

compounds the reduction followed the relationship $K = AP^B$ where K is the equilibrium constant C_{II}/C_{III} . For the acetate and acetyl acetate, B decreased with increasing temperature, whereas both oxalates showed an increase in B with increasing temperature. These observations are discussed in terms of thermodynamic implications. The unusual behavior of the isomer shift and quadrupole splitting of the ferric ion in the acetyl acetate is briefly discussed.

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