

Fig. 2. A general view of the asymmetric unit of hydrated cobalt(II) 4-methyltropolonate (one non-bonded H_2O molecule omitted). Broken lines denote hydrogen bonds.

The asymmetric unit (Fig. 2) consists of a dimer (A) with formula $[Co(MeT)_2H_2O]_2$, which has bridging MeT oxygen atoms and is structurally analogous to $[NiT_2H_2O]_2$, and a mononuclear species (B) with formula $Co(MeT)_2(H_2O)_2$ which exhibits *cis* configuration of water molecules. A nonbonded water molecule is also present. Hydrogen bonds exist between coordinated water molecules and ligand O atoms; both H_2O molecules of *B* take part in this interaction but only one H_2O on *A* is involved, such that each *B* molecule is associated via three H-bonds (O–O distances 2.61, 2.73 and 2.75 Å) with one *A* molecule only. It is notable that there is no interaction between separate *A* pairs or *B* pairs, other than that induced by normal van der Waals approaches and that many of the shorter intermolecular contacts involve methyl C atoms.

Although the mother liquor must have contained both species, the relative concentration of each, and possibly others, in solution could have been a structure-determining factor for the solid state. However, the observed constitution of the stable lattice (the crystals were not moisture sensitive) would appear necessary to facilitate H-bonding and lattice packing which, because of the methyl substituent, is possibly not so efficiently achieved when either species is absent.

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Electron-density distribution in rutile crystals. By H. SHINTANI, S. SATO and Y. SAITO, Institute for Solid State Physics, University of Tokyo, Roppongi-7, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106, Japan

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The distribution of residual electron density in rutile crystals has been calculated from intensities carefully obtained by diffractometry. There is no indication that the charge densities of Ti^{4+} (having no *d* electrons) are deformed in an octahedral crystal field. This result seems to support our conclusion that the aspherical charge densities of Ni^{2+} ($3d^8$) in γ -Ni₂SiO₄ are due to *d* electrons placed in an octahedral crystal field.

An indication of 3d electrons in the t_{2g} orbitals of Ni²⁺ and Co³⁺ was observed in the final difference syntheses of γ -Ni₂SiO₄ and [Co(NH₃)₆][Co(CN)₆] (Marumo, Isobe, Saito, Yagi & Akimoto, 1974; Iwata & Saito, 1973). In the difference maps eight small peaks were arranged at the corners of a cube around the transition metal atom, the peaks being at 0.45 Å from the metal atom. To see whether or not such peaks are due to *d* electrons, a difference synthesis of rutile, TiO₂, was calculated based on carefully measured intensity data, since Ti⁴⁺ possesses no 3*d* electrons.

All attempts to shape a crystal specimen into a sphere failed. The specimen used had the dimensions $0.08 \times 0.08 \times 0.09$ mm. The intensities were collected on a Rigaku automated four-circle diffractometer. The experimental conditions were exactly the same as those for γ -Ni₂SiO₄,

Table 1. Crystal data and atomic parameters

$TiO_{2-\alpha}, \alpha = 0.016$ (7)	$U = 62.072 \text{ Å}^3 \text{ at } 26^{\circ}\text{C}$
Tetragonal, P42/mnm	$D_m = 4.264 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
a = 4.5845 (1) Å	$D_x = 4.260 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
c = 2.9533 (1) Å	Z=2

O at (0,u,u) with u=0.30493 (7) Isotropic extinction parameter $g=0.29 \times 10^4$

The temperature factors are in the form:

$$\exp \left\{-2\pi^{2}(h^{2}a^{*2}U_{11}+k^{2}b^{*2}U_{22}+l^{2}c^{*2}U_{33}+2hka^{*}b^{*}U_{12}+2hla^{*}c^{*}U_{13}+2klb^{*}c^{*}U_{23})\right\}$$

$$U_{11}=U_{22} \quad U_{33} \quad U_{12} \quad U_{13} \quad U_{23} \quad (\times 10^{5})$$
Ti 699 (4) 467 (4) -31 (9) 0 0
O 601 (9) 454 (11) -372 (22) 0 0

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes

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except that the maximum number of repetitions of a measurement was ten. Equivalent reflexions hkl and hkl were measured and averaged. In all, 302 independent data were collected and then corrected for Lorentz-polarization and absorption. The structure was refined by the full-matrix least-squares program LINUS (Coppens & Hamilton, 1970). The site-occupancy parameter, α , in the formulation $TiO_{2-\alpha}$ was also refined. The final R value was reduced to 0.010 and Rw was 0.014 for the 302 observed reflexions. The atomic scattering factors for Ti^{4+} and O^{2-} were taken from Fukamachi (1971).

The crystal data and the final atomic parameters are listed in Table 1. The u parameter of 0.30493 (7) agrees well with the previously obtained value, 0.30479 (10), within experimental error (Abrahams & Bernstein, 1971). The observed and calculated structure amplitudes are compared

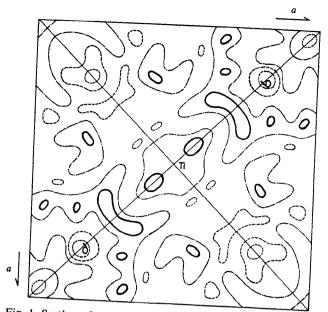


Fig. 1. Section of the difference Fourier function through the titanium ion and perpendicular to the c axis. Contours are at intervals of $0.2 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$. Negative contours are broken lines, zero contours chained.

in Table 2. The final difference syntheses were calculated and a section through the titanium ion and perpendicular to the c axis is shown in Fig. 1. The resulting maps were featureless to within $0.3 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$. There were no meaningful peaks around the titanium atom, indicating that the charge density around the Ti⁴⁺ is spherical, as expected. This seems to support our result previously obtained for y-Ni2SiO4.

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