Ultra-high-vacuum heating camera for in situ synchrotron radiation X-ray topographic studies: erratum.

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Abstract

The wrong original was used for Fig. 6(b) of Gastaldi, Jourdan, Marzo, Allasia & Jullien [J. Appl. Cryst. (1982), 15, 391-395]. The correct version of Fig. 6(b) is given. In Fig. 6(c) the growth time increases from right to left.

A corrected version of Fig. 6(b) is given. All other information is given in the Abstract.

Crystal Data

New crystal data of some solid transition-metal complexes. By M. M. Abou Sekkina,* Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt and (in part) T. M. Salem, M. F. El-Shazly and A. El-Dissouky, Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Alexandria University, Egypt

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Abstract

X-ray powder data have been recorded for the 32 complexes: 

\[ \text{Cu}_2L_2X_2 \quad [L = 2-(2-pyridyl)acetamide (aapH), N-(2-pyridyl)-benzamide (bapH), N,N'-diacetyl-2,6-diaminopyridine (daapH), N,N'-dibenzoyl-2,6-diaminopyridine (dbapH); X = Cl, Br]; \]

\[ ML_2X_2 (M = Ni, Co; L = aapH, bapH, daapH, dbapH; X = Cl, Br, I). \]

These data indicate that, in all cases:

(a) complexes \[ ML_2X_2(M = Ni, Co; X = Cl, Br, I) \] are isomorphous;

(b) complexes \[ CuL_2X_2(X = Cl, Br) \] are isomorphous;

(c) the Cu complexes are not isomorphous with the Ni and Co analogues (a difference ascribed to the Jahn–Teller effect); and

(d) the three points (a)–(c) above are consistent with the available spectral and magnetic data.

Introduction

The X-ray diffraction method is a particularly valuable tool in detecting metal complex formation and systematically comparing the various types of complexes as well as any isomorphism if present. A correlation in certain successful cases may lead to some trends and generalizations. Thus, Ackerman, Preezaud & Gibson (1971) studied the X-ray structural analysis of five-coordinate copper(II) complexes derived from thioacetamide ligands indicating that these complexes are distorted five-coordinate square-based pyr-