(263) $C_6H_4I_2$, <i>o</i> -diiodobenzene C—I 2.00 (0.10)	6
(252) $C_6H_2Cl_4$, 1:2:4:5-tetrachlorobenzene C ₁ —Cl ₁ 1.72 (0.04) C ₁ —Cl ₂ 3.20 C ₂ —Cl ₄ 5.37 C ₂ —Cl ₅ 6.25	18	(264) $C_6H_4I_2$, <i>m</i> -diiodobenzene C—I 2.00 (0.10)	6
(253) $C_6H_2Cl_4O_2$, tetrachlorohydroquinone C—Cl 1.70 ∠C=C—Cl 122°	106	(265) $C_6H_4I_2$, <i>p</i> -diiodobenzene C—I 2.00 (0.10)	6
(254) $C_6H_3Br_3$, <i>sym.</i> -tribromobenzene C—C 1.39 (0.02) C—Br 1.84 (0.02) ∠C—C—Br 119° (2°)	110	(266) C_6H_5Cl , chlorobenzene C—C 1.39 (0.02) 1.42 (0.03) C—Cl 1.69 (0.03) 1.65 (0.03)	18 X. 11 18 X. 11
(255) $C_6H_3Cl_3$, <i>sym.</i> -trichlorobenzene C—Cl 1.69 (0.03) Cl ₁ —Cl ₃ 5.38	18	(267) C_6H_5F , fluorobenzene C—F 1.34 (0.04) 1.31 (0.03)	91 S. 105
(256) $C_6H_3I_3$, <i>sym.</i> -triiodobenzene C—I 2.05	6	(268) C_6H_6 , benzene C—C 1.39 (0.02) 1.40 1.40 (0.01) 1.42 (0.03) C—H 1.08 (0.04) 1.04 1.04 (0.05) Planar	72 S. 105 S. 118 X. 3 72 S. 105 S. 118
(257) $C_6H_4Br_2$, <i>o</i> -dibromobenzene C—C 1.405 C ₁ —Br ₁ 1.89 C ₁ —Br ₂ 2.85 C ₁ —Br ₃ 4.13 Br ₁ —Br ₂ 3.43 3.80 (0.05) Br bent out of plane of ring by 18°	S. 165 S. 165 S. 165 X. 11 S. 165	(269) C_6H_6 , dimethyldiacetylene C ₁ —C ₂ 1.47 (0.02) C ₂ —C ₃ 1.20 (0.02) C ₃ —C ₄ 1.38 (0.03) Discrepancy between force constant and length of central C—C Spec. 173	70
(258) $C_6H_4Br_2$, <i>p</i> -dibromobenzene C—Br 1.88 (0.02) C ₁ —Br ₂ 2.85 C ₁ —Br ₃ 4.15 Br ₁ —Br ₄ 6.56 6.55 (0.09)	6 S. 165 S. 165 X. 11	(270) $C_6H_6Cl_6$, β -hexachlorocyclohexane C—C 1.54 C—Cl 1.76	S. 125
(259) $C_6H_4Cl_2$, <i>o</i> -dichlorobenzene C ₁ —Cl ₁ 1.71 (0.03) C ₁ —Cl ₂ 2.70 C ₁ —Cl ₃ 3.97 Cl ₂ —Cl ₃ 3.28 3.15 3.30 (0.05) Cl bent out of plane of ring by 18°	18 S. 165 S. 165 18 X. 11 S. 165	(271) $C_6H_6O_3$, phloroglucinol C—C 1.40 C—O 1.36 Enol form. C and O coplanar	S. 171
(260) $C_6H_4Cl_2$, <i>m</i> -dichlorobenzene C—Cl 1.69 (0.03) Cl—Cl 5.35 5.35 (0.05)	18 18 X. 11	(272) $C_6H_8Br_4$, 1:2:4:5-tetrabromocyclohexane C—C 1.54 C—Br 1.93 Rigid symmetrical ring	66
		(273) $C_6H_{10}Br_2$, 1:3-dibromocyclohexane C—Br 1.93	44
		(274) $C_6H_{10}Br_2$, 1:4-dibromocyclohexane C—Br 1.93	44
		(275) $C_6H_{10}Cl_2$, 1:4-dichlorocyclohexane C—Cl 1.76	44
		(276) $C_6H_{10}I_2$, 1:3-diiodocyclohexane C—I 2.12	44
		(277) $C_6H_{10}I_2$, 1:4-diiodocyclohexane C—I 2.12	44

Table I (cont.)

C_6 (cont.)		
(278) $C_6H_{11}Cl$, chlorocyclohexane		
C—C 1.54		<i>S.</i> 171
C ₁ —Cl ₁ 1.79		<i>S.</i> 139
		<i>S.</i> 171
C ₂ —Cl ₁ 2.70		
C ₃ —Cl ₁ 4.00		<i>S.</i> 139
C ₄ —Cl ₁ 4.64		
Cl on bond orthogonal to main axis		<i>S.</i> 171
(279) C_6H_{12} , tetramethylethylene		
C—C 1.54 (0.02)		31
∠C—C—C 111.5° (2°)		
(280) C_6H_{12} , cyclohexane		
C—C 1.51 (0.05)		6
		31
		<i>S.</i> 124
'Chair' form		31, 87, 124
Less symmetric forms may also be present		124
(281) $C_6H_{12}N_4$, hexamethylenetetramine		
C—N 1.47 (0.02)		45
		178
∠C—N—C = ∠N—C—N 109.5° (1°)		
(282) $C_6H_{12}O_3$, paraldehyde		
C—C 1.54 (0.02)		6
C—O 1.43 (0.02)		
Staggered hexagon		
(283) $C_6H_{12}S$, cyclohexylmercaptan		
C—S 1.87		<i>S.</i> 171
SH group on bond orthogonal to main axis of 'chair' form ring		
(284) $C_6H_{12}S_3$, trithioacetaldehyde		
C—S 1.81		<i>S.</i> 171
∠C—S—C 106.5°		
∠S—C—S 114.5°		
'Chair' form ring. Two isomers (α and β) differing in types of bond to which substituent groups are attached:		
α : $\kappa\kappa\epsilon$		
β : $\kappa\kappa\kappa$		
κ bonds are orthogonal to principal axis of ring		
ϵ bonds are parallel to trigonal axis of ring		
(285) $C_6H_{13}NO$, 3-dimethylaminocyclobutanol		
Cyclobutanol structure verified. Two isomers: <i>cis</i> is probably the form which is liquid at room temperature. Bond distances normal		216
(286) C_6H_{14} , <i>n</i> -hexane		
C—C 1.54 (0.05)		6
(287) $C_6H_{15}N$, triethylamine		
C—C 1.54 (0.02)		213
C—N 1.47 (0.02)		
∠C—C—N 113° (3°)		
∠C—N—C 113° (3°)		
(288) $C_6H_{18}Al_2$, hexamethyl dialuminium		
C—Al 2.05 (0.05)		83
		104
Al—Al 2.02 (0.06)		83
		104
∠C—Al—Al 100° (5°)		104
Ethane-like		83, 104
Ethylenic		<i>Spec.</i> 126
(289) $C_6H_{18}O_3Si_3$, dimethyl cyclosiloxane trimer		
C—Si 1.88 (0.04)		<i>S.</i> 220
Si—O 1.66 (0.04)		
∠O—Si—O 115° (5°)		
∠Si—O—Si 125° (5°)		
∠C—Si—C 112° (6°)		
Planar six-membered Si—O ring. CH_3 groups above and below plane of ring		
(290) $C_6H_{18}Pb_2$, hexamethyl di-lead		
C—Pb 2.25 (0.06)		98
Pb—Pb 2.88 (0.03)		
Ethane-like		
(291) $C_6H_{18}Si_2$, hexamethyl disilane		
C—Si 1.90 (0.02)		104
Si—Si 2.34 (0.10)		
∠C—Si—C 109° (4°)		
Ethane-like		
(292) $C_6I_4O_2$, iodo-anil		
C—C 1.54		<i>S.</i> 197
C=C 1.36		
C—I 2.09		106
		<i>S.</i> 197
C—O 1.14		<i>S.</i> 197
∠C=C—I 123.5°		106
		<i>S.</i> 197
∠C—C—C 122°		<i>S.</i> 197
(293) C_6MoO_6 , molybdenum hexacarbonyl		
C—O 1.15 (0.05)		41
C—Mo 2.08 (0.04)		
Octahedral. Mo—C—O linear		
(294) C_6O_6W , tungsten hexacarbonyl		
C—O 1.13 (0.05)		41
C—W 2.06 (0.04)		
Octahedral. W—C—O linear		
C_8		
(295) C_8H_8 , cyclo-octatetraene		
C—C 1.42 ₅ (average)		<i>S.</i> 199
∠C—C—C 120° (2°)		<i>S.</i> 166, <i>S.</i> 199
Puckered ring, 'crown' model		
(296) $C_8H_8Br_2$, 4:5-dibrom- <i>o</i> -xylene		
C—C 1.40 (0.02)		110
C—Br 1.88 (0.02)		
Br—Br 1.39		
∠C—C—Br 122° (2°)		
(297) C_8H_{10} , <i>p</i> -xylene		
C—C 1.40 (0.02)		6
C—CH ₃ 1.50 (0.01)		
(298) $C_8H_{12}O_2$, dimethyl ketene dimer		
C—C 1.56		160
C—CH ₃ 1.54		
C—C 1.22		
∠C—CO—C 93°		
∠CH ₃ —C—CH ₃ 111°		
Agree with above		<i>S.</i> 203
(299) C_8H_{18} , hexamethylethane		
C—C 1.58 (0.03)		120
C—CH ₃ 1.54 (0.02)		
∠C—C—C 111° (2°)		

Table 1 (cont.)

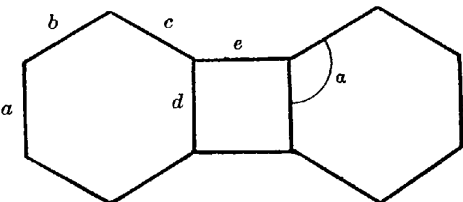
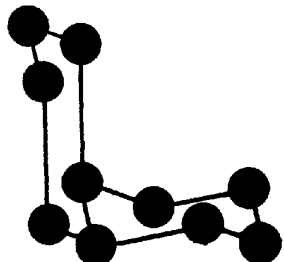
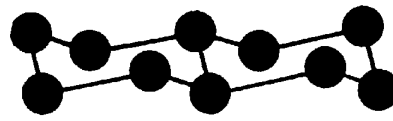
C_9		C_{12}		
(300)	$C_9H_3Br_2$, 5:6-dibromohydrindene C—C 1.42 (0.02) C—Br 1.84 (0.02) Br—Br 3.37 $\angle C-C-Br$ 122° (2°)	110	(307) $C_{12}H_8$, biphenylene 	142
(301)	C_9H_{12} , mesitylene C—C 1.40 (0.01) C—CH ₃ 1.50 (0.01) 1.54 (0.01)	6 6 31	a, b, c, d 1.41 (0.02) (average) e 1.46 (0.05) α 121° (3°)	
C_{10}				
(302)	$C_{10}H_8$, naphthalene C—C 1.397 average Planar	117	(308) $C_{12}H_8Br_2$, 3:3'-dibromodiphenyl C—C 1.40 C—C' 1.49 C—Br 1.88 Angle between ring planes is 54°	S. 198
(303)	$C_{10}H_{10}Br_2$, 6:7-dibromotetralin C—C 1.42 (0.02) C—Br 1.86 (0.02) Br—Br 3.41 (0.02) $\angle C-C-Br$ 122° (2°)	110	(309) $C_{12}H_8I_2O$, <i>p-p'</i> -diiododiphenyl ether $\angle I-O-I$ 118° (3°)	6
(304)	$C_{10}H_{16}$, adamantane C—C 1.54 (0.04) Tetrahedral	191	(310) $C_{12}H_{10}$, diphenyl C—C 1.39 (0.02) 1.40 C—C' 1.52 (0.04) 1.48 C—H 1.06 Probably non-coplanar Angle between ring planes is 45°	145 S. 198 145 S. 198 145 S. 198
(305)	$C_{10}H_{18}$, decalin Structures of isomers are:		(311) $C_{12}H_{10}Cl_2N_2$, 3:3'-dichlorobenzidino C—C 1.40 C—C' 1.50 C—Cl 1.73 Rings probably non-coplanar	S. 198
		<i>Cis</i>	(312) $C_{12}H_{18}$, hexamethylbenzene C—CH ₃ 1.54 (0.01)	31
		<i>Trans</i>		
	S. 171		C_{18}	
(306)	$C_{10}H_{20}Br_2$, 1:10-dibromodecane Large variety of configurations	24	(313) $C_{18}H_{14}$, <i>o</i> -terphenyl C—C 1.39 (0.02) C—C' 1.52 (0.04) Non-coplanar. Attached rings roughly orthogonal to central ring	145
			C_{24}	
			(314) $C_{24}H_{16}$, tetraphenylene C—C 1.39 (0.02) C—C' 1.52 (0.04) Cyclooctatetraene ring non-planar. Ring angles about 120°	145

Table 2 (cont.)

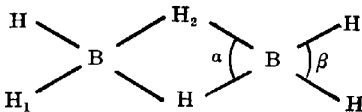
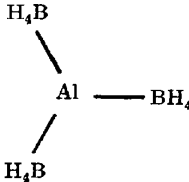
(341)	BCl_3				
	B—Cl	1.73 (0.02)	6		
		1.76 (0.02)	20		
		1.73 (0.02)	27		
	$\angle \text{Cl—B—Cl}$	$120^\circ (3^\circ)$	27		
(342)	BBr_3				
	B—Br	1.87 (0.02)	27		
	$\angle \text{Br—B—Br}$	$120^\circ (6^\circ)$			
(343)	B_2H_6				
	B—B	1.86 (0.04)			
	B—H	1.27 (0.03)	12		
	Tetrahedral—ethane-like				
	Re-interpreted in terms of bridge model:				
					
	with				
		B—H ₁ 1.18			
		B—H ₂ 1.41			
		α 100°			
		β 120°	119		
	Ethylene-like				<i>Spec.</i>
	For reviews of boron hydrides see 119 and 184				
(344)	$\text{B}_2\text{H}_7\text{N}$				
	B—N	1.56 (0.03)	33		
	B—H	1.20 approx.			
	$\angle \text{B—N—B}$ tetrahedral				
	Most likely structure is:				
	$\text{H}_3\text{B—NH—BH}_3$				
	but another possibility is:				
	$\text{H}_3\text{B—NH}_2\text{—BH}_2$				
(345)	$\text{B}_3\text{H}_6\text{N}_3$				
	B—N	1.47 (0.07)	6		
		1.44 (0.02)	33		
	Regular hexagon				
			6, 33		
(346)	B_4H_{10}				
	B—B	1.84 (0.04)			
	B—H	1.28 (0.03)	34, 119		
	Butane-like				
	For <i>Spec.</i> see 184				
(347)	B_5H_9				
	B—B	1.76 (0.02)			
	B—H	1.17 (0.04)	4, 119		
	Planar, 4 boron atoms in square; fifth atom coplanar with ring				
	$\angle \text{H—B—H}$ tetrahedral				
(348)	B_5H_{11}				
	B—B	1.81 (0.03)			
	B—H	1.26 (0.03)	34, 119		
	Structure similar to that of pentane or <i>iso</i> -pentane.				
	Cannot fix position of trivalent boron atom				
(349)	$\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{24}$				
	B—B	1.80 (0.03)			
	B—H	1.29 (0.04)	193		
	$\angle \text{B—B—B}$	$109^\circ (3^\circ)$			
(350)	$\text{AlB}_3\text{H}_{12}$				
	Al—B	2.14 (0.02)			
	B—H	1.27 (0.04)	80		
	$\angle \text{B—Al—B}$	$120^\circ (5^\circ)$			
	$\angle \text{Al—B—H}$	$85^\circ (3^\circ)$			
	Structure is:				
					
	Re-interpreted: a bridge model is equally consistent with electron diffraction data				
	215				
	For <i>Spec.</i> see 184				
(351)	Al_2Cl_6				
	Al—Al	3.41 (0.2)	53		
	Al—Cl	2.06 (0.04)			
	Bridge structure				
(352)	Al_2Br_6				
	Al—Al	3.34 (0.1)	53		
	Al—Br	2.21 (0.04)			
	Bridge structure				
(353)	Al_2I_6				
	Al—Al	3.24 (0.15)	53		
	Al—I	2.53 (0.04)			
	Bridge structure				
<i>Gallium and indium halides</i>					
(Results of Brode (82) corrected by Stevenson & Schomaker (132))					
(354)	GaCl_3				
	Ga—Cl	2.22			
(355)	GaBr_3				
	Ga—Br	2.34			
(356)	GaI_3				
	Ga—I	2.50			
(357)	InCl_3				
	In—Cl	2.46			
(358)	InBr_3				
	In—Br	2.58			
(359)	InI_3				
	In—I	2.76			
(360)	TlCl				
	Tl—Cl	2.55 (0.03)	6		
(361)	TlBr				
	Tl—Br	2.68 (0.03)	6		
(362)	TlI				
	Tl—I	2.87 (0.03)	6		
(363)	Withdrawn				

Table 2 (cont.)

Group IV

(All compounds in this group are tetrahedral unless otherwise stated.)

(364)	SiBr ₂ F ₂			
	Si—Br	2.16 (0.02)		
	F—Br	3.08 (0.04)		
	Br—Br	3.56 (0.05)		
	F—F	2.35 (0.15)		130
	∠ Br—Si—Br	111° (3°)		
	∠ Br—Si—F	111.3° (3°)		
	∠ F—Si—F	99° (10°)		
(365)	SiClF ₃			
	Si—F	1.55 (0.02)		
	Cl—F	2.94 (0.03)		
	Si—Cl	2.03 (0.03)		
	F—F	2.50 (0.05)		146
(366)	SiF ₄			
	Si—F	1.54 (0.02)		6
		1.54 (0.02)		14
(367)	SiH ₃ Cl			
	Si—Cl	2.06 (0.05)		40
(368)	SiH ₂ Cl ₂			
	Si—Cl	2.02 (0.03)		40
	∠ Cl—Si—Cl	110° (1°)		
(369)	SiHCl ₃			
	Si—Cl	2.00 (0.03)		6
		2.05 (0.03)		9
		2.01 (0.03)		39
		1.98 (0.02)		X, 163
	∠ Cl—Si—Cl	110° (3°)		6
		110° (1°)		39
(370)	SiBrCl ₃			
	Si—Cl	2.05 (0.05)		
	Si—Br	2.19 (0.05)		
	Br—Cl	3.41 (0.03)		21
(371)	SiCl ₄			
	Si—Cl	2.02 (0.02)		6
(372)	SiHBr ₃			
	Si—Br	2.19 (0.05)		32
		2.16 (0.03)		130
	Br—Br	3.63		32
		3.55 (0.02)		130
(373)	SiBr ₄			
	Si—Br	2.14 (0.02)		111
		2.15 (0.02)		130
	Br—Br	3.51 (0.03)		130
(374)	SiI ₄			
	Si—I	2.43 (0.02)		111
(375)	Si ₂ H ₆			
	Si—Si	2.32 (0.03)		39
	Si—H	1.47 (0.03)		
(376)	Si ₂ Cl ₆			
	Si—Si	2.32 (0.06)		
	Si—Cl	2.00 (0.05)		39
	<i>Trans</i>			
(377)	TiCl ₄			
	Ti—Cl	2.21 (0.05)		6
		2.18 (0.04)		111
(378)	TiBr ₄			
	Ti—Br	2.31 (0.02)		111
(379)	GeCl ₄			
	Ge—Cl	2.08 (0.03)		6
(380)	GeBr ₄			
	Ge—Br	2.32		55
		2.34		92
		2.29 (0.02)		111
(381)	GeI ₄			
	Ge—I	2.47		23
		2.48		46
		2.50 (0.03)		111
(382)	Ge ₂ H ₆			
	Ge—Ge	2.41 (0.02)		54
(383)	Ge ₃ H ₈			
	Ge—Ge	2.41 (0.02)		54
(384)	ZrCl ₄			
	Zr—Cl	2.33 (0.05)		111
(385)	SnCl ₂			
	Sn—Cl	2.42 (0.02)		112
	∠ Cl—Sn—Cl	95° <i>ass.</i>		
(386)	SnBr ₂			
	Sn—Br	2.55 (0.02)		112
	∠ Br—Sn—Br	95° <i>ass.</i>		
(387)	SnI ₂			
	Sn—I	2.73 (0.02)		112
	∠ I—Sn—I	95° <i>ass.</i>		
(388)	SnCl ₄			
	Sn—Cl	2.30 (0.03)		6
(389)	SnBr ₄			
	Sn—Br	2.44 (0.02)		111
(390)	SnI ₄			
	Sn—I	2.64		46
		2.64 (0.04)		111
(391)	PbCl ₂			
	Pb—Cl	2.46 (0.02)		112
	∠ Cl—Pb—Cl	95° <i>ass.</i>		
(392)	PbBr ₂			
	Pb—Br	2.60 (0.03)		112
	∠ Br—Pb—Br	95° <i>ass.</i>		
(393)	PbI ₂			
	Pb—I	2.79 (0.02)		112
	∠ I—Pb—I	95° <i>ass.</i>		
(394)	PbCl ₄			
	Pb—Cl	2.43 (0.04)		111
(395)	ThCl ₄			
	Th—Cl	2.61 (0.03)		111

Table 2 (cont.)

Group V

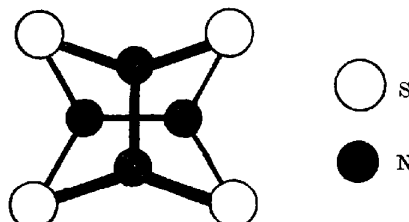
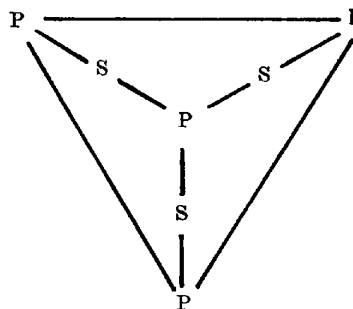
(396)	NO_2			
	N—O	1.21 (0.02)		89, 90
		1.28 (0.03)		<i>Spec.</i> 85
	$\angle \text{O—N—O}$	$130^\circ (2^\circ)$		89, 90
		$154^\circ (4^\circ)$		<i>Spec.</i> 85
(397)	NOCl			
	N—O	1.14 (0.02)		
	N—Cl	1.95 (0.01)		
	O—Cl	2.65 (0.01)		25
	$\angle \text{Cl—N—O}$	$116^\circ (2^\circ)$		
(398)	NOBr			
	N—O	1.15 (0.04)		
	N—Br	2.14 (0.02)		
	O—Br	2.85 (0.02)		25
	$\angle \text{Br—N—O}$	$117^\circ (3^\circ)$		
(399)	HNO_3			
	N—O	1.22 (0.02)		
	N—O'	1.41 (0.02)		89, 90
	$\angle \text{O—N—O}$	$130^\circ (5^\circ)$		
	$\angle \text{O—N—O}'$	$115^\circ (2.5^\circ)$		
	Planar			
(400)	NF_3			
	N—F	1.37 (0.02)		209
	$\angle \text{F—N—F}$	$102.5^\circ (1.5^\circ)$		
(401)	N_2			
	N—N	1.095 (0.008)		<i>S.</i> 181
		1.098		<i>Spec.</i>
(402)	N_2O			
	N—N—O			
	r_1 r_2			
	r_1+r_2	2.38 (0.05)		6
		2.32 (0.02)		129
	$0.925 < r_1/r_2 < 1.08$			129
	r_1	1.126		
	r_2	1.191		<i>Spec.</i> 168
	Linear			
(403)	N_2O_4			
	N—N	1.6–1.7		6
(404)	N_2O_5			
	N—O	1.18		
	N—O'	1.3–1.4		6
(405)	N_2F_2			
	N—N	1.25 (0.04)		
	N—F	1.44 (0.04)		167
	<i>Cis</i> and <i>trans</i> isomers			
	$\angle \text{N—N—F}$	$115^\circ (5^\circ)$		
(406)	N_2H_4			
	N—N	1.47 (0.02)		
	N—H	1.04 (0.06)		137
	$\angle \text{H—N—N}$	$108^\circ (10^\circ)$		
(407)	N_3H			
	$\text{N}_1\text{—N}_2$	1.136 (0.01)		129
		1.128		<i>Spec.</i>
	$\text{N}_2\text{—N}_3$	1.247 (0.01)		129
		1.241		<i>Spec.</i>
	N_3 group linear, <i>ass.</i>			129
(408)	N_4S_4			
	N—S	1.74		138
		1.62 (0.02)		147
	S—S	2.63		138
		2.69		147
	N—N	1.47		138
	$\angle \text{S—N—S}$	112°		147
	$\angle \text{N—S—N}$	106°		147
		75.9°		138
	Various models tried: 'cradle' model preferred			147
	Best model is:			138
				
(409)	PF_3			
	P—F	1.52 (0.04)		6
		1.546 (0.008)		<i>Spec.</i> 189
	$\angle \text{F—P—F}$	$104^\circ (4^\circ)$		6
		$104^\circ (3^\circ)$ <i>ass.</i>		<i>Spec.</i> 189
(410)	PFCl_2			
	P—F	1.55 (0.05)		
	P—Cl	2.02 (0.03)		39
	$\angle \text{F—P—Cl} = \angle \text{Cl—P—Cl}$	$102^\circ (3^\circ)$		
(411)	PCl_3			
	P—Cl	2.00 (0.02)		6
		2.03 (0.02)		218
	$\angle \text{Cl—P—Cl}$	$101^\circ (2^\circ)$		6
		$100.5^\circ (1.5^\circ)$		
(412)	PBr_3			
	P—Br	2.23 (0.01)		20
		2.18 (0.03)		218
	$\angle \text{Br—P—Br}$	$100^\circ (2^\circ)$		20
		$101.5^\circ (1.5^\circ)$		218
(413)	PI_3			
	P—I	2.52 (0.01)		20
		2.46		46
		2.43 (0.04)		218
	$\angle \text{I—P—I}$	$98^\circ (4^\circ)$		20
		100°		46
		$102^\circ (2^\circ)$		218
(414)	PF_5			
	P—F	1.54		14
		1.57 (0.02)		39
	Trigonal bipyramid			
(415)	PF_3Cl_2			
	P—F	1.59 (0.03)		
	P—Cl	2.05 (0.03)		
	F—Cl	2.59 (0.03)		39
	Trigonal bipyramid			
(416)	PCl_5			
	P—Cl	2.10, 2.25		56
		2.07, 2.01		92

Table 2 (cont.)

Group V (cont.)

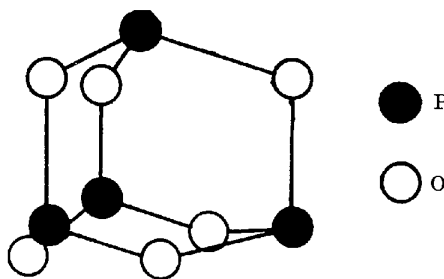
(417)	POF ₃		
	P—F	1.52 (0.02)	
	P—O	1.56 (0.03)	
	F—F	2.44 (0.02)	39
	∠F—P—F	107° (2°)	
(418)	POF ₂ Cl		
	P—F	1.51 (0.03)	
	P—O	1.55 (0.03)	
	P—Cl	2.01 (0.04)	39
	∠F—P—F	106° (3°)	
	∠F—P—Cl	106° (3°)	
(419)	POFCl ₂		
	P—F	1.50 (0.03)	
	P—Cl	1.99 (0.04)	
	P—O	1.54 (0.03)	39
	∠F—P—Cl	106° (3°)	
	∠Cl—P—Cl	106° (3°)	
(420)	POCl ₃		
	P—Cl	2.02 (0.03)	
	P—O	1.58	
	Cl—Cl	3.22 (0.03)	39
	∠Cl—P—Cl	106° (1°)	
(421)	POBr ₃		
	P—Br	2.06 (0.03)	
	P—O	1.41 (0.07)	148
	∠Br—P—Br	108° (3°)	
(422)	PSF ₃		
	P—F	1.51 (0.02)	
	P—S	1.85 (0.02)	75
	∠F—P—F	99.5° (2°)	
	∠F—P—S	118° (2°)	
(423)	PSCl ₃		
	P—Cl	2.01 (0.02)	
	P—S	1.94 (0.03)	59
(424)	PSF ₂ Br		
	P—F	1.45 (0.08)	
	P—Br	2.14 (0.04)	
	P—S	1.87 (0.05)	148
	∠F—P—Br	106° (3°)	
(425)	PSFBr ₂		
	P—F	1.50 (0.10)	
	P—Br	2.18 (0.03)	
	P—S	1.87 (0.05)	148
	∠Br—P—Br	100° (3°)	
(426)	PSBr ₃		
	P—Br	2.13 (0.03)	
	P—S	1.89 (0.06)	148
	∠Br—P—Br	106° (3°)	
(427)	P ₃ N ₃ Cl ₆		
	P—Cl	1.97 (0.03)	
	P—N	1.65 (0.03)	134
	Benzene-like ring		
(428)	P ₄		
	P—P	2.21 (0.02)	6
	Tetrahedral		

(429) P₄S₃
Two important distances at 2.15 and 3.38
Structure is: S. 108



(430) P₄O₆
P—O 1.67 (0.03) 28
1.65 (0.02) 45
P—P 3.00 (0.05) 28
2.95 (0.03) 45

Structure is:



(431) P₄O₆S₄
P—O 1.61 (0.02)
P—S 1.85 (0.02)
P—P 2.85 (0.03) 78
∠P—O—P 123.5° (1°)
∠O—P—O 101.5° (1°)
∠O—P—S 116.5° (1°)

(432) P₄O₈
Gives electron diffraction pattern similar to that of P₄O₁₀ 28

(433) P₄O₁₀
P—O 1.62 (0.02)
P—O' 1.39 (0.02)
P—P 2.84 (0.03) 45
∠O—P—O 101.5° (1°)
∠O—P—O' 116.5° (1°)
∠P—O—P 123.5° (1°)

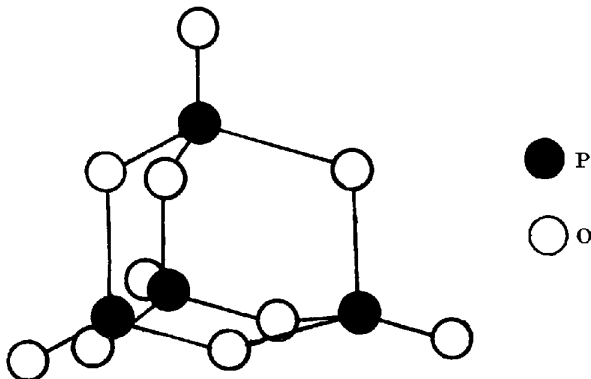


Table 2 (cont.)

(434)	VOCl_3 V—O 1.56 (0.04) V—Cl 2.12 (0.03) Cl—O 3.00 (0.04) Cl—Cl 3.50 (0.03) $\angle \text{Cl—V—Cl}$ 111.2° (2°) $\angle \text{Cl—V—O}$ 108.1° (2°)	51	(444)	NbCl_5 Nb—Cl 2.29 (0.03) Trigonal bipyramid	96
(435)	VCl_4 V—Cl 2.03 (0.02) Tetrahedral	153	(445)	NbBr_5 Nb—Br 2.46 (0.03)	96
(436)	AsF_3 As—F 1.72 (0.02) 1.712 Regular pyramid	6 Spec. 186	(446)	SbCl_3 Sb—Cl 2.37 (0.02) 2.37 (0.02) $\angle \text{Cl—Sb—Cl}$ 104° (2°) 96° (4°)	20 218 20 218
(437)	AsCl_3 As—Cl 2.16 (0.03) 2.17 (0.02) $\angle \text{Cl—As—Cl}$ 103° (3°) 99° (2°)	6 218 6	(447)	SbBr_3 Sb—Br 2.52 (0.02) 2.47 2.51 (0.02) $\angle \text{Br—Sb—Br}$ 96° (2°) 98° 97° (2°)	20 46 218 20 46 218
(438)	AsBr_3 As—Br 2.36 (0.02) 2.31 2.33 (0.02) $\angle \text{Br—As—Br}$ 100° (2°) 101.5° 100.5° (1.5°)	20 46 218 20 46 218	(448)	SbI_3 Sb—I 2.75 (0.02) 2.74 2.67 (0.03) $\angle \text{I—Sb—I}$ 98° (2°) 99° (1°)	20 46 218 20 218
(439)	AsI_3 As—I 2.58 (0.01) 2.51 2.541 2.55 (0.03) $\angle \text{I—As—I}$ 100° (2°) 102.5° 98.5° 101° (1.5°)	20 46 S. 105 218 20 46 S. 105 218	(449)	SbCl_5 Sb—Cl 2.43, 2.31 Trigonal bipyramid	92
(440)	As_4 As—As 2.44 (0.03) Tetrahedral	6	(450)	TaCl_5 Ta—Cl 2.30 (0.02) Trigonal bipyramid	96
(441)	As_4S_4 As—S 2.23 (0.02) As—As 2.49 (0.04) $\angle \text{As—S—As}$ 101° (4°) 'Cradle' model preferred	147	(451)	TaBr_5 Ta—Br 2.45 (0.03) Trigonal bipyramid	96
(442)	As_4O_6 As—O 1.80 (0.02) 1.78 (0.02) As—As 3.20 (0.05) 3.20 (0.03) 3.20 (0.02) $\angle \text{As—O—As}$ 126° (3°) 128° (2°) $\angle \text{O—As—O}$ 100° (1.5°) 99° (2°)	45 147 28 45 147 45 147 45 147	(452)	BiCl_3 Bi—Cl 2.48 (0.02) $\angle \text{Cl—Bi—Cl}$ 100° (6°)	97
(443)	As_4S_6 As—S 2.25 (0.02) $\angle \text{As—S—As}$ 100° (2°) $\angle \text{S—As—S}$ 114° (2°) Same structure as As_4O_6	147	(453)	BiBr_3 Bi—Br 2.63 (0.02) $\angle \text{Br—Bi—Br}$ 100° (4°)	97
Group VI					
(454)	O_3 O—O 1.26 (0.02) 1.0 approx. $\angle \text{O—O—O}$ 127° (3°) 34° Isosceles triangle For earlier <i>Spec.</i> see 141	141 Spec. 155 141 Spec. 155	(455)	SCl_2 S—Cl 1.99 (0.03) 2.00 (0.02) $\angle \text{Cl—S—Cl}$ 101° (4°) 103° (3°)	51 58 51 58

Table 2 (cont.)

Group VI (cont.)		
(456)	SOCl ₂	
	S—O 1.45 (0.02)	
	S—Cl 2.07 (0.03)	
	Cl—O 2.84 (0.03)	51
	∠O—S—Cl 106° (1°)	
	∠Cl—S—Cl 114° (2°)	
	Pyramidal	
(457)	SOBr ₂	
	S—Br 2.27 (0.02)	
	Br—O 3.05 (0.03)	99
	∠Br—S—Br 96° (2°)	
	Pyramidal	
(458)	SO ₂	
	S—O 1.45 (0.02)	6
	1.43 (0.01)	93
	1.43 ₃	Spec. 169
	∠O—S—O 124° (15°)	6
	120° (5°)	93
	119°	Spec. 169
(459)	SO ₃	
	S—O 1.43 (0.02)	
	O—O 2.48 (0.03)	51
	∠O—S—O 120° (2°)	
(460)	SO ₂ F ₂	
	S—O 1.43 (0.02)	
	S—F 1.56 (0.02)	
	F—O 2.37 (0.02)	75
	∠F—S—O 105° (2°)	
	∠F—S—F 100° (8°)	
	∠O—S—O 130° (10°)	
(461)	SO ₂ Cl ₂	
	S—O 1.43 (0.02)	
	S—Cl 1.99 (0.02)	
	O—O 2.48 (0.10)	
	Cl—O 2.76 (0.03)	
	Cl—Cl 3.28 (0.10)	51
	∠Cl—S—O 106° (2°)	
	∠Cl—S—Cl 111° (2°)	
	∠O—S—O 119.5° (5°)	
(462)	SF ₆	
	S—F 1.58 (0.03)	6
	Octahedral	
(463)	S ₂	
	S—S 1.92 (0.03)	10
	1.89	Spec.
(464)	S ₂ H ₂	
	S—S 2.05 (0.02)	58
(465)	S ₂ Cl ₂	
	S—Cl 1.98 (0.05)	6
	1.99 (0.03)	51
	2.01 (0.07)	206
	S—S 2.04 (0.05)	6
	2.05 (0.03)	51
	2.07 (0.10)	206
	∠Cl—S—S 103° (2°)	51
	104.5° (2.5°)	206
	<i>Cis</i> configuration. Angle between S—S—Cl planes is 92° (12°)	206
(466)	S ₈	
	S—S 2.08 (0.02)	22
	2.07 (0.02)	147
	Puckered ring	
(467)	CrO ₂ Cl ₂	
	Cr—O 1.57 (0.03)	
	Cr—Cl 2.12 (0.02)	
	O—O 2.49 (0.10)	
	Cl—O 3.03 (0.03)	
	Cl—Cl 3.54 (0.05)	51
	∠O—Cr—O 105° (4°)	
	∠Cl—Cr—Cl 113° (3°)	
	∠Cl—Cr—O 109.5° (3°)	
(468)	SeO ₂	
	Se—O 1.61 (0.03)	52
(469)	SeCl ₄	
	Se—Cl 2.13 (0.04)	111
	Tetrahedral	
(470)	SeF ₆	
	Se—F 1.68 (0.03)	6
	Octahedral	
(471)	Se ₂	
	Se—Se 2.19 (0.03)	88
	2.16	Spec.
(472)	Se ₈	
	Se—Se 2.32	22
	Puckered ring	
(473)	MoO ₂ Cl ₂	
	Mo—Cl 2.28	
	Mo—O 1.75	116
	∠Cl—Mo—Cl 113° (7°)	
	∠O—Mo—Cl 108° (7°)	
	∠O—Mo—O 109.5° <i>ass.</i>	
(474)	MoCl ₅	
	Mo—Cl 2.27 (0.02)	43
	Trigonal bipyramid	
(475)	MoF ₆	
	Mo—F 1.6 approx.	14
(476)	TeCl ₂	
	Te—Cl 2.36 (0.03)	6
	Linear ?	
(477)	TeBr ₂	
	Te—Br 2.49 (0.03)	6
	2.51 (0.02)	175
	∠Br—Te—Br 98° (3°)	175
(478)	TeCl ₄	
	Te—Cl 2.33 (0.02)	
	Cl—Cl 3.37 (0.06)	100
	∠Cl—Te—Cl 93° (3°)	
	Distorted trigonal bipyramid	
(479)	TeF ₆	
	Te—F 1.82 (0.03)	6
	Octahedral	
(480)	Te ₂	
	Te—Te 2.59 (0.02)	88

Table 2 (cont.)

(481) WF_6 W—F 1.64, 1.84 2.00 14	(489) ClF_3 Cl—F 1.69 $\angle F-Cl-F$ 86.5° (1.5°) 219
(482) WCl_6 W—Cl 2.26 (0.02) 2.28 (0.02) Octahedral 43 216 43, 216	(490) ClO_2 Cl—O 1.53 (0.02) $\angle O-Cl-O$ 137° (15°) 6
(483) UF_6 U—F 1.78, 1.99, 2.17 1.86, 2.16 S. 201 14 S. 201 Distorted octahedron, with base edges about 2.88 S. 201	(491) Cl_2 Cl—Cl 2.01 (0.03) 2.00 (0.02) 1.993 6 10 Spec.
Group VII	
(484) $(HF)_n$ F—H 1.00 (0.06) F—H' 1.55 (0.06) F—F 2.55 (0.03) Zig-zag chain. Angle 140° (5°) 61	(492) Cl_2O Cl—O 1.68 (0.03) $\angle Cl-O-Cl$ 115° (4°) 6
(485) FNO_3 N—O 1.29 (0.05) N—O' 1.39 (0.05) F—O' 1.42 (0.05) $\angle O-N-O$ 125° (5°) $\angle N-O'-F$ 105° (5°) 30	(493) Br_2 Br—Br 2.28 (0.02) 2.279 6 S. 105
(486) F_2 F—F 1.45 (0.05) 1.435 (0.01) 38 114	(494) I_2 I—I 2.65 (0.10) 2.66 (0.01) 2.674 6 29 S. 105
(487) F_2O F—O 1.41 (0.05) $\angle O-F-O$ 100° (3°) 6	(495) ICl I—Cl 2.30 (0.03) 2.324 6 Spec.
(488) ClF Cl—F 1.63 (0.01) 219	(496) IF_5 I—F 2.57 14
Group VIII	
(497) Fe_2Cl_4 Fe—Cl 2.17 Bridge structure S. 140	(498) OsO_4 Os—O 1.66 (0.05) 6
(499) OsF_8 Os—F 2.52 (0.10) Archimedes antiprism ? 6	(500) RuO_4 Ru—O 1.66, 1.74 Rhomboid 37

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The numbers in parentheses at the end of each entry refer to the compounds studied in each paper.

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- A. Oslo University (received from Prof. O. Hassel and O. Bastiansen).
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Short Communications

Contributions intended for publication under this heading should be expressly so marked; they should not exceed about 500 words; they should be forwarded in the usual way to the appropriate Co-editor; they will be published as speedily as possible; and proofs will not generally be submitted to authors. Publication will be quicker if the contributions are without illustrations.

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Corrigenda: The accuracy of electron-density maps in X-ray analysis with special reference to dibenzyl.

By D. W. J. CRUICKSHANK, *St John's College, Cambridge, England*

(Received 19 July 1949)

The estimated standard deviation of atomic co-ordinates in non-centrosymmetric structures was originally stated (Cox & Cruickshank 1948) to be $\sqrt{2}$ times the corresponding deviation in centrosymmetric structures; a revised calculation (Cruickshank, 1949a) gave this factor

as unity; we shall revise the discussion again, now reaching by two methods a factor of 2.

The authors's papers (Cruickshank, 1949a, b, 1950) will be referred to as A, B and C; the notation of these papers will be used.