

Fig. 7. Stereo pair illustrating the molecular packing in HNAB, form II.
whereas in form II they are rotated to each other by $81^{\circ}$. The center of symmetry in form I demands that the torsion angle about the azo linkage be $180^{\circ}$; this restriction is removed in form II and the angle becomes $177.5^{\circ}$ which indicates a slight twist or strain in the double bond of the azo group. Furthermore, the angles between the carbon ring planes and the azo group (i.e., plane through ring $\mathrm{C}(1)$ and $\mathrm{C}(1)-\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}$ in form II) are 49.4 and $50.9^{\circ}$ for $C(1)$ and $C(11)$, respectively, compared with the single value of $43 \cdot 2^{\circ}$ in form I. These differences in the configurations and particularly the $81^{\circ}$ twist of the planes result in less efficient molecular packing and is probably important in yielding the higher-energy less-stable form II polymorph with a lower ( $\approx 3 \%$ ) density.

As seen in the stereo molecular packing illustrations of Fig. 7, the angle of rotation of the nitro groups
seems to be dependent primarily upon steric effects. Even though the thermal motion for nitrogen and oxygen atoms is quite large, there appears to be no significant intermolecular interactions in the structure.

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# The Crystal Structure of $\mathrm{BaCd}_{4.43}$ 

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(Received 31 July 1973; accepted 19 September 1973)
$\mathrm{BaCd}_{4 \cdot 43}$ has a hexagonal sub-cell, space group $P 6 / \mathrm{mmm}$, with lattice constants $a=10 \cdot 740$ (3), $c=$ $10 \cdot 200(3) \AA, \varrho_{\text {obs }}=7 \cdot 35 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$. The true unit cell appears to be hexagonal with doubled $a$ and $c$ axes. A reasonable solution has been obtained for the sub-cell by the symbolic addition method using photographic data. The sub-cell contains 7 atoms of Ba and 31 of Cd , with one set of cadmium positions partially occupied.

In a previous paper (Bruzzone, 1972) a phase had been reported to exist in the $\mathrm{Ba}-\mathrm{Cd}$ system with the approximate composition $\mathrm{BaCd}_{4.5}$ and a preliminary examination of a single crystal had shown hexagonal symmetry of Laue group $6 / \mathrm{mmm}$. The purpose of the present work was the determination of the crystal structure of this phase.

Starting with Ba $99.5 \%$ pure supplied by Fluka (Switzerland) and $\mathrm{Cd} 99.999 \%$ pure produced by Koch-Light Co. (Great Britain), alloys of the composition $\mathrm{BaCd}_{4 \cdot 5}$ were melted in iron crucibles under argon. After melting, some samples were quenched and some were annealed at $500^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Single-crystal techniques confirmed the Laue sym-
metry as $6 / \mathrm{mmm}$ and the lattice constants, subsequently refined from powder photographs were:

$$
a=10.740 \pm 0.003, \quad c=10 \cdot 200 \pm 0.003 \AA .
$$

For all crystals examined, the rotation patterns around the $x$ and $z$ axes showed additional layer lines with very weak reflexions, which would double the $a$ and $c$ axes reported above. However, owing to the small number and weakness of these reflexions, the work was limited to the structural analysis of the sub-cell.

The intensity measurements were obtained from a well formed prismatic crystal elongated on the sixfold axis with dimensions of $1.7 \times 0.15 \times 0.09 \mathrm{~mm}$. Integrated precession photographs, taken with Zr -filtered Mo radiation, provided 492 independent reflexions of which 286 observed reflexions were measured with a microdensitometer and 206 unobserved were assumed to have a value equal to one third of the least observable intensity, following the criterion of Hamilton (1955). The resulting data were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects.

As no systematic absences were noted among the observed reflexions and the statistical analysis of the normalized structure factors gave a result closer to a centric distribution, the structure of the sub-cell was assumed to be centrosymmetric with the probable space group $P 6 / \mathrm{mmm}$.

The symbolic addition procedure (Karle \& Karle, 1966) was applied and a group of 81 phases determined.


Fig. 1. Projection of the atoms onto the $x y$ plane at various levels of $z$. Large circles Ba ; small circles Cd .

A three-dimensional Fourier map based on these 81 reflexions revealed 41 peaks of which seven could be ascribed to Ba atoms and the remainder to Cd atoms. In the simplifying assumption of the sub-cell all the interatomic distances were permissible save those between the six coplanar Cd atoms placed around the $0,0, \frac{1}{2}$ position, for which a half filling was taken.

A full-matrix least-squares refinement with isotropic thermal parameters yielded a final $R$ value of $0 \cdot 146$ for the 286 observed reflexions.

Table 1. Positional and thermal parameters of $\mathrm{BaCd}_{4.43}$
Space group $P 6 / m m m, \varrho_{\text {obs }}=7.35 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}, \varrho_{\mathrm{ca1}}=7.25 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$ (Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.)

|  | Position | $x$ | $y$ | $z$ | $B\left(\AA^{2}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Ba}(1)$ | 2 c | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | 0 | $0 \cdot 6$ (3) |
| $\mathrm{Ba}(2)$ | $2 e$ | 0 | 0 | $0 \cdot 2135$ (18) | $0 \cdot 9$ (3) |
| $\mathrm{Ba}(3)$ | 3 g | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 2 | $2 \cdot 0$ (4) |
| $\mathrm{Cd}(1)$ | $6{ }^{1}$ | $0 \cdot 2708$ (11) | 0 | 0 | 0.7 (2) |
| $\mathrm{Cd}(2)$ | $6 i$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0 \cdot 1619$ (12) | $1 \cdot 2$ (2) |
| Cd (3) | 120 | $0 \cdot 1852$ (4) | $x$ | $0 \cdot 2604$ (8) | $1 \cdot 4$ (2) |
| Cd(4) | $4 h$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{2}{3}$ | 0.3499 (14) | $1 \cdot 1$ (3) |
| Cd(5) | $6 m^{*}$ | $0 \cdot 1038$ (31) | $x$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6.1 (9) |

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors of $\mathrm{BaCd}_{4.43}$
(An asterisk indicates reflexions too weak for measurement.)


Fig. 2. Coordination around the Ba atoms. Large circles Ba ; small circles Cd . The set $\mathrm{Cd}(5)$ is partially occupied and the shaded circles are missing atoms.

Table 3. Interatomic distances in $\mathrm{BaCd}_{4 \cdot 43}(\AA)$

| $\mathrm{Ba}(1)$ | $6 \mathrm{Cd}(1)$ | 3.96 | $\mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | $1 \mathrm{Ba}(1)$ | 3,83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $6 \mathrm{Cd}(2)$ | $3 \cdot 51$ |  | $1 \mathrm{Ba}(2)$ | 3.48 |
|  | $6 \mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | $3 \cdot 83$ |  | $2 \mathrm{Ba}(3)$ | 3.83 |
|  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(4)$ | $3 \cdot 57$ |  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(1)$ | $3 \cdot 17$ |
|  |  |  |  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(2)$ | $3 \cdot 11$ |
| $\mathrm{Ba}(2)$ | ${ }_{1} \mathrm{Ba}(2)$ | $4 \cdot 36$ |  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | $3 \cdot 45$ |
|  | $6 \mathrm{Cd}(1)$ | $3 \cdot 63$ |  | $1 \mathrm{Cd}(4)$ | $2 \cdot 90$ |
|  | $6 \mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | $3 \cdot 48$ |  | *1 Cd(5) | 2.88 |
|  | * $6 \mathrm{Cd}(5)$ | $3 \cdot 50$ |  | *2 Cd(5) | $3 \cdot 86$ |
| $\mathrm{Ba}(3)$ | $4 \mathrm{Ba}(3)$ | $5 \cdot 37$ | $\mathrm{Cd}(4)$ | $1 \mathrm{Ba}(1)$ | 3.57 |
|  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(2)$ | $3 \cdot 45$ |  | $3 \mathrm{Ba}(3)$ | 3.46 |
|  | $8 \mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | $3 \cdot 83$ |  | $3 \mathrm{Cd}(2)$ | 3.65 |
|  | $4 \mathrm{Cd}(4)$ | $3 \cdot 46$ |  | $3 \mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | $2 \cdot 90$ |
|  | * $4 \mathrm{Cd}(5)$ | $3 \cdot 82$ |  | $1 \mathrm{Cd}(4)$ | 3.06 |
| Cd(1) | $2 \mathrm{Ba}(1)$ | 3.96 | $\mathrm{Cd}(5)$ | $2 \mathrm{Ba}(2)$ | $3 \cdot 50$ |
|  | $2 \mathrm{Ba}(2)$ | $3 \cdot 63$ |  | $2 \mathrm{Ba}(3)$ | $3 \cdot 82$ |
|  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(1)$ | $2 \cdot 91$ |  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | $2 \cdot 88$ |
|  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(2)$ | $2 \cdot 97$ |  | $4 \mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | 3.86 |
|  | $4 \mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | 3.17 |  | ${ }^{*} 2 \mathrm{Cd}(5)$ | 3.35 |
| Cd(2) |  | $3 \cdot 51$ |  | $* 1 \mathrm{Cd}(5)$ ${ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{Cd}(5)$ | 3.86 1.93 |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{2} \mathrm{Ba}(3)$ | $3 \cdot 45$ |  | 2 Cd()$^{\text {d }}$ |  |
|  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(1)$ | $2 \cdot 97$ |  |  |  |
|  | $1 \mathrm{Cd}(2)$ | $3 \cdot 30$ |  |  |  |
|  | $4 \mathrm{Cd}(3)$ | $3 \cdot 11$ |  |  |  |
|  | $2 \mathrm{Cd}(4)$ | $3 \cdot 65$ |  |  |  |

* The multiplicity of bonds marked with an asterisk is dependent on the degree of occupancy of the $\operatorname{Cd}(5)$ set.

The final parameters for the sub-cell of $\mathrm{BaCd}_{4 \cdot 43}$ are given in Table 1; observed and calculated structure factors are shown in Table 2. The reflexions 100, 101, 110,200 and 201 could not be recorded by the precession method and are omitted from the list.

In Fig. 1 projections of the atoms onto the $x y$ plane at various levels of $z$ from $z=0$ to $z=\frac{1}{2}$ are shown.

Interatomic distances are given in Table 3 and are not unusual, except for the $\mathrm{Cd}(5)-\mathrm{Cd}(5)$ distance between atoms in adjacent sites, which is too small (1.93 $\AA$ ) to permit simultaneous occupancy. Placing the atoms in alternate sites results in acceptable values ( $3 \cdot 35 \AA$ ).

The coordination around each type of atom was evaluated using the atomic distribution gap criterion described elsewhere (Bruzzone, Fornasini \& Merlo, 1970). The average coordination numbers of the Ba and Cd atoms are 18.9 and $12 \cdot 1$, respectively. The arrangements of the atoms around every crystallographic type of Ba are drawn in Fig. 2 and are somewhat similar: $\mathrm{Ba}(1)$ and $\mathrm{Ba}(3)$ both have 20 neighbours, but $\mathrm{Ba}(1)$ is surrounded by Cd atoms only, while $\mathrm{Ba}(3)$ is surrounded by four Ba atoms and 16 Cd atoms. The lower coordination number (16) for $\mathrm{Ba}(2)$ is due to the one-half filling of the $\mathrm{Cd}(5)$ set; moreover, $\mathrm{Ba}(2)$ has only one $\mathrm{Ba}(2)$ atom at a distance of $4.36 \AA$ instead of a pair of Ba atoms. It should be noted that the polyhedra about the Ba atoms show some resemblance to those of the larger atom in the $\mathrm{CaZn}_{5}$ structure type.

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