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THE STRUCTURE OF POLYISOPRENES.

**I. THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF GERANYLAMINE
HYDROCHLORIDE.**

By G. A. JEFFREY.

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I. The crystal structure of geranylamine hydrochloride**

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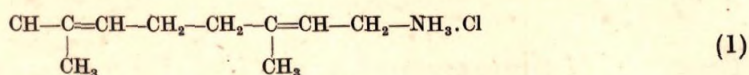
An X-ray analysis employing three-dimensional Fourier syntheses has established the crystal structure and molecular dimensions of the di-isoprene derivative, geranylamine hydrochloride. The molecules, which have a *trans* configuration and are therefore analogous to gutta-percha, lie parallel and end to end in pairs within an ionic framework where each nitrogen atom is equidistant from four chlorine neighbours. The two isoprene units are planar and have normal interatomic distances, but are linked by a C-C bond markedly shorter than a normal single bond. This unusual bond feature is accompanied by a coplanar arrangement with the adjacent carbon bonds.

INTRODUCTION

The difficulty of crystal structure determination of complex organic molecules is to some degree offset by the extent of the diffraction data. With the polyisoprenes much of this information is obscured both by the diffuse nature of the fibre diagrams and by ambiguities arising from imperfect crystallite orientation. The resulting lack of precision is well illustrated by the example of rubber, where attempts at direct analysis have led to considerable disagreement even in the preliminary description of the unit cell (Lotmar & Meyer 1936; Sauter 1937; Morss 1938; Misch & Van der Wyk 1940). The detailed structures for rubber and β -gutta-percha

recently proposed by Bunn (1942) are subject to the same limitations and cannot be regarded as necessarily final solutions, particularly as they entail surprisingly large valency distortions of a type hitherto unparalleled.

With the object of determining indirectly the interatomic dimensions in these polymers attention has been directed to simpler analogues. Following the study of a mono-isoprene compound by Cox & Jeffrey (1942), derivatives of geraniol were considered since they possess a di-isoprene system akin to the repeating units in the long-chain polymers. Although many of these compounds are unsuitable for X-ray methods, the hydrochloride of geranylamine (1) afforded the requisite crystals for intensity measurements, and their favourable space group together with the presence of a comparatively heavy chlorine atom has made possible the complete and accurate analysis of the structure:



EXPERIMENTAL

Four molecules of $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{HCl}$ are associated by the space-group symmetry P_{21}/c in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 22.68 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 5.94 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 8.98 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 98.8^\circ$. A complete description of the structure excluding the hydrogen atoms therefore requires the determination of 36 atomic parameters. For this purpose, all plane reflexions within the range of $\text{Cu } K_\alpha$ radiation were recorded on oscillation photographs about the principal axes, and their relative intensities were estimated by eye with the aid of calibration charts. As it is important that these values should be absolute, they were related to selected intensities transmitted through a thin crystal slab and measured by photometric comparison with a standard rock-salt (400) reflexion recorded on the same film. All photographs were taken three or more times with different exposures, using aluminium screens of known absorption to bring strong spots within the range of linear X-ray density.

From the experimental measurements the structure amplitudes of 1060 planes were calculated by the usual formulae, and were used first in the summation of a three-dimensional F^2 (Patterson) Fourier synthesis.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE CHLORINE ATOMS

The positions of the chlorine atoms were derived directly from the Patterson synthesis by virtue of the outstanding Cl-Cl vector peaks, two at co-ordinates (0.107, 0.50, 0.162) and (0.107, 0.50, 0.662) and a third of double height at (0.00, 0.00, 0.50). These peaks must arise from atoms at either (0.053, 0.25, 0.081) or (0.053, 0.25, 0.331) in conjunction with atoms symmetrically related. The former was ultimately shown to be correct, but both possibilities had to be considered since no distinction can be made between the centre of symmetry and the screw axis for atoms on the glide planes.

The Patterson synthesis, having symmetry planes at $y = 0$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, cannot reveal any small departure in the y parameter from 0.250. This was assumed to be exact for the approximate structure, and during the successive refinements no evidence to the contrary was observed. Further confirmation was available at the conclusion of the analysis from the comparison of the agreement between observed and calculated structure amplitudes for planes with l odd, where the chlorines make zero contribution, and those with l even:

$$\frac{\sum |F_{\text{obs.}}| - |F_{\text{calc.}}|}{\sum |F_{\text{obs.}}|} \quad 17.0 \text{ and } 17.8 \% \text{ respectively.}$$

As shown in figures 4 and 5 these halogen atoms lie in sheets close to the (100) planes enclosing the organic molecules in pairs between them.

DETERMINATION OF THE APPROXIMATE STRUCTURE

The general orientation of the molecules was apparent from the length of the a axis; and from the weak odd layer lines on the c axis photographs it was clear that other atoms besides the halogens must lie on or near the glide planes. Further information was derived from the Patterson synthesis which was computed over sections parallel to (010) at intervals of y sufficiently close to reveal all prominent peaks. Six such peaks of height corresponding to Cl-N and Cl-C distances indicated positions for N, C₁, and C₂ in which the nitrogen was equidistant from four chlorine atoms and the interatomic distances and valency angles were approximately normal. This was the only arrangement compatible with the vector maps. Beyond this stage, however, these became much more complicated and further direct interpretation was not possible. For the remaining eight atoms trial and error methods were adopted and the Patterson synthesis was useful only in restricting the number of possibilities to be considered.

A model based on normal interatomic dimensions was used, first to ascertain arrangements which would satisfy the principal structure factors of the ($h0l$) zone, and then for further trials with general planes. Owing to the wide range of free rotation about each single bond, a large number of configurations was tried and rejected before arriving at a set of co-ordinates which, when refined by Fourier F synthesis, resulted in a marked improvement in the agreement between the observed and calculated structure factors. These and all subsequent syntheses were of the three-dimensional type, since projections were of little value even on the most favourable (010) plane.

THE FOURIER F SYNTHESIS

Starting from the approximate structure, the atomic co-ordinates were refined by the method of successive Fourier syntheses. The summations were evaluated from all the available data using Beevers and Lipson's strips over sections and along lines at values of x , y and z appropriate to the maximum of each atom peak. After

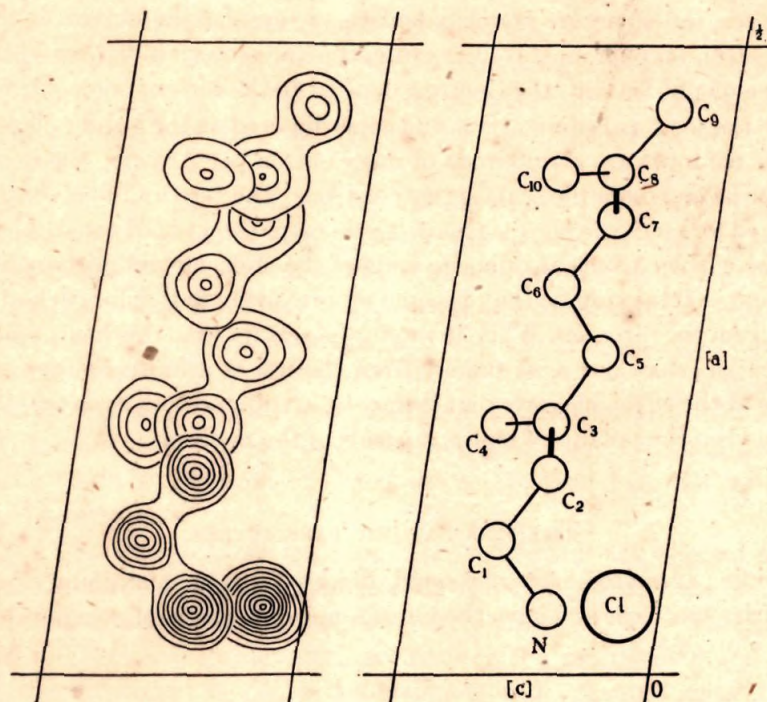


FIGURE 1. Projection of the molecule and Fourier sections on (010).

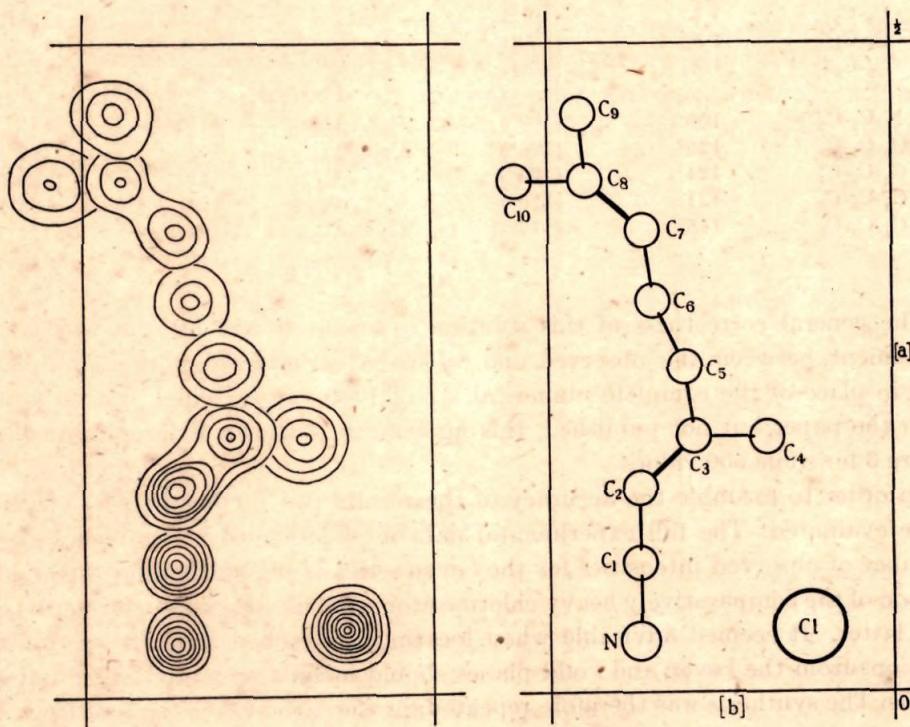


FIGURE 2. Projection of the molecule and Fourier sections on (001).

the fifth series, the structure-factor calculations revealed no further sign changes, and the electron maps from this final summation are shown in figures 1 and 2. For the purpose of illustration, the electron density peaks for one molecule have been taken from the sectional summations and superimposed on the *b* and *c* planes respectively. The contours are at intervals of one electron per Å³, with the exception of the chlorine atom where the scale is two electrons. The zero and first contours have been omitted for clarity in the diagrams. These maps show clearly that the peaks are different for carbon atoms at opposite ends of the molecule and although approximately equal in total volume they become progressively flatter for each atom along the chain from the nitrogen. While it cannot be certain that this has a real physical significance and does not arise merely from the use of a finite Fourier series, the magnitude of the effect suggests that it may be attributed to a variation in thermal motion between the polar and non-polar ends of the molecule.

THE FINAL ATOMIC PARAMETERS

The atomic parameters were measured directly from the maximum of each peak in the Fourier synthesis and gave the interatomic dimensions shown in table 1.

TABLE 1

N-C ₁	1.49 Å	(1.48)	C ₅ -C ₆	1.44 Å	(1.45)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.54	(1.53)	C ₆ -C ₇	1.51	(1.52)
C ₂ -C ₃	1.31	(1.32)	C ₇ -C ₈	1.31	(1.32)
C ₃ -C ₄	1.53	(1.53)	C ₈ -C ₉	1.53	(1.55)
C ₃ -C ₆	1.51	(1.54)	C ₈ -C ₁₀	1.54	(1.53)
N-C ₁ -C ₂	109°	(109°)	C ₃ -C ₅ -C ₆	115°	(112°)
C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	126°	(126°)	C ₅ -C ₆ -C ₇	112°	(112°)
C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₄	124°	(124°)	C ₆ -C ₇ -C ₈	129°	(129°)
C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₅	121°	(119°)	C ₇ -C ₈ -C ₉	124°	(123°)
C ₄ -C ₃ -C ₅	115°	(117°)	C ₇ -C ₈ -C ₁₀	121°	(121°)
			C ₉ -C ₈ -C ₁₀	115°	(116°)

The general correctness of this solution is substantiated by the satisfactory agreement between the observed and calculated structure factors for all planes, and in place of the complete numerical list of 1060 values, which was submitted with the paper but not published, this agreement is shown diagrammatically in figure 3 for some 500 values.

In order to examine the accuracy of the results two further Fourier syntheses were evaluated. The full experimental data used previously contained a greater number of observed intensities for the *l* even series of planes than for the *l* odd by reason of the comparatively heavy chlorine atom contributing to the former but not the latter. It seemed advisable when locating the carbon atoms that the summations from the *l* even and *l* odd planes should include an equivalent number of terms. The synthesis was therefore repeated for the carbon skeleton omitting those

F values (*c.* 350) where the difference between F_{observed} and F_{chlorine} was less than 1.5 per molecule, this value being the minimum observable when F_{chlorine} was zero. The new atomic positions showed a mean shift of 0.02 Å from those previously derived. The corresponding interatomic distances are given in parenthesis in table 1.

As an alternative method of balancing the l even and l odd terms, the F values were calculated for all planes of spacing greater than 0.9 Å whose intensities were too small to be observed. These amounted to some 300 values which when included in the synthesis also resulted in shifts in the parameters of the order of 0.02 Å and, as might be expected, considerably sharpened the electron peaks. The double bond lengths became 1.34 Å, the C_5 - C_6 bond 1.46 Å, and the other bonds remained the same within 0.01 Å. The progressive broadening of the contour intervals for each atom along the molecule was still clearly apparent, although the additional terms increased the maximum electron density of the peaks other than those at $y = \frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ by about $\frac{1}{2}$ electron/Å³.

Both these Fourier syntheses were an improvement on the original as regards the shape of the electron contours, particularly those of C_5 where the elongation of the peak in the c axis direction was completely removed. The changes in peak positions were of the same order as those between the penultimate and final successive Fourier syntheses, and the bond lengths and valency angles showed no variations beyond the limits of experimental errors which are estimated at ± 0.04 Å and $\pm 4^\circ$.

Although the atom peaks were least sharp in the synthesis using the smaller number of F values, these atomic parameters (table 2) are considered to be the most reliable since they were derived solely from experimental data with the exclusion, for the organic part of the molecule, of such values as might impose a systematic error on the positions of the maxima.

TABLE 2

	x	y	z		x	y	z
Cl	0.053	0.250	0.080	C_5	0.253	0.625	0.182
N	0.049	0.750	0.216	C_6	0.304	0.700	0.287
C_1	0.103	0.750	0.333	C_7	0.357	0.746	0.207
C_2	0.158	0.751	0.255	C_8	0.394	0.916	0.212
C_3	0.198	0.593	0.264	C_9	0.447	0.918	0.118
C_4	0.198	0.379	0.358	C_{10}	0.392	1.120	0.315

THE STEREOCHEMISTRY OF THE MOLECULE

Within experimental error the two isoprene units are identical, the parameters of C_1 - C_5 being more certain than C_6 - C_{10} owing to the flattening of the Fourier peaks described above. They possess normal bond lengths ($C=C$ 1.34 Å, $C-C$ 1.54 Å) and the disposition of valencies about the double bonds is planar. Their angles appear to be distorted by about 5° from the theoretical 120° with the result that

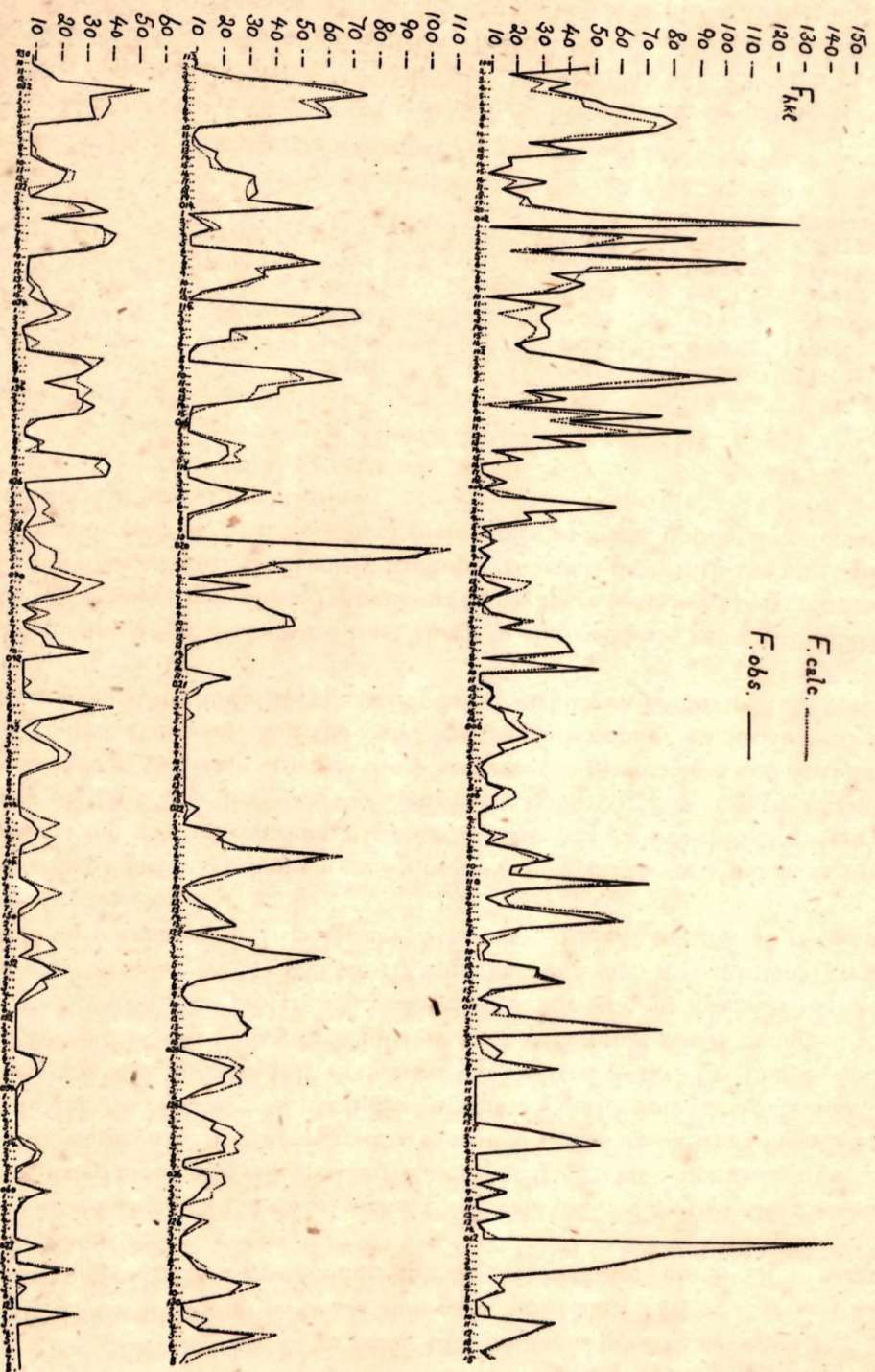
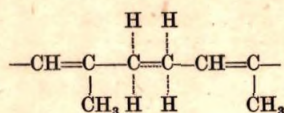


FIGURE 3

C₁-C₂ is not exactly parallel to C₃-C₅, nor C₆-C₇ to C₈-C₉. This variation, although small and very near the margin of error, may be real and characteristic of the unsymmetrical arrangement of the groups about the double bond.

The bond C₅-C₆ linking the isoprene units is shorter than that associated with a normal C-C bond by an amount two or three times the probable experimental error. Furthermore the distribution of the adjoining C₃-C₅ and C₆-C₇ is planar. These features, reminiscent of those found in conjugated molecules, seem inexplicable in terms of the usual theory of mesomerism. As reported by Bateman & Jeffrey (1943), the amine hydrochloride group does not appear to be directly responsible and the hybrid character may result from a hyperconjugation process in which the α -methylenic C-H electrons become partially localized in the central bond:



Evidence as to what extent this can be regarded as a general property of the polyisoprene system must await the examination of compounds with a similar structural modification.

Other stereochemical features of importance in the geranylamine structure concern the angular position of the C₅-C₆ bond relative to the two isoprene planes. Free rotation about the bond C₃-C₅ will be influenced by repulsion of the CH₂ group by the CH and CH₃. If the CH₂ group lies in the plane of the isoprene (C₁...C₅), then the approach between one or other pair of these atoms would be of the order of 2.8 Å; a distance which in the absence of any special bonding between the hydrogen atoms provides an appreciable energy barrier. In the observed structure the C₅-C₆ bond is oriented at 80° to the isoprene plane and the steric repulsions balance at almost equal distances (C₆-C₂ 3.28 Å, C₆-C₄ 3.24 Å). In contrast, since there is no methyl addendum to C₇, the rotation about C₆-C₇ relative to the other isoprene plane is influenced solely by the approach of the CH₂ to the CH₃₍₁₀₎. Over a large angular range, this repulsion will be ineffectual and the factors determining the observed angle of 45° between the C₅-C₆ bond and the C₆...C₁₀ plane must arise mainly from the packing of adjacent molecules in the crystal lattice, and probably from the relation between the terminal C(CH₃)₂ groups in particular. Whereas this latter steric effect is specific to the particular intermolecular arrangement, the former depends upon intramolecular forces and, since it will apply to any molecule with the same configuration, has an important bearing on the stereochemistry of the long-chain polymers.

THE INTERMOLECULAR ARRANGEMENT

The packing of the molecules in the crystal lattice is illustrated in figures 4 and 5. The hydrocarbon chains lie parallel with the molecules end to end in pairs. Each nitrogen is associated with four chlorine atoms at nearly equal distances.

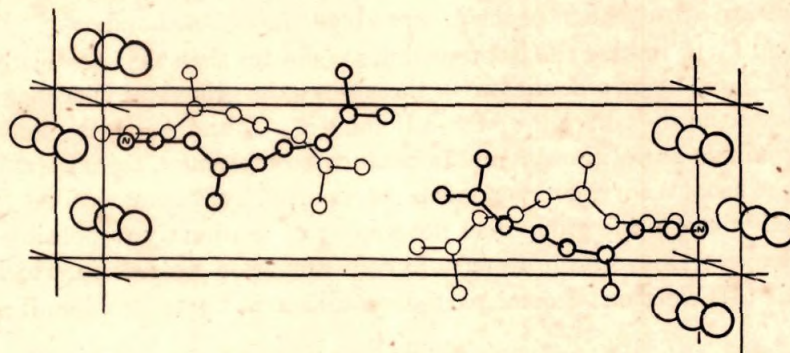


FIGURE 4. The structure of geranylamine hydrochloride.

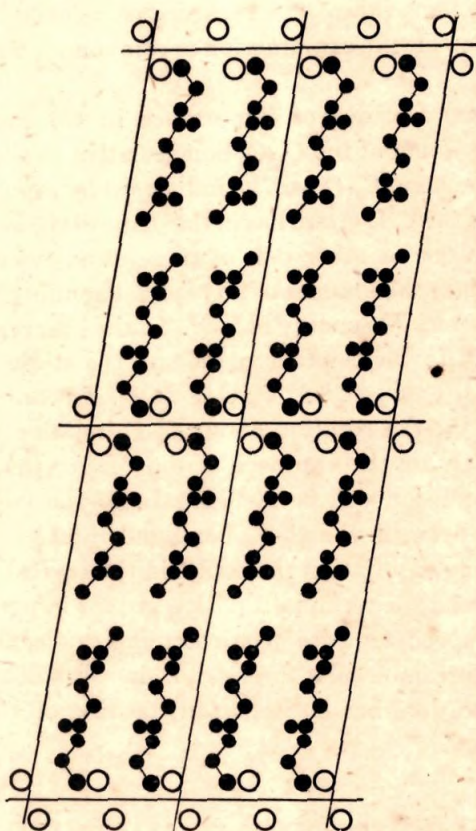


FIGURE 5. Projection of the structure on (010).

All other distances between atoms in adjacent molecules conform to Van der Waal's forces and are greater than 3.75 Å with the exception of 3.60 Å between centrosymmetrically related C₉ atoms.

TABLE 3

N-Cl ₁	3.24 Å	N-Cl ₃	3.24 Å
N-Cl ₂	3.17	N-Cl ₄	3.24

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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For the tables of calculated and observed structure factors see pages 398-404.

CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTORS

<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}
100	48	48	102	26	27	104	5	< 8
200	17	16	202	51	47	204	9	13
300	30	41	302	59	60	304	29	25
400	-25	33	402	87	106	404	18	16
500	45	50	502	54	76	504	39	38
600	-46	56	602	24	26	604	42	42
700	-55	76	702	32	41	704	43	45
800	-73	82	802	10	19	804	24	6
900	-71	74	902	53	78	904	-38	54
1000	-41	53	1002	-35	42	1004	6	6
1100	-32	25	1102	-64	88	1104	4	< 8
1200	-42	47	1202	-31	28	1204	-12	13
1300	-17	16	1302	-43	49	1304	-14	13
1400	-18	18	1402	-16	13	1404	-13	12
1500	9	< 8	1502	-20	24	1504	-25	18
1600	21	32	1602	-8	7	1604	-24	19
1700	14	15	1702	-4	4	1704	-14	12
1800	23	24	1802	14	18	1804	-17	14
1900	22	27	1902	6	< 8	1904	-1	< 8
2000	41	47	2002	-3	< 8	2004	-1	5
2100	10	10	2102	16	16	2104	6	7
2200	0	< 8	2202	12	13	2204	8	10
2300	3	< 8	2302	7	4	2304	10	10
2400	-8	7	2402	13	10	2404	7	9
			2502	4	< 8	2504	6	8
002	-111	130				006	-27	23
102	19	10	004	-1	< 8	106	-34	27
202	62	89	104	-26	16	206	-26	16
302	-47	54	204	-60	60	306	-18	18
402	-18	27	304	-33	25	406	-12	12
502	-108	109	404	-38	28	506	-4	10
602	-49	66	504	-16	< 8	606	-8	13
702	-44	34	604	-4	12	706	12	12
802	-42	47	704	-15	13	806	22	18
902	-33	39	804	1	< 8	906	17	14
1002	-15	< 8	904	11	12	1006	23	18
1102	28	38	1004	9	< 8	1106	18	16
1202	14	32	1104	-1	< 8	1206	12	9
1302	26	31	1204	28	9	1306	5	< 8
1402	29	34	1304	25	20	1406	5	< 8
1502	27	34	1404	14	12	1506	-1	< 8
1602	23	21	1504	13	8	1606	-1	< 8
1702	21	21	1604	3	< 8			
1802	13	9	1704	5	< 8	106	-23	14
1902	1	< 8	1804	-2	< 8	206	-18	14
2002	-13	12	1904	-2	< 8	306	-5	< 8
2102	2	< 8	2004	-3	< 8	406	0	< 8
2202	3	< 8	2104	-9	< 8	506	3	< 8
2302	-10	< 8	2204	-10	8	606	20	15
2402	-5	10	2304	-5	6	706	12	12
2502	-14	11						

CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTORS

<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}
806	34	39	410	-21	18	1111	4	<8
906	42	48	510	-56	39	1211	-20	22
1006	26	22	610	-65	62	1311	2	<8
1106	23	21	710	-26	25	1411	11	12
1206	15	10	810	-20	9	1511	-1	<8
1306	5	6	910	7	14	1611	3	<8
1406	-22	22	1010	6	11	1711	15	14
1506	-7	14	1110	10	11	1811	7	8
1606	-11	17	1210	33	33			
1706	-14	16	1310	31	33	012	-18	13
1806	-15	15	1410	40	43	112	-146	140
1906	-17	16	1510	18	15	212	-79	84
2006	-8	8	1610	6	<8	312	-59	60
2106	-5	<8	1710	11	18	412	-47	43
2206	-2	<8	1810	5	7	512	14	20
2306	2	<8	1910	-15	16	612	-17	17
2406	0	<8	2010	1	<8	712	-17	20
			2110	0	<8	812	11	<8
008	-12	6	2210	-12	12	912	14	9
108	3	5	2310	-8	8	1012	15	<8
208	-1	<8	2410	-8	8	1112	40	37
308	4	5				1212	29	29
408	10	8	011	18	21	1312	20	19
508	17	14	111	15	22	1412	11	11
608	24	16	211	49	50	1512	16	15
708	9	8	311	-80	80	1612	-7	9
808	4	12	411	8	<8	1712	-10	<8
908	13	12	511	10	15	1812	-15	<8
1008	2	<8	611	11	18	1912	-24	14
1108	6	12	711	16	16	2012	-7	8
			811	-33	41	2112	-8	9
108	-16	9	911	1	<8	2212	-9	<8
208	-17	12	1011	4	7	2312	-4	<8
308	-37	28	1111	4	<8	2412	-3	<8
408	-16	18	1211	4	<8	2512	4	<8
508	-10	<8	1311	-3	<8			
608	-7	<8	1411	-7	7	112	7	8
708	3	<8	1511	2	<8	212	5	<8
808	-4	<8	1611	0	<8	312	17	25
908	9	<8	1711	10	10	412	51	64
1008	10	<8	1811	-4	<8	512	70	76
1108	16	14	1911	-8	7	612	49	55
1208	6	<8				712	55	59
1308	10	10	111	-31	29	812	62	62
1408	18	15	211	-44	46	912	37	32
1508	8	8	311	51	58	1012	11	11
1608	2	<8	411	-3	<8	1112	6	5
1708	1	<8	511	5	<8	1212	3	12
1808	-1	<8	611	-4	5	1312	-13	18
			711	-22	20	1412	-15	17
110	60	75	811	0	<8	1512	-16	20
210	-26	23	911	17	21	1612	-33	33
310	-20	12	1011	-3	<8	1712	-30	33

CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTORS

<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}
1812	-29	34	1414	-10	10	016	2	<8
1912	-30	30	1514	-18	14	116	-1	<8
2012	-1	<8	1614	-16	14	216	18	15
2112	3	4	1714	-15	14	316	30	24
2212	2	6	1814	-15	12	416	27	25
2312	7	9	1914	-12	9	516	29	21
2412	7	12				616	8	<8
2512	11	13	114	-63	72	716	3	<8
			214	-56	74	816	14	<8
013	-14	11	314	-48	56	916	3	<8
113	-6	<8	414	-24	24	1016	-6	6
213	-9	8	514	-31	24	1116	-7	6
313	18	17	614	-13	12	1216	-5	6
413	7	8	714	8	<8	1316	-13	9
513	-17	18	814	2	<8	1416	-13	10
613	4	9	914	46	53	1516	-11	11
713	-10	8	1014	53	67	1616	-12	8
813	22	20	1114	35	43			
913	-4	<8	1214	34	43	116	-6	<8
1013	-8	12	1314	31	33	216	-14	<8
			1414	18	11	316	-17	17
113	10	10	1514	-7	9	416	-40	31
213	5	5	1614	-5	8	516	-28	26
313	4	8	1714	-13	14	616	-22	18
413	-3	<8	1814	-13	13	716	-8	<8
513	0	<8	1914	-9	11	816	-10	<8
613	-14	15	2014	-21	21	916	-8	<8
713	12	17	2114	-16	16	1016	-5	<8
813	9	13	2214	-10	10	1116	10	<8
913	-8	11	2314	-6	<8	1216	13	8
1013	-8	8				1316	10	8
1113	-5	6	015	-5	<8	1416	16	16
1213	18	17	115	4	<8	1516	20	17
1313	4	<8	215	-3	<8	1616	14	10
1413	-1	<8	315	4	<8	1716	9	8
1513	-5	6	415	-7	<8	1816	4	<8
1613	-1	<8	515	1	<8	1916	-2	<8
1713	7	9	615	0	<8	2016	-4	<8
			715	-1	<8	2116	-3	<8
014	-53	55	815	-3	<8	2216	-5	<8
114	-2	4				2316	-5	7
214	-16	12	115	2	<8	2416	-11	8
314	-20	17	215	1	<8			
414	7	<8	315	-3	<8	018	8	8
514	-7	<8	415	-3	<8	118	11	9
614	47	43	515	-2	<8	218	10	8
714	52	59	615	12	8	318	13	9
814	33	36	715	-9	8	418	9	7
914	38	36	815	0	<8	518	6	7
1014	31	26	915	-2	<8	618	8	7
1114	16	13	1015	5	8	718	6	6
1214	1	<8						
1314	0	<8						

CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTORS

<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}
118	8	<8	1321	-2	<8	522	-45	45
218	5	<8	1421	8	8	622	-30	32
318	-9	<8	1521	-2	<8	722	-14	15
418	2	<8	1621	-2	<8	822	-8	<8
518	-9	<8	1721	2	<8	922	8	<8
618	-10	8	1821	7	<8	1022	13	12
718	-16	14	1921	-1	<8	1122	33	30
818	-24	17	2021	-4	<8	1222	32	32
918	-12	9	2121	2	<8	1322	34	35
1018	-3	<8				1422	34	32
1118	-5	<8	121	-4	<8	1522	0	<8
1218	2	<8	221	33	35	1622	7	<8
1318	8	9	321	-34	37	1722	1	<8
1418	9	9	421	-8	<8	1822	-6	<8
1518	9	10	521	4	8	1922	-2	<8
1618	7	<8	621	12	13	2022	-6	6
1718	10	9	721	4	8	2122	-10	9
1818	2	<8	821	-13	13	2222	-10	8
			921	5	<8	2322	-7	9
020	-110	103	1021	-2	<8			
120	-92	97	1121	0	<8	023	19	17
220	-40	43	1221	0	<8	123	3	<8
320	-47	34	1321	1	<8	223	8	<8
420	8	8	1421	-2	<8	323	-31	25
520	33	32	1521	1	<8	423	10	8
620	4	10	1621	-8	11	523	9	13
720	36	34				623	4	10
820	39	39	022	11	15	723	2	<8
920	47	49	122	-7	11	823	-16	11
1020	47	50	222	0	<8	923	11	11
1120	32	32	322	21	25			
1220	20	20	422	24	21	123	-2	<8
1320	12	8	522	24	30	223	-32	29
1420	0	<8	622	70	64	323	10	<8
1520	8	8	722	44	46	423	8	8
1620	-9	9	822	29	27	523	0	<8
1720	-25	26	922	24	16	623	0	<8
1820	-19	24	1022	-5	9	723	-5	<8
1920	-28	30	1122	-6	12	823	-3	<8
			1222	-12	16	923	1	<8
021	-15	17	1322	-20	21	1023	0	<8
121	-10	14	1422	-23	25	1123	14	15
221	5	<8	1522	-29	29	1223	-15	13
321	8	<8	1622	-22	20	1323	-4	<8
421	-13	8	1722	-10	7	1423	5	<8
521	4	<8	1822	-8	<8	1523	1	<8
621	-6	9	1922	0	<8	1623	8	8
721	-4	8	2022	5	<8	1723	-13	12
821	-3	<8						
921	3	<8	122	-16	7	024	2	<8
1021	-4	9	222	-36	27	124	27	18
1121	3	<8	322	-35	37	224	33	29
1221	6	<8	422	-63	61	324	29	25

CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTORS

<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}
424	32	25	125	-8	8	628	-12	12
524	24	16	225	4	<8	728	-11	9
624	1	<8	325	7	<8	128	12	8
724	1	<8	425	-4	<8	228	18	13
824	7	<8	525	0	<8	328	21	15
924	-10	<8	625	-16	9	428	18	13
1024	1	<8	725	5	<8	528	9	8
1124	-9	8	825	7	<8	628	8	7
1224	-23	13	925	3	<8	728	-1	<8
1324	-17	11	1025	-2	<8	828	-10	17
1424	-15	9	1125	-18	9	928	6	8
1524	-14	8	1225	-14	11	1028	-6	<8
1624	-4	<8	026	24	19	1128	-8	8
1724	-4	<8	126	26	20	1228	-8	8
1824	0	<8	226	21	17	1328	-13	11
1924	2	<8	326	21	14	1428	-10	9
			426	10	10	1528	-6	<8
			526	7	7	1628	-4	<8
124	1	<8	626	4	<8	1728	-2	<8
224	-15	16	726	-7	<8	1828	-4	<8
324	-21	22	826	-20	14			
424	-28	20	926	-22	17	130	1	<8
524	-32	26	1026	-23	21	230	11	8
624	-29	24	1126	-21	17	330	18	10
724	-31	26	1226	2	<8	430	15	15
824	-19	10	1326	-7	<8	530	45	37
924	0	<8				630	30	21
1024	7	9	126	19	17	730	17	11
1124	-5	<8	226	14	12	830	10	8
1224	15	15	326	4	<8	930	4	<8
1324	4	<8	426	2	<8	1030	-4	<8
1424	9	<8	526	-6	6	1130	-16	15
1524	27	21	626	-14	13	1230	-18	18
1624	18	15	726	-19	16	1330	-21	18
1724	15	12	826	-20	24	1430	-25	23
1824	10	8	926	-38	32	1530	-25	20
1924	3	<8	1026	-28	28	1630	-2	<8
2024	3	<8	1126	-16	17			
2124	-3	<8	1226	-16	8	031	-3	<8
2224	-7	9	1326	5	8	131	-14	13
2324	-7	8	1426	8	11	231	-3	<8
2424	-9	9	1526	8	9	331	13	9
2524	-8	8	1626	10	9	531	-4	<8
			1726	13	12	431	-3	<8
			1826	12	13	631	-2	<8
025	-7	7	1926	12	12	731	-4	<8
125	0	<8	2026	6	7	831	9	11
225	-4	<8				931	2	<8
325	12	8	028	10	8	1031	-4	<8
425	-5	<8	128	2	<8	1131	0	<8
525	-12	8	228	-2	<8	1231	-1	<8
625	2	<8	328	-6	6			
725	5	6	428	-9	7	131	8	<8
825	12	8	528	-12	9	231	5	<8

CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTORS

<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}
331	14	12	2032	10	9	136	8	8
431	-3	<6	2132	0	<8	236	11	9
531	-4	<6				336	15	13
631	-2	<6	034	17	17	436	21	13
731	5	7	134	25	20	536	22	11
831	6	5	234	21	13	636	19	12
931	-4	<8	334	0	<8	736	5	8
1031	-3	<8	434	-7	7	836	1	<8
1131	0	<8	534	-14	7	936	1	<8
1231	7	<8	634	-4	<8	1036	-5	<8
1331	2	<8	734	-38	29	1136	4	<8
1431	-2	<8	834	-34	34	1236	-5	<8
1531	-2	<8	934	-29	29	1336	-10	8
			1034	-28	16	1436	-16	10
032	54	48	1134	2	<8	1536	-15	10
132	38	31	1234	-6	<8	1636	-5	<8
232	39	31	1334	-3	<8			
332	38	32	1434	4	<8	038	-3	<8
432	36	34	1534	6	<8	138	-4	<8
532	10	10	1634	13	11	138	-2	<8
632	-9	8	1734	15	10	238	2	<8
732	9	8	1834	8	6	338	-2	<8
832	-11	8				438	4	<8
932	-11	8	134	33	28	538	8	8
1032	-17	16	234	30	28	638	10	8
1132	-26	23	334	30	35	738	3	<8
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1532	-2	<8	734	-6	7	1138	3	8
1632	-7	<8	834	-16	14			
1732	-4	<8	934	-8	14	040	29	23
1832	7	<8	1034	-39	39	140	39	30
1932	6	<8	1134	-36	42	240	31	27
			1234	-29	30	340	22	15
132	9	15	1334	-26	20	440	-4	<8
232	7	<8	1434	9	<8	540	19	14
332	-24	31	1534	4	<8	640	-1	<8
432	-31	39	1634	-2	<8	740	-17	9
532	-13	15	1734	7	9	840	-20	16
632	-37	34	1834	8	9	940	-22	17
732	-38	42	1934	13	13	1040	-33	34
832	-37	39	2034	9	9	1140	-21	22
932	-26	31	2134	7	<8	1240	-13	18
1032	-10	8				1340	-6	8
1132	-4	<8	036	1	<8			
1232	-4	<8	136	-6	6	042	9	8
1332	11	8	236	-16	11	142	-2	<8
1432	-13	12	336	-18	13	242	-6	10
1532	16	8	436	-16	14	342	-13	9
1632	28	26	536	-20	12	442	-9	8
1732	16	14	636	-15	<8	542	-10	13
1832	21	23	736	-5	<8	642	-44	36
1932	10	19	836	-3	<8	742	-28	28

CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTORS

<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}	<i>hkl</i>	<i>F</i> _{calc.}	<i>F</i> _{obs.}
842	-16	14	041	5	<8	854	16	14
942	-10	8	141	-5	<8	954	14	12
1042	3	<8	241	0	<8	1054	10	20
1142	-3	<8	341	9	9			
1242	6	<8	441	-6	<8	154	-15	12
			541	-1	<8	254	-18	16
142	14	9	141	-8	<8	354	-16	15
242	18	14	241	4	<8	454	-11	9
342	23	20	341	0	<8	554	-5	<8
442	27	24	441	2	<8	654	-6	<8
542	26	24				754	4	<8
642	18	16	150	4	<8	854	4	<8
742	10	8	250	-10	8	954	8	<8
842	3	<8	350	-7	8			
942	-10	8	450	-20	14	060	-22	20
1042	-8	8	550	-23	14	160	-11	14
1142	-13	10	650	-13	9	260	-11	10
1242	-19	13	750	-9	8	360	-5	6
			850	-7	8	460	3	<8
044	-2	<8	950	-4	<8	560	-3	<8
144	-14	9	1050	1	<8	660	4	<8
244	-23	14	1150	8	<8	760	8	9
344	-17	16				860	11	11
444	-22	14	052	-18	18	960	10	13
544	-17	8	152	-28	23	1060	9	11
644	2	<8	252	-18	19			
744	-1	<8	352	-20	15	062	4	<8
844	-4	<8	452	-14	11	162	-1	<8
944	2	<8	552	-3	<8	262	-4	<8
1044	0	<8	652	-4	<8	362	6	<8
			752	1	<8	462	0	<8
144	-2	<8	852	3	<8	562	13	9
244	8	7				662	13	9
344	7	9	152	-8	<8	762	8	8
444	18	15	252	-2	<8			
544	25	16	352	8	8	162	-7	<8
644	16	14	452	7	8	262	-7	<8
744	13	8	552	8	9	362	-13	10
844	6	8	652	20	15	462	-14	11
944	6	8	752	18	17	562	-7	7
1044	-2	<8	852	16	16			
1144	-4	<8	952	11	11	064	-1	<8
1244	-7	8	1052	2	<8	164	2	<8
			1152	6	<8	264	12	8
046	-8	12				364	4	<8
146	-13	11	054	-11	8	464	5	<8
246	-10	8	154	-8	8	164	-2	<8
146	-13	11	254	-9	8	264	-3	<8
246	-9	9	354	-5	<8	364	-3	<8
346	-9	7	454	4	<8	464	-1	<8
446	0	<8	554	1	<8	564	-11	8
546	7	<8	654	8	<8	664	-7	6
646	5	<8	754	15	10	764	-4	<8
746	8	14						
846	10	16						