Tabelle 2.	Gitterkonstanten	von $A^{III}B^{v}$ -	Verbindungen
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Verbindung	Ohne Brechungs- korrektur	Mit Brechungs- korrektur	F	frühere Ergebnisse*
InSb	6,47877±0,00005 Å	6,4789 Å	$\begin{array}{c} 6,465 \ \pm 0,004 \ { m \AA} \\ 6,47_4 \\ 6,4760 \\ 6,4782 \end{array}$	Goldschmidt (1926) Jandelli (1941) Lin & Peretti (1952) ASTM, X-ray Diffraction Data (1955)
InAs	6,0584 + 0,0001	6,0585	6,04 ₈	Jandelli (1941)
InP	5,86875 + 0,0001	5,8688	5,873	Jandelli (1941)
GaSb	$6,0954 \pm 0,0001$	6,0955	$6,105 \pm 0,006$ 6,095	Goldschmidt (1926) ASTM, X-ray Diffraction Data (1957)
GaAs	5,6534 + 0,0002	5,6535	$5,646 \pm 0,002$	Goldschmidt (1926)
GaP	5,4505 + 0,0001	5,4506	$5,447 \pm 0,006$	Goldschmidt (1926)
AlSb	6,1355 + 0,0001	6,1356	6,138	Owen & Preston (1924)
	, _ ,	-	$6,103 \pm 0,006$	Goldschmidt (1924)
			6,1347	ASTM, X-ray Diffraction Data (1955)

Eigene Ergebnisse (18 °C.)

* Aus kX.- in Å-Einheiten umgerechnet.

 λ die Wellenlänge der Strahlung und c die Lichtgeschwindigkeit.

Wenn die Wellenlänge einer Absorptionskante nahekommt, so ist, gemäss der allgemeinen Dispersionsformel (James, 1950) eine Korrektur an (3) anzubringen. In unserm Fall liegt diese Korrektur jedoch innerhalb der durch die Auswertung der Filme gegebenen Fehlergrenzen.

Die Beziehungen (1) und (2) gelten exakt nur für die symmetrische Reflexion an einem Einkristall. Wilson (1940) konnte aber zeigen, dass sie für Pulverproben von stark absorbierenden Substanzen noch eine gute Näherung darstellen.

Die nach (2) unter Berücksichtigung von (3) berechneten Brechungskorrekturen sind in Tabelle 1 wiedergegeben. In Tabelle 2 sind neben den ermittelten Gitterkonstantenwerten noch die Ergebnisse früherer Messungen zusammengestellt.

Wir danken Herrn Dr O. G. Folberth für die Überlassung der Proben.

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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.

Acta Cryst. (1958). 11, 371

Zur Struktur des BaSiO₃.5,3H₂O. Von H. LIEBSCH und K. DORNBERGER-SCHIFF, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Institut für Kristallstrukturanalyse, Berlin-Adlershof, An der Rudower Chaussee, Deutschland

(Eingegangen am 3. März 1958)

Die aus der Lösung gezüchteten Kristalle wurden uns vom Institut für anorganische Chemie der DAdW zur Untersuchung übergeben. Es handelt sich um durchsichtige, weisse Nädelchen geringer Härte, die sich in Gegenwart von CO₂-haltiger Luft zu BaCO₃ zersetzen.

Die Gitterkonstanten ergaben sich zu

Bedingungen für mögliche Reflexe:

(h0l) nur mit l = 2n, (hk0) nur mit h+k = 2n.

Raumgruppe:
$$D_{2h}^{10}$$
-Pmcn oder C_{2v}^{9} -P2₁cn.

Beobachtete Dichte: 2,62 g.cm.⁻³.

Berechnete Dichte: 2,53 g.cm.⁻³.

Z=8 .

Die (hkl) mit h+k = 2n+1 sind systematisch schwach im Vergleich zu denen mit h+k = 2n. Die Patterson-Projektionen P(u, v), P(u, w), $P(v, w) P_1(v, w)$ bestätigen die Annahme, dass die Ba-Lagen einer C-zentrierten

Zelle	entsp	reche	en. Aus	den	Pa	tterson- Pr	ojektionen	er-
geben	sich	die 1	Koordin	aten	der	Ba-Atome	e	

	BaI	$\mathrm{Ba}\Pi$
x	1/4	3/4
y	7/60	14/60
z	1/4	1/4

wobei für die Raumgruppe $P2_1cm$ eine x-Koordinate willkürlich gleich 1/4 gesetzt wurde.

Für die weitere Strukturanalyse wurden Intensitäten auf folgende Weise erhalten: zur Vermeidung von Absorptionsfehlern wurden die Kristalle zu Kugeln mit 0,012–0,013 cm. Durchmesser geschliffen und diese durch einen Fettfilm gegen Lufteinwirkung geschützt. Die Strukturanalyse wird fortgesetzt.

Acta Cryst. (1958). 11, 372

The crystal structure of thianthrene. By IRVING ROWE and BENJAMIN POST, Department of Physics, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 333 Jay Street, Brooklyn 1, N.Y., U.S.A.

(Received 9 December 1957)

Introduction

A preliminary report on the results of a study of the crystal structure of thianthrene



was published by the present authors (Rowe & Post, 1956). While the final results were being prepared for publication, Lynton & Cox (1956) published the results of an independent structure determination, refined by the method of successive differential syntheses. The refinement described in the present paper was based primarily on the method of least squares. In view of the importance of the structure and the differences in refinement procedures, a description of our work and results and a comparison with those of Lynton & Cox are given here.

Experimental

Needle-like crystals of thianthrene were grown from trichlorethylene solution. The crystals used for X-ray study were cleaved to dimensions of about $0.2 \times 0.4 \times 0.04$ mm. No absorption corrections were considered necessary.

X-ray diffraction data were obtained, using the equiinclination Weissenberg camera (multiple-film technique with Cu radiation) and the precession camera (with Mo radiation). The unit cell is monoclinic and contains four molecules; the space group is $P2_1/a$ and the dimensions of the unit cell are:

	Present work	Lynton & Cox
a	$14.46 \pm 0.01_5 \text{ Å}$	$14.48_{\star} \pm 0.002$ Å
b	$6.09_5 \pm 0.01$	6.147 ± 0.002
С	11.90 ± 0.02	11.932 ± 0.002
β	$110.15 \pm 0.02^{\circ}$	109° 51.6' \pm 1.5'

The differences, though small, are well beyond the limits of error in both cases. Our results are based on measurements of precession and Weissenberg films, supplemented by careful measurements of powder patterns obtained with a Geiger-counter diffractometer.

A total of approximately 2100 reflections are accessible when Cu radiation is used. Almost 90% of these (i.e. about 1820) are contained within the region of reciprocal space explored during the present investigation; of these, 1384 were sufficiently intense to be measured and used in the structure determination.

Structure determination

Approximate x and z parameters of each of the two sulfur atoms in the asymmetric unit of structure were determined from a Patterson-Harker section at $(U, \frac{1}{2}, W)$. An (h0l) electron-density map was plotted, using the signs of Fourier coefficients computed from these parameters. Extensive use was made of X-RAC for computation of Patterson sections and electron-density projections. After the usual iterative refinement process, the discrepancy factor for this projection was reduced to 18%.

Approximate y parameters of the sulfur atoms were deduced from a series of Patterson sections computed at intervals of b/8. These were used to compute signs of Fourier coefficients for an (hk0) electron-density map. Because of overlap in this projection, refinement was not satisfactory and R(hk0) did not drop below 40%, even after a large number of trials.

Use was then made of a least-squares refinement program written for the IBM 704 computer by Dr David Sayre. At this stage of the refinement process, R(hkl) was slightly greater than 40%. In the initial stages of the least-squares refinement process, only 500 reflections, at relatively low Bragg angles, were used. Additional reflections were included in the calculations as the refinement progressed. The refinement of atomic posi-