

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for their financial support of this work.

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## The X-ray Crystal Structure of Diethylammonium Tetracyanopalladate

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(Received 12 September 1970)

The crystal structure of  $[(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}_2]_2\text{Pd}(\text{CN})_4$  has been determined by inspection of Patterson bi-dimensional synthesis ( $hk0$ ) and ( $h0l$ ) and by refinement of tridimensional intensity data. The space group of the primitive cell is  $P\bar{1}$ , but a more convenient double cell has been chosen whose space group is  $C\bar{1}$ , with  $a = 15.79 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 9.10 \pm 0.01$ ,  $c = 6.35 \pm 0.01$  Å,  $\alpha = 84^\circ 11' \pm 1'$ ,  $\beta = 92^\circ 42' \pm 1'$ ,  $\gamma = 94^\circ 5' \pm 1'$ . The complex anion is centred on the origin and the distance between two heavy atoms is considerably larger than the corresponding one in the inorganic salts of the  $\text{Pd}(\text{CN})_4^{2-}$  anion. The latter has the well known square-planar configuration. The four CN ligands are bound to the adjacent cations by H bonds of the N-H...N type, so forming an infinite chain lying in the  $b$  axis direction. Neighbouring chains in the  $(\bar{2}01)$  direction form planes whose inclination approximates that of the complex group. The stacking of the planes performs the tridimensional structure. The weak van der Waals bonds between chains and between planes is responsible for the important thermal motion of the atoms.

### Introduction

The study of the inorganic salts of  $\text{Pd}(\text{CN})_4^{2-}$  and  $\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_4^{2-}$  complexes in the solid state started with the structural works of Brasseur & de Rassenfosse (1935, 1936, 1937, 1938). Recently, the tridimensional X-ray analysis of  $\text{CaPd}(\text{CN})_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Fontaine, 1968) and  $\text{Rb}_2\text{Pd}(\text{CN})_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Dupont, 1970) confirmed some structural features that are believed characteristic of the complex group present in the crystal lattice.

In the crystals just mentioned, the square-planar ions are always found in columns parallel to the  $c$ -axis direction. The shortest distance between two neighbouring heavy atoms varies from 3.13 Å in the heptahydrate of  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  to 3.72 Å in the monohydrate of  $\text{Rb}^+$ . Optical properties such as fluorescence emission (Pt

compounds only), ultraviolet and visible absorption seem to be related to the heavy-metal spacing (Fontaine, Moreau & Simon, 1968). In order to increase the latter, we have replaced the metallic cation by a large organic one and we have studied the structure and properties of such a compound.

Previous preliminary research (Jérôme-Lerutte, 1967) allows us to choose the diethylammonium salt as a specially demonstrative example.

### Crystal data

The cell dimensions and space group of the diethylammonium tetracyanopalladate have already been published (Jérôme-Lerutte, 1967). The palladate is quite isotypic. It is triclinic;  $a = 15.79 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b =$



heavy metal being at the cell origin influenced all reflexions equally. They were not included in the refinement as they could not change the structure results. A few experimental data close to the reciprocal lattice origin were also discarded since they were affected by secondary extinctions. The intensities of the 1169 remaining reflexions were corrected for the Lorentz and polarization effects as well as for absorption. An IBM 7090 computer program written by Dideberg (1966) was used for the latter correction.

### Solution and refinement of the structure

A first attempt to locate C and N atoms was performed by means of  $(hk0)$  and  $(h0l)$  Patterson maps (Figs. 1 & 2). The heavy atom is necessarily situated on the symmetry centre and CN ligands appear in the peaks nearest the heavy atom. The diethylammonium ion is more difficult to locate but its location is obtained by means of stereochemical considerations. After a few trials, the Pd, C and N positional parameters and isotropic temperature factors were included in a refinement cycle. The corresponding  $R$  factor (10.9%) doubtless shows the accuracy of the atoms ordering in the unit cell. The whole set of measured intensities was refined by the full-matrix least-squares method with anisotropic thermal motion factors for the atoms including hydrogen atoms. After a few cycles, an ultimate  $R$  factor of 5.5% was obtained and convergence was reached for Pd, C and N parameters. The least-square calculation was performed on an IBM 7040 computer using program *ORFLS* (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962). The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 1. Atomic diffusion factors are taken from tables published by Cromer & Waber (1965). Coordinates and temperature factors of non-hydrogen atoms are described in Table 2.

### Determination of the hydrogen atomic positions

In the first step of the work, H-atom contributions were neglected but the estimated C-C and C-N distances were systematically longer than the average literature values. H atoms were then introduced in hypothetical positions according to the following principles: C and

$N^+$  atom hybridization is tetrahedral, C-H distance is 1.09 Å, N-H(1) is 1.01 Å. Thus 6 of the 12 H atoms

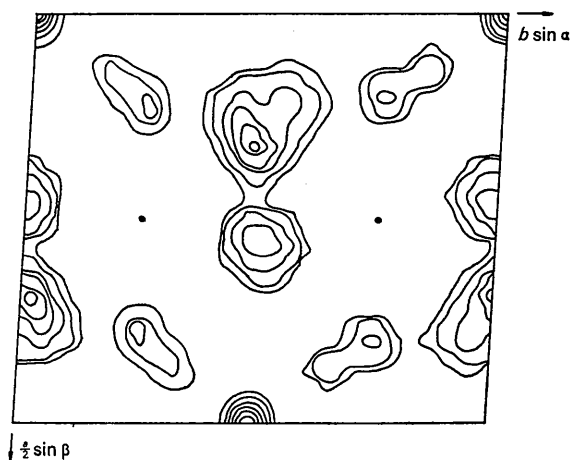


Fig. 1. Patterson map (001).

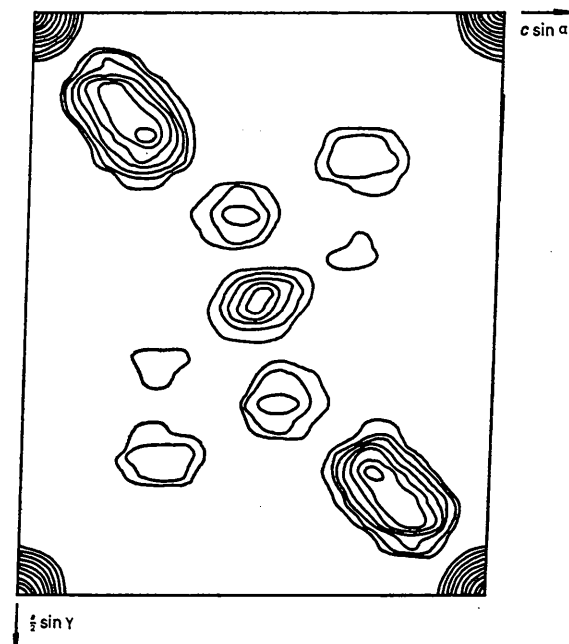


Fig. 2. Patterson map (010).

Table 2. Coordinates and anisotropic temperature coefficients of non-hydrogen atoms (*e.s.d.*'s in parentheses)

$$T = \exp [ -(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl) ] .$$

	$\frac{x}{a}(10^4 \sigma_x)$	$\frac{y}{b}(10^4 \sigma_y)$	$\frac{z}{c}(10^4 \sigma_z)$	$10^4\beta_{11}(\sigma_{11})$	$10^4\beta_{22}(\sigma_{22})$	$10^4\beta_{33}(\sigma_{33})$	$10^4\beta_{12}(\sigma_{12})$	$10^4\beta_{13}(\sigma_{13})$	$10^4\beta_{23}(\sigma_{23})$
Pd	0	0	0	30.3 (0.3)	69.9 (1.2)	208 (2.9)	4.6 (0.4)	-25.4 (0.6)	-17.1 (1.4)
C(1)	0.0687 (7)	0.1513 (13)	0.1424 (18)	54 (4)	128 (14)	416 (32)	21 (7)	-46 (10)	28 (22)
C(2)	0.0656 (6)	0.8438 (12)	0.1641 (16)	50 (4)	105 (12)	349 (27)	-6 (6)	-29 (8)	-59 (20)
C(3)	0.1078 (17)	0.5519 (26)	0.7803 (26)	164 (21)	350 (44)	460 (50)	77 (25)	54 (25)	-20 (43)
C(4)	0.1140 (12)	0.4333 (19)	0.6562 (24)	109 (10)	199 (25)	474 (45)	-3 (13)	62 (18)	-24 (34)
C(5)	0.2548 (8)	0.4982 (20)	0.4939 (27)	48 (5)	274 (30)	740 (74)	7 (10)	-54 (16)	6 (42)
C(6)	0.2969 (11)	0.5207 (27)	0.2813 (35)	69 (8)	398 (50)	852 (88)	-9 (16)	79 (23)	-4 (54)
N(1)	0.1107 (8)	0.2432 (13)	0.2202 (21)	82 (6)	150 (17)	687 (47)	2 (8)	-125 (14)	-87 (25)
N(2)	0.1030 (7)	0.7523 (11)	0.2574 (16)	72 (5)	143 (14)	464 (31)	35 (7)	-59 (10)	35 (20)
N(3)	0.1619 (5)	0.4784 (10)	0.4597 (13)	51 (3)	135 (12)	343 (22)	16 (5)	-23 (7)	-4 (16)

were unambiguously located, the 6 others occupying vertexes of tetrahedra whose orientation is not known. Their positions were chosen by accounting for possible sterical hindrances. Later on, attempts were made to introduce the positional parameters of H atoms as variable quantities. The temperature factors were equal to the last isotropic factor of the C or N atom to which the H atom is attached. Positional errors were important and convergence was not reached for all atoms. But the hypothesis of an improvement of the proposed model was acceptable according to the Hamilton (1965) significance tests.

Hydrogen coordinates and their temperature factors are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. *Hydrogen coordinates and temperature-factor coefficients*

$$T = \exp \left( - B \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\lambda^2} \right).$$

	$\frac{x}{a}$ ( $10^3 \sigma_x$ )	$\frac{y}{b}$ ( $10^4 \sigma_y$ )	$\frac{z}{c}$ ( $10^4 \sigma_z$ )	$T$
H(1)	0.142 (9)	0.379 (16)	0.373 (19)	5.14
H(2)	0.134 (9)	0.577 (16)	0.421 (19)	5.14
H(3)	0.146 (12)	0.320 (22)	0.758 (27)	9.13
H(4)	0.047 (12)	0.386 (20)	0.598 (25)	9.13
H(5)	0.242 (11)	0.630 (19)	0.626 (23)	7.31
H(6)	0.272 (11)	0.399 (19)	0.643 (23)	7.31
H(7)	0.108 (14)	0.660 (25)	0.656 (31)	10.84
H(8)	0.182 (15)	0.610 (26)	0.884 (31)	10.84
H(9)	0.109 (15)	0.508 (24)	0.875 (29)	10.84
H(10)	0.356 (13)	0.582 (24)	0.260 (29)	9.86
H(11)	0.262 (13)	0.636 (23)	0.166 (28)	9.86
H(12)	0.320 (13)	0.403 (24)	0.168 (29)	9.86

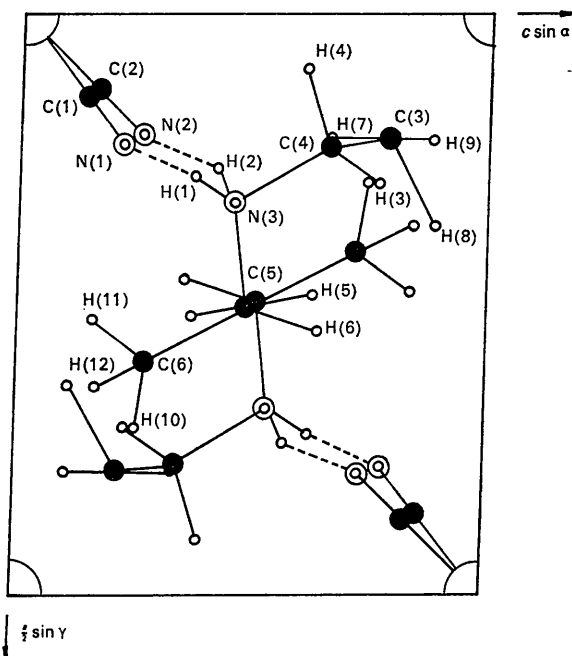


Fig. 3. Projection of the structure on the (001) plane.

### Description of the structure

Bond lengths, bond angles and their associated standard deviations are listed in Tables 4 and 5. Projections of the structure on the (001) and (010) planes are shown in Figs. 3 and 4 respectively.

Table 4. *Bond length (e.s.d.'s in parentheses)*

Pd—C(1)	1.970 (15) Å
Pd—C(2)	2.001 (12)
C(1)—N(1)	1.173 (16)
C(2)—N(2)	1.156 (13)
C(3)—C(4)	1.419 (26)
C(5)—C(6)	1.530 (25)
C(4)—N(3)	1.504 (17)
C(5)—N(3)	1.478 (15)
C(3)—H(7)	1.2 (2)
C(3)—H(8)	1.4 (2)
C(3)—H(9)	0.7 (2)
C(4)—H(3)	1.2 (2)
C(4)—H(4)	1.2 (2)
C(5)—H(5)	1.6 (2)
C(5)—H(6)	1.3 (2)
C(6)—H(10)	1.1 (2)
C(6)—H(11)	1.4 (2)
C(6)—H(12)	1.4 (2)
N(3)—H(1)	1.13 (15)
N(3)—H(2)	1.03 (14)

Table 5. *Bond angles (e.s.d.'s in parentheses)*

C(1)—Pd—C(2)	89.4 (0.4)°
N(1)—Pd—N(2)	90.1 (0.4)
Pd—C(1)—N(1)	177.5 (1.2)
Pd—C(2)—N(2)	179.1 (0.9)
C(3)—C(4)—N(3)	112.6 (1.5)
C(4)—N(3)—C(3)	114.4 (1.1)
N(3)—C(3)—C(6)	109.3 (1.3)
H(1)—N(3)—H(2)	125 (10)
H(3)—C(4)—H(4)	107 (12)
H(5)—C(5)—H(6)	92 (8)
H(7)—C(3)—H(8)	94 (12)
H(8)—C(3)—H(9)	97 (23)
H(7)—C(3)—H(9)	145 (26)
H(10)—C(6)—H(11)	85 (14)
H(11)—C(6)—H(12)	121 (11)
H(10)—C(6)—H(12)	102 (15)

The complex group has the well known square-planar configuration. Pd—C and C—N distances are in accordance with the values listed by Fontaine (1968) and Dupont (1970). The Pd(CN)<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup> ion is only slightly distorted from the theoretical  $D_{4h}$  symmetry. The mean plane calculated by the program of Pippy & Ahmed (1966) has the following equation:

$$0.686x - 0.015y - 0.727z = 0.$$

The planarity is unquestionable since no out-of-plane distortion exceeds  $3\sigma$ . The group is approximately situated in the  $(\bar{2}01)$  plane. The diethylammonium cation lies approximately in a plane parallel to (010) and distant  $\frac{1}{2}b$  from the origin. C—N  $sp^3$  distances agree with the average experimental value and with the theoretical one: 1.47 Å. The situation is not so clear

for C–C distances: one value agrees fairly well with the theoretical 1.55 Å value but the other is wrong: the discrepancy is beyond the  $3\sigma$  limit. Such a contraction has no chemical explanation since the measured length should be about an  $sp^2$  C–C distance. Neither is the presence of systematic errors an explanation as no reflexion is specially affected by the C(3) atom displacement in its assumed position. A unique least-squares refinement brings it back in its place. Since thermal motion amplifies itself considerably at the cationic chain bottoms, the mean position could possibly be erroneous but only a low-temperature study should eliminate that kind of error.

### H bonds

Two H atoms are attached to the N(3) atom and point towards the N atoms of the CN ligands. The measured distances and angles are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Distances and angles in the H-bond system

N(1)···H(1)	1.69 (0.15) Å
N(1)···N(3)	2.82 (0.02)
N(2)···H(2)	1.90 (0.14)
N(2)···N(3)	2.89 (0.02)
N(1)···N(3)···N(2)	110.5 (0.4)
N(1)···H(1)···N(3)	174 (10)
N(2)···H(2)···N(3)	159 (10)
C(1) $\equiv$ N(1)···N(3)	161.8 (1.2)
C(2) $\equiv$ N(2)···N(3)	166.2 (0.9)

The N(1)···N(3) and N(2)···N(3) distances confirm the presence of two H bonds of the N–H···N type. According to Pimentel & McClellan (1960), the mean distance of such bonds is 3.10 Å. Therefore, here they seem stronger than the average one. The accuracy of H positions is not sufficient to state the linearity of these bonds. In the large error limits, they do not seem highly bent. The ratio of H donor (NH bond) to H acceptor (CN ligand) is unity. So all N atoms in the

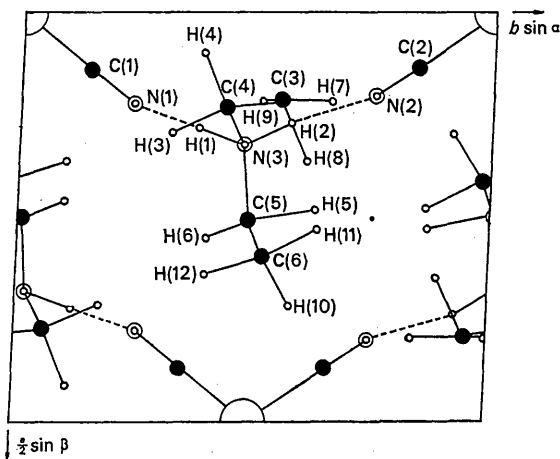


Fig. 4. Projection of the structure on the (010) plane.

structure take part in H-bond formation and contribute to the building of infinite chains lying in the  $b$ -axis direction (Fig. 5).

### Packing

The chains parallel to the  $b$  axis lie side by side in the  $(\bar{2}01)$  plane with a displacement of  $\frac{1}{2}b$  between consecutive chains, as shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 6 shows the projection of the chains on the (201) plane, with their

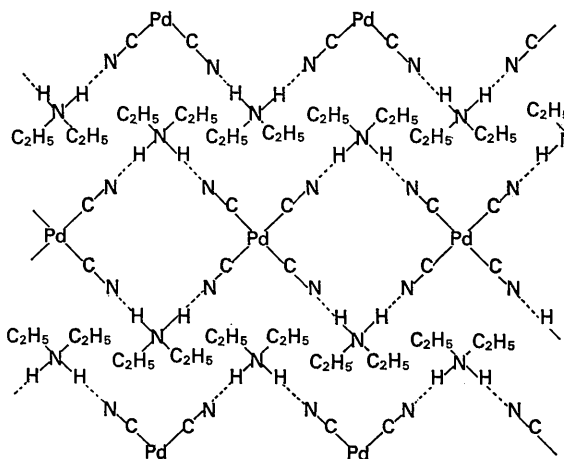


Fig. 5. Schematic representation of the chain formation along the  $b$  axis direction in the (201) plane.

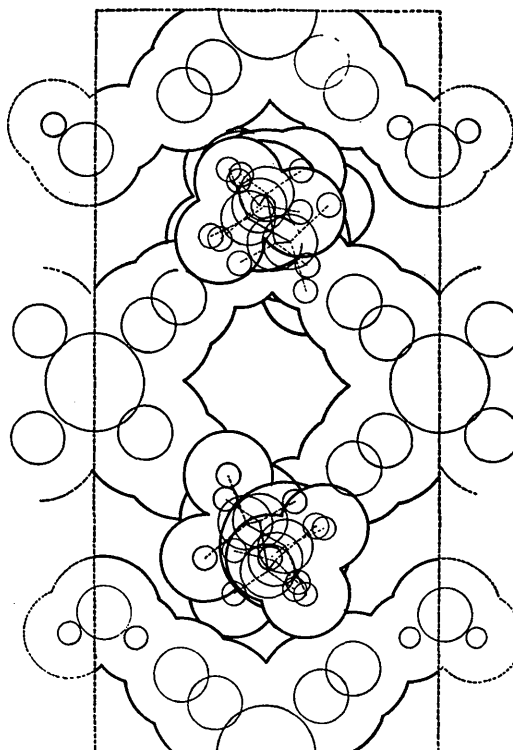


Fig. 6. Projection of the chains on the  $(\bar{2}01)$  plane.

insistent sterical occupation. The outer circles in thick full line represent van der Waals spheres, whereas the inner circles in thin full line indicate the covalence spheres. Four contact distances between chains have been calculated, *i.e.* distances approximately equal to the sum of the van der Waals radii. Fig. 7 shows the stacking of (201) planes through a projection of a (010) section between about  $x = -0.25$  and  $x = 0.25$ . The complex groups are centered at the four corners of the cell. Between them, two cationic unities lie in the normal direction to the (201) plane. One ethyl group touches the  $\text{Pd}(\text{CN})_4^{2-}$  ion; two contact distances have been found at this place. Another plane-plane contact probably exists at the other end of the diethylammonium group between two H atoms. Table 7 lists the contact distances between non-bonded atoms.

Table 7. Contact distances between non-bonded atoms (*e.s.d.'s in parentheses*)

Symmetry operators			
	$x$	$y$	$z$
$n^I$	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$1-z$
$n^{II}$	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$1-y$	$1-z$

Table 7 (*cont.*)

$n^{III}$	$x$	$y$	$-1+z$
$n^{IV}$	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$-z$
$n^V$	$-x$	$1-y$	$1-z$
Contacts between chains			
C(1)-H(6 <sup>I</sup> )		2.85 (0.17) Å	
N(1)-H(6 <sup>I</sup> )		2.42 (0.17)	
H(3)-H(12 <sup>I</sup> )		2.21 (0.26)	
H(8)-H(11 <sup>II</sup> )		2.12 (0.29)	
Contacts between planes			
C(1)-H(12 <sup>IV</sup> )		2.92 (0.20) Å	
N(2)-H(4 <sup>V</sup> )		2.75 (0.19)	
H(11)-H(8 <sup>III</sup> )		2.10 (0.28)	

### Thermal motion

The principal axis of vibration ellipsoids is given in Table 8. The reference system of axis is defined for each particular case, except for all atoms of the complex group whose system is the same. In this latter group, the atoms preferably move in a direction perpendicular to the group plane. The amplitude of vibration in the group plane is nearly equal in all directions

Table 8. Thermal eigenvalues for non-hydrogen atoms

$\sqrt{O^2}$  are the r.m.s. amplitudes. Angles between the principal axis of the ellipsoids and reference axis are also given.

	i axis	$\sqrt{U_i^2}$ (10 <sup>3</sup> )	l	il angle	m	im angle	n	in angle
Pd	1	0.162 (1)	Pd-C(1)	46 (9)°	PdC (1)	87 (1)°	$\perp \text{lm}$	136 (9)°
	2	0.170 (1)	"	136 (9)	C(2') plane	88 (1)	"	134 (9)
	3	0.235 (1)	"	90 (1)	"	4 (1)	"	86 (1)
C(1)	1	0.184 (13)	"	87 (6)	"	88 (4)	"	176 (6)
	2	0.261 (16)	"	166 (9)	"	104 (9)	"	94 (6)
	3	0.329 (12)	"	104 (9)	"	14 (9)	"	89 (4)
C(2)	1	0.180 (18)	"	7 (8)	"	90 (5)	"	83 (8)
	2	0.245 (12)	"	97 (8)	"	97 (11)	"	10 (9)
	3	0.293 (11)	"	91 (5)	"	7 (11)	"	83 (11)
N(1)	1	0.208 (19)	"	8 (10)	"	87 (3)	"	97 (10)
	2	0.267 (12)	"	82 (10)	"	95 (3)	"	9 (8)
	3	0.443 (13)	"	92 (3)	"	6 (3)	"	85 (3)
N(2)	1	0.184 (12)	"	90 (4)	"	90 (3)	"	179 (4)
	2	0.295 (14)	"	177 (8)	"	93 (8)	"	90 (4)
	3	0.359 (11)	"	93 (8)	"	3 (8)	"	90 (3)
C(3)	1	0.297 (17)	C(3)-C(4)	136 (18)°	$\perp$ C(3)-C(4)-N(3)	81 (14)°	"	48 (14)
	2	0.346 (22)	"	54 (18)	plane	48 (9)	"	63 (16)
	3	0.484 (28)	"	112 (7)	"	44 (8)	"	126 (6)
C(4)	1	0.281 (16)	C(4)-N(3)	32 (44)	$\perp$ C(3)-C(4)-N(3)	97 (8)	"	121 (44)
	2	0.297 (20)	"	58 (44)	plane	85 (11)	"	33 (43)
	3	0.387 (18)	"	86 (7)	"	9 (9)	"	98 (10)
N(3)	1	0.214 (9)	N(3)-C(5)	53 (9)	$\perp$ C(4)-N(3)-C(5)	51 (10)	"	120 (6)
	2	0.253 (12)	"	129 (11)	plane	41 (11)	"	80 (13)
	3	0.288 (9)	"	60 (10)	"	78 (11)	"	33 (6)
C(5)	1	0.225 (13)	C(5)-N(3)	167 (6)	$\perp$ N(3)-C(5)-C(6)	83 (7)	"	80 (4)
	2	0.334 (18)	"	80 (7)	plane	22 (12)	"	71 (12)
	3	0.411 (19)	"	83 (5)	"	110 (12)	"	21 (11)
C(6)	1	0.266 (16)	C(6)-C(5)	137 (5)	$\perp$ N(3)-C(5)-C(6)	94 (6)	"	47 (5)
	2	0.409 (24)	"	77 (24)	plane	23 (35)	"	71 (25)
	3	0.439 (23)	"	49 (12)	"	113 (36)	"	49 (16)

for the heavy atom, whereas the C atoms move with their minimum amplitude perpendicular to the Pd-C direction and the N atoms move along that direction. This inversion may be influenced by the presence of H bonds. In the cation, the motion is described with ac-

curacy but it does not obey definite laws. The N(3) atom motion is the least anisotropic and the least amplified. Amplitudes increase for the atoms at the bottom of an ethyl group.

No attempt to correct bond lengths for thermal motion has succeeded. The approximations of riding motion and of independent vibrations have been used but it may necessitate having to account for an important libration.

The author is indebted to Professors Brasseur and Toussaint for help and advice.

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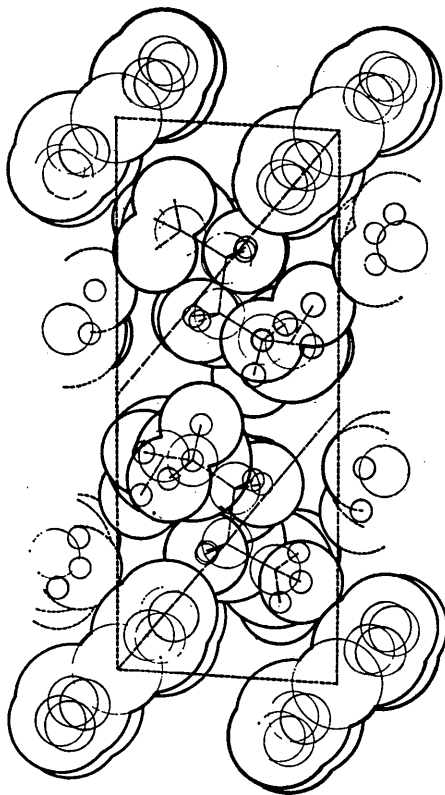


Fig. 7. Section in the structure through the (010) plane.

*Acta Cryst.* (1971). **B27**, 1630

## The Crystal Structure of $\text{In}_6\text{Se}_7$

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(Received 18 May 1970 and in revised form 25 August 1970)

The crystal structure of  $\text{In}_6\text{Se}_7$  has been determined from powder and single-crystal data and is shown to be isomorphous with that of  $\text{In}_6\text{S}_7$ . The unit cell, which contains two formula units, is monoclinic with  $a=9.430$ ,  $b=4.063$ ,  $c=18.378$  Å,  $\beta=109.34^\circ$  and the space group is  $P2_1$ . Basically the structure consists of two separate sections of almost cubic close-packed arrays of Se atoms with In atoms in octahedral coordination, the two sections having equivalent directions at  $61^\circ$  to each other.

### Introduction

In their investigations of the phases existing in the In-Se system, Slavnova, Luzhnaya & Medvedeva (1963) and Slavnova & Eliseev (1963) described a black

crystalline phase to which they ascribed the formula  $\text{In}_5\text{Se}_6$ .

This phase has been examined by the author as part of an X-ray crystallographic examination of the In-Se system. The structural analysis of the phase shows that