

# Appendix

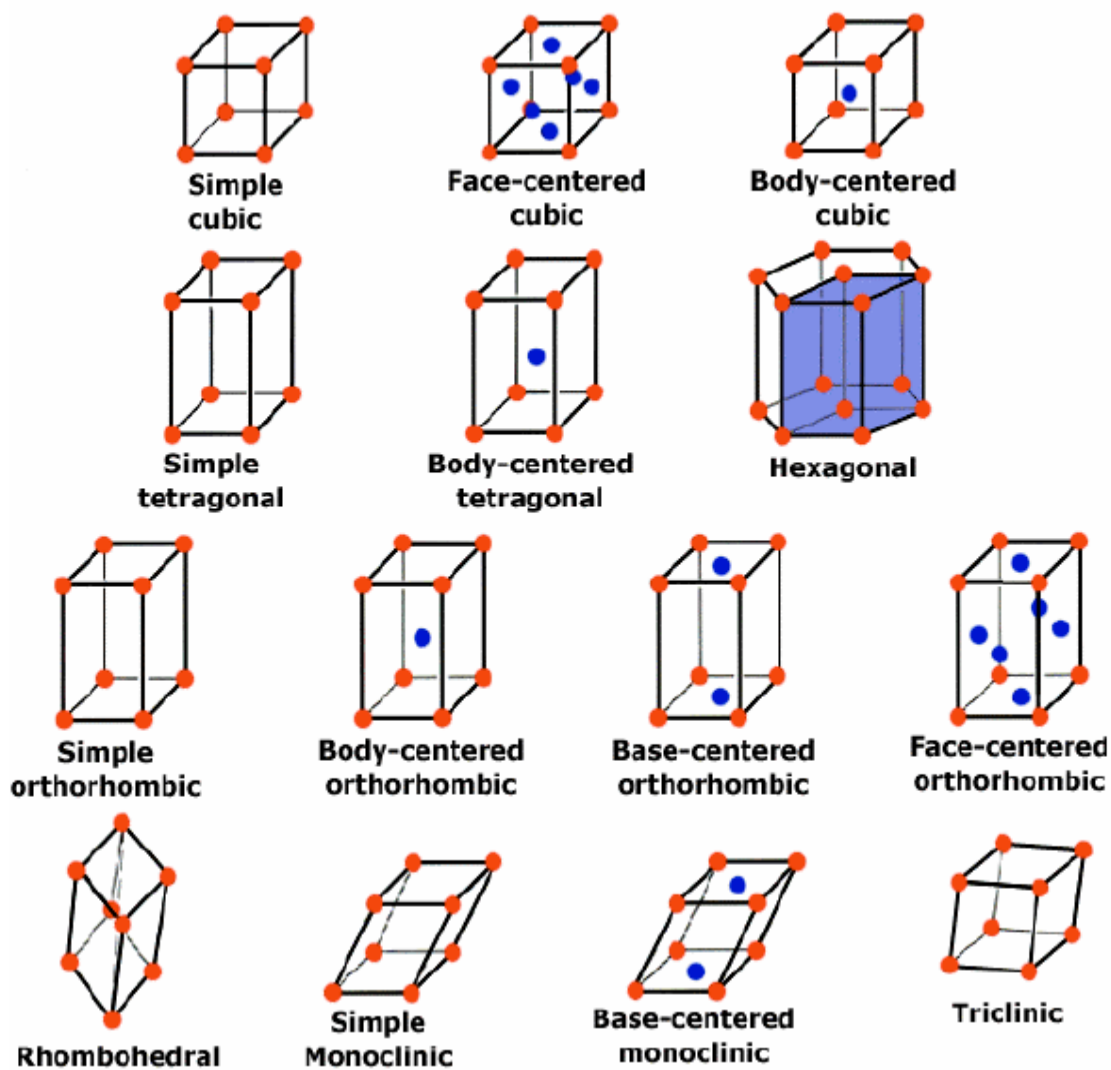


Figure 49 The Bravais lattices

Table 12  $^{13}\text{C}$  Chemical shifts for organometallic compounds (Miessler and Tarr, 1998)

Ligand	$^{13}\text{C}$ chemical shift (range)*
M-CH <sub>3</sub>	-28.9 to 23.5
M=C<	190 to 400
M≡C-	235 to 401
M-CO	177 to 275
Neutral binary CO	183 to 223
M-( $\eta^5$ -C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )	-790 to 1430
Fe( $\eta^5$ -C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	69.2
M-( $\eta^3$ -C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )	C <sub>2</sub> (91 to 129), C <sub>1</sub> and C <sub>3</sub> (46 to 79)
M-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	M-C (130 to 193), ortho (132 to 141) meta (127 to 130) and para (121 to 131)

\*parts per million relative to Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>

### Finding the general formula

1. Calculate the composition of products using results from many techniques such as XRF, ICP-AES, TGA, and titration as shown below.

Methods	Results
ICP-AES, WDXRF, EPMA/EDX	% of K, Na, Al, Cr
Titration	% of $C_2O_4^{2-}$
TGA	% of water

2. Calculate the mole ratio of each component in products,  
for example;

RedCubic 5% :

$$\frac{\%K}{Aw_K} : \frac{\%Na}{Aw_{Na}} : \frac{\%Al}{Aw_{Al}} : \frac{\%Cr}{Aw_{Cr}} : \frac{\%C_2O_4}{Mw_{ox}} : \frac{\%H_2O}{Mw_{H_2O}}$$

$$\frac{7.277}{39.098} : \frac{9.531}{22.99} : \frac{6.358}{26.982} : \frac{0.895}{51.996} : \frac{57.62}{88} : \frac{16.10}{18}$$

$$0.186 : 0.415 : 0.236 : 0.017 : 0.655 : 0.894$$

$$1 : 2 : 0.95 : 0.05 : 3 : 4$$

General formula :  $KNa_2[Al_{0.95}Cr_{0.05}(C_2O_4)_3] \cdot 4H_2O$