ATTI ACCADEMIA NAZIONALE DEI LINCEI

CLASSE SCIENZE FISICHE MATEMATICHE NATURALI

Rendiconti

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The crystal structure of krauskopfite

Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Classe di Scienze Fisiche, Matematiche e Naturali. Rendiconti, Serie 8, Vol. **42** (1967), n.6, p. 859–873. Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei

<http://www.bdim.eu/item?id=RLINA_1967_8_42_6_859_0>

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Mineralogia. — The crystal structure of krauskopfite ^(*). Nota di Alessandro Coda, Alberto Dal Negro e Giuseppe Rossi, presentata ^(**) dal Socio G. Carobbi.

RIASSUNTO. — La krauskopfite, minerale con formula $BaSi_2O_5 \cdot 3 H_2O$, è monoclina, con quattro unità stechiometriche nella cella elementare; il gruppo spaziale è P_{21}/c e le costanti reticolari sono a = 7,837, b = 10,622, c = 8,460 Å, $\beta = 94^{\circ}32'$. La struttura cristallina è stata studiata con i raggi X, utilizzando circa 1000 riflessioni indipendenti, registrate con la camera di Weissenberg. Le coordinate degli atomi di bario sono state ricavate analizzando le sintesi di Patterson bidimensionali, e la risoluzione della struttura cristallina è avvenuta attraverso l'esame delle sintesi di Fourier tridimensionali ottenute con le fasi relative ai soli atomi di bario.

Il raffinamento delle coordinate e dei parametri termici anisotropi è stato effettuato con il metodo dei minimi quadrati (matrice completa). Il fattore di discordanza finale è R = 0,047, se si considerano le sole riflessioni osservate.

La krauskopfite è un inosilicato; ogni atomo di silicio è direttamente legato a un ossidrile, per cui la formula chimica si può scrivere come $Ba[Si_2O_4(OH)_2] \cdot 2 H_2O$. Ogni atomo d'idrogeno forma un legame idrogenico; un'ipotesi sul sistema di ponti a idrogeno è stata costruita attraverso considerazioni sulle valenze elettrostatiche. Gli atomi di bario hanno coordinazione nove, e sono collegati in strati.

INTRODUCTION.

Krauskopfite is a hydrous barium silicate, with formula $BaSi_2O_5 \cdot 3 H_2O$, recently found—for the first time—in Eastern Fresno County, California [1]. It is described as a typical vein-forming mineral occurring within or closely associated with sanbornite-quartz rock. Its appearance and properties are fully described by Alfors et al. [1]; we shall report here only those features that are necessary for the subsequent discussion.

The space group is P_{21}/c , and the lattice parameters are:

$$a = 7.837 \pm 0.004 \text{ Å}$$

$$b = 10.622 \pm 0.006 \text{ Å}$$

$$c = 8.460 \pm 0.005 \text{ Å}$$

$$\beta = 94^{\circ} 32' \pm 8'.$$

Each unit cell contains four stoichiometric units:

$$Z = 4 [BaSi_2O_5 \cdot 3 H_2O].$$

The mineral occurs in fragments elongated following [001].

The cleavages are: {010} perfect, {100} perfect. The density is 3.14 ± 0.02 g/cm³.

(*) This work was performed in the Sezione di Pavia del Centro Nazionale di Cristallografia del C.N.R., Istituto di Mineralogia dell'Università.

(**) Nella seduta del 21 giugno 1967.

This investigation, concerning the crystal structure of krauskopfite, was undertaken to establish its position in the crystallochemical classification of the silicates.

EXPERIMENTAL.

The specimen.—No chemical analysis nor redetermination of the unit cell parameters were undertaken on the sample used for this investigation. The crystal chosen for the structure determination belonged to a specimen from Rush Creek locality, Fresno County. It was a colorless prismatic fragment elongated following [001]; its section cut normally to c, in the portion bathed by the X-rays, was a rectangle whose sides, approximately parallel to the a and b directions, were respectively 0.072 and 0.024 mm long.

Recording and measurement of the intensities.—The crystal was rotated about the c axis, and Weissenberg equi-inclination integrating photographs were obtained for reciprocal lattice levels from l = 0 to l = 8, using nickelfiltered copper radiation and the multiple-film technique. The X-ray beam did not bathe the full length of the crystal. The integration range was adjusted to correct for the spot contraction at the higher levels; the very few reflections elongated rather than contracted on the side of the "contraction effect" were discarded.

A total of 1413 reflections out of about 1630 present in the CuK α limiting sphere (87%) were inspected; 1086 of them were measured with a Nonius microdensitometer, the remaining ones were too weak to be observed.

Precession pictures of the reflections o kl were also recorded with the MoK α radiation for use in the preliminary work.

Correction and scaling of the intensities.—The intensities were corrected for the Lorentz-polarization and absorption factors, and for the incipient but incomplete $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ spot doubling.

The absorption correction factors were obtained through an exact integration over the whole diffracting volume—considered as continuous—of the crystal; the formulas used are those given by Cannillo and Mazzi (1967) [2]. The linear absorption coefficient of krauskopfite is $\mu = 481 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for CuK α , and the transmission factors, on a relative scale, varied from 1 to 8.

The correction applied for the $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ splitting-effect is consistent with the application of the integration technique, that complicates the splitting-effect for its diagonal direction with respect to the sides of the film.

A secondary extinction correction was also applied at an advanced stage of the refinement.

The intensities for the different levels were put approximately on the absolute scale by the Wilson method; after each structure factor calculation the scale factor was improved by the criterion $\Sigma F_o = \Sigma F_c$, applied separately to each level.

THE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS.

Patterson projections along [100] and [001] were first computed; they gave full information on the coordinates of the barium atoms. The electrondensity projections calculated by attributing the signs of the barium contributions to the experimental moduli $|F_o|$ of the o k l and h k o structure factors gave unexpectedly no further consistent information.

However a F_{\circ} three-dimensional Fourier synthesis carried out with the signs of the barium contributions supplied the structure map straightforward. Some unfavorable superpositions explained the failure of the preceding attempt.

The coordinates were improved by a Fourier synthesis carried out with the phases given by the bulk of the atoms. A structure factor calculation with the coordinates so obtained gave an overall disagreement index of 14 %.

THE REFINEMENT STAGE.

The least-squares method was used in order to refine the positional parameters and the individual temperature factors. At first five isotropic cycles were accomplished on an Olivetti ELEA 6001 computer, using a full-matrix program by Sgarlata [3]. Then the last two cycles were carried out using the Busing and Levi program for IBM 7040 and taking into account anisotropic thermal parameters.

The progress in the refinement is indicated by the steps that follow (some discussion on particular items is assembled below); R_{tot} is the disagreement index referred to the whole of the structure factors, and R_{obs} refers only to the observed ones:

Starting point: $R_{tot} = 0.140$; $R_{obs} = 0.118$

(1) Ist cycle: non-ionic scattering factors; isotropic temperature factors; hydrogen atoms excluded; no weighting scheme: $R_{tot} = 0.101$; $R_{obs} = 0.075$;

(2) 2nd cycle: the unobservably weak reflections are excluded: $R_{\rm obs} = = 0.066;$

(3) 3rd cycle: same conditions as for the 2nd cycle: $R_{obs} = 0.065$;

(4) the scattering factors for Ba^{++} and the hydrogen parameters are included in the structure factor calculation: $R_{obs} = 0.065$;

(5) a secondary extinction correction is applied: $R_{obs} = 0.061$;

(6) the anomalous dispersion correction for barium is applied: $R_{obs} = = 0.058$;

(7) 4th cycle: 27 reflections with the highest $F_o - F_c$ values are excluded (starting $R_{obs} = 0.050$): $R_{obs} = 0.046$;

(8) 5th cycle: conditions as for the 4th cycle: $R_{obs} = 0.046$;

(9) 6th cycle: barium, silicon and oxygen are considered as fully ionized $(Ba^{++}, Si^{4+}, O^{--})$; thermal anisotropic parameters are considered and refined; a weighting scheme is adopted: $R_{obs} = 0.042$;

(10) 7th cycle: conditions as for the 6th cycle: $R_{obs} = 0.043$.

TABLE I. - Structure factors of krauskopfite.

Reflections marked with a dot were unobservably weak; in this case F_o derives from 0.5 I_{min}. The sign '' marks the reflections excluded during the least-squares refinement.

h k 10F0 10FC h k 10F0 10FC h 1	10F0 10Fc h+ k	10Fo 10Fc h+	k 10Fo 10Fc h+	k 10Fc	10Fc h+ i	10Fo 10F	- h+ k 10	- 10F. b4 k	105- 105 b	1.100 4.00		
							C K 101	0 YOFC INT K	10FO TOFC M±	k 10F0 10	^r c h <u>+</u> k	10F0 10F0
3 2 2110 2136 7-	270 271 8-4	440 432 2-	1 812 854 0	9 293	277 5- 4	738 79	3 3 2 1 2 6	6-1276 1 11	. 183 -145 0	8 271 -25	51 6- 7	512 -583
2 0 1275-1345 3- 2 208 -187 0 10	. 128 44 9- 4	157 167 3-	1.104 65 1-	9 222	-218 6- 4	109 -3	23-2.13	8 -78 1-11	319 309 1	8 535 49	95 0 8	662 678
4 0 1182 1220 4- 2 992-1018 1-10	317 -291 0 5	949 1001 4	1 166 146 2	9. 121	-14 7 4	335 -31	3 4- 2"105	3 1197 2-11	• 185 -126 2	8 4/4 -42	22 1 8	343 -325
5 0 573 557 5 2 1560-1579 2 10	. 134 163 1- 5	552 534 5	1 385 -363 3	9 536	-514 7- 4	565 -57	95270	5 684 3 11	. 97 32 2-	8 206 -20	0728	643 -649
6 0 702 700 5- 2 624 -600 2-10 7 0 857 -864 6 2 678 658 2 10	. 134 117 2 5	844 -821 5-	1 525 -495 3-	9 285	291 9- 4	463 46	3 6 2 82	3 830 4-11	208 - 221 3-	8.151 -5	53 2 - 8. 20 3 8	195 -178
8 0 327 -297 6- 2 1023 1047 3-10	" 303 - 236 3 5 1	851 -876 6	1 564 -561 4	9. 129	-91 0	322 -30	26-249	0 -495 0 12	295 -323 4	8 188 -19	96 3- 8	724 -719
9 0 339 335 7 2. 141 141 4 10	. 136 72 3- 5	979 -963 7	1. 95 87 5	9 412	413 1- 5	947 98	47246 17_274	9 -462 1-12	212 237 4-	8.143 1	6 4 8"	492 584
3 1 795 819 8 2 868 905 5 10	. 136 23 4 5	722 710 7-	1 461 446 5-	9 331	352 2 5	735 - 73	28253	6 -520	hk6 5-	8. 128 -12	4 4- 8. 26 5- 8	376 408
4 1 1096 1130 8- 2. 181 -58 5-10	. 117 .5 5 5 1	1237 1258 8-	1 241 -219 6-	9 368	357 2- 5	425 42	68-219	6 198	6-	8. 70 -8	3709	392 - 371
5 1 220 -191 9 2. 82 51 0 11 6 1 1058-1000 9- 2 846 -842 1 11	359 -324 5- 5 1	230 1286 9	1. 64 12 7-	9 210	-204 3- 5	933 -92	3 0 3 63	2 684 2- 0	555 -564 1	9 5/9 55	9/1 9 18 1- 9	263 -228
7 1 239 -206 0 3 1198-1224 1-11	429 -405 6- 5	262 236 0	2 1656-1636 1 1	0. 153	-110 4 5	1072 108	5 1 3 15	6 -132 3 0	468 -453 1-	9.194 18	8 2 9.	125 -118
8 1 675 663 1 3 718 690 2 11 9 1" 331 406 1 3 955 967 2 11	435 406 7 5	679 -690 1	2 791 772 1-1	0. 120	755	220 -17	9 2 3 115	5-1183 4 0	798 -805 2-	9 338 - 36	04 2- 9. 05 3 9	186 160
1 2. 53 -8 2 3 1551 1528 3 1	. 128 22 8 5	257 -287 2	2 1532-1629 2 1 2 1243 1282 2-1	0. 126	4 5- 5	280 26	1 2 - 3 58	5 -597 4- 0	508 486 3	9 620 -64	83-9.	129 23
0 2 1049-1089 2- 3 488 492 3-11	369 367 8- 5	473 -479 2-	2 508 512 3 1	0 268	253 6- 5	933 98	8 3- 3 91	0 -943 5- 0	255 -246 4	9 537 -53 9 248 22	17 4- 9 8 0 10.	368 -420
3 2 243 230 3- 3 1157 1206 4-11	231 222 0 6	588 556 3 228 -230 3-	2 590 595 3-1 2 1680 1771 4 1	0. 160	151 7 5	359 -35	04381	2 824 6 0	515 522 4-	9 329 31	2 1 10.	102 6
4 2. 124 -27 4 3 1052-1048 5 11	293 -271 1 6	987 - 988 4	2 1382-1411 4-1	0. 124	-102 8- 5	624 -63	6 5 3 54	2 532 7 0	910 757 0 1	9 468 49 0.137 -	4 1-10. 5 2 10.	113 47
6 2. 135 -40 5 3 703 -674 0 1	447 424 2 6	230 -218 5	2. 177 -113 5 1 2 449 -437 5-1	0. 90	8206	1102-114	3 5- 3"116	8 1299 7- 0	. 88 63 1 1	0 725 - 72	3 2-10.	147 -194
7 2. 113 13 5- 3 856 -896 1 13	620 630 2- 6	820 817 5-	2 709 -720 6 1	0. 54	8 1- 6	282 25	36-3 53	5 541 1 1	228 241 2 1	0 914 90	90 97	h k 8
9 2. 92 -81 6- 3 1104-1072 2 12	496 -483 3 6	469 441 6	2 395 348 6-1 2 628 -641 0 1	0. 77	-39 2 6	1063 103	9 7 3 64	7 -654 1- 1	57 57 2-1	0.166 17	3	
1 3 1021-1082 7 3 757 733 2-1	626 -623 4 6	800 782 7	2 967 907 1 1	1 509	468 3 6	707 66	58314	9 - 292 2 1	267 -252 3 1 640 -637 3-1	0 370 37	310	522 567
3 3 258 225 8 3, 98 -79 3-1	" 766 -815 4- 6 115 -97 5 6.	735 768 7-	2 438 424 1-1	1 266	-276 3- 6	407 37	1 8- 3 73	1 -766 3 1	1002-1062 4-1	0 473 -51	1 2- 0"	508 -606
4 3 344 326 8- 3 830 749 4 1	174 -139 5- 6	433 437 8-	2 640 634 2-1	1 441	-434 4- 6	268 -23	29-3.8 10454	4 68 3-1 9 -567 4 1	328 317 1 1	1 149 -15 1 353 -38	230	925 - 984
6 3 326 288 9-3 188 165 0 1	622 591 6 6 451 433 6- 6	672 -670 9	2 580 -541 3 1	1 345	-331 5 6	488 -49	1 1 4 80	6 -823 4- 1	501 584 1-1	1 285 -26	440	509 548
7 3 396 -362 0 4 691 693 1 1	214 -206 7 6	416 415 0	3 1426 1533 4 1	1. 95	-83 6 6	. 105 -1	71-4.12 024.13	2 10 5-1	708 729 2-1	1 434 46	4 4- 0	361 325
8 3 174 161 1 4 1455 1447 1-1 9 3 223 220 1-4, 79 -10 2 1	533 558 7-6.	91 81 599 577 1_	3 1372 1417 4-1	1 340	370 6- 6	229 -22	2 2-4 72	3 712 6 1	114 38	hk7	5- 0	785 843
0 4 1758-1948 2 4 278 -251 2-1	. 136 -118 8- 6	273 -270 2	3 657 -617 5-1	1 219	202 7 6	585 59	9345/ 93-4.14	4 544 6- 1	249 236 701 -600		6 0. 6-0	52 56
1 4 383 - 394 2- 4 726 - 742 2 4 989 1048 3 4 825 - 828	. 07	421 -421 2-	3 1244-1325 0 1	2 401	409 8- 6	411 40	64442	4 392 7-1	813 -848 2	1 289 -26	0 7- 0	619 -667
3 4 1015 1051 3- 4, 100 19	1-7	163 151 3-	3 426 -396 1-1	2 594	623 1 7	. 106 2	354-464	1 -622 8- 1	157 -151 2-	1 577 -59 1 580 -58	701	277 -315
4 4 502 -498 4 4 275 -271 1 (1063-1046 2 7	418 399 4	3 469 -468 2 1	2 604	-654 1- 7	338 - 30	8 5 - 4 31	3 -317 1 2	422 -406 3-	1.142 12	6 2 1	441 -426
6 4. 179 -165 5 4 805 819 2-	378 - 328 3 7	624 587 5	3 563 555 3 1	2. 89	36 2- 7	276 -24	6 4 44 6 6 4 28	7 -429 1- 2 4 283 2 2.	601 643 4 117 28 4-	1. 234 -20 1" 463 50	32-1 731	438 413 409 435
7 4 1077 1070 5- 4 414 411 3	1763 1768 3- 7	258 231 5-	3 373 356 3-1	2 571	-585 3 7	. 127 -38	8 7 4.10	9 63 2- 2	180 157 5	1 418 42	43-1	593 -588
9 4 351 -336 6- 4 264 -247 4	774 809 4- 7.	127 86 6-	3 414 -400 0 1	3 361	-162 3- 7	278 - 256	87-427 68428	1 258 3 2 2 322 3-2	498 495 5-	1 332 35 1 280 28	641	468 499
1 5 1678 1814 7 4 106 -70 4 -	1624-1720 5 7	341 -344 7	3 149 -153 1 1	3" 460	-538 4- 7	494 484	4 8- 4 20	0 -170 4 2.	122 -4 6-	1 433 -46	051	202 220
3 5 1008-1033 8 4 346 -348 5-) 416 418 6 7.	115 73 8	3 725 -744	3 280	295 5 7	280 -23	/0 5.16 B 1 5.12	1 - 113 4 - 2 5 42 5 2	228 224 7-	1. 42 -1 1 279 -26	85-1	472 459
4 5 746 -751 8 4 242 210 6	1852-1922 6- 7.	173 -142 8	3 285 273	hk	4 6 7	370 37	7 1- 5 22	2 204 5- 2'	168 214 8-	1.66 6	36-1	531 514
6 5 578 550 9- 4 399 389 7	129 120 7- 7	385 406 0	4 537 563 1	0 1011	-1069 7 7	. 79 6	2 2 5.20 9 2- 5.12	4 - 207 6 2 8 - 87 6 - 2.	222 -216 0	2"560 63 2 225 -22	67-1. 602	63 12 340 -338
7 5 543 509 0 5. 76 -46 7-	381 365 8 7.	50 -34 1	4 274 -257 1-	0 306	-316 7- 7	. 85 24	4 3 5.20	7 184 7 2	218 -165 1-	2" 747 87	412	404 -353
9 5 608 -664 1- 5 293 262 8-	926 -971 0 8	258 250 2	4 646 -653 2-	0 1170	1226 0 8	. 57 6	/ 3- 5. 14 3 4 5. 26	8 37-2. 7-1868-2.	74 21 2-	2 927 97 2 573 57	41-2 822.	281 273 208 195
0 6 837 856 2 5, 91 13 9	619 639 1 8	176 -128 2-	4 565 -557 3	0 859	889 1 8	260 -221	L 4- 5 28	6 - 284 0 3	817 865 3	2.135 3	4 2- 2.	89 65
2 6 953 -943 3 5 181 -162 0	"1529-1388 2 8	617 -606 3-	4 765 -755 4	0, 67	18 2 8	417 460	9 5 5.15 6 5- 5.25	7 77 1 3 6 158 1- 3	279 - 276 3- 204 202 4	2 550 -54 2 691 72	132 73-2.	317 290 139 131
3 6 927 -890 3- 5, 140 -100 1	134 89 2- 8	255 -245 4	4 604 578 4-	0 578	-573 2- 8	348 338	8 6 5.13	1 -81 2 3	361 -324 4-	2.139 -5	142	241 -235
5 6 980 968 4- 5 317 -292 2	421 425 3- 8.	155 142 5	4 281 237 5-	0 1461	-152/ 3 8 -1545 3- 8	. 132 9	5 6- 5. 14 B 7 5. 11	/ -10/ 2- 3 1 34 3 3.	466 -456 5	2 653 67 2 644 71	04-2. 452	195 -220
6 6, 149 -41 5 5 239 -249 2-	1764 1752 4 8	245 235 5-	4 679 725 6	0. 155	-74 4 8	227 19	4 7- 5. 14	8 113 3- 3	310 -281 6	2 433 -44	4 5- 2	259 -240
8 6 315 -310 6 5. 131 27 3-	1662 1663 5 8.	137 12 6-	4 375 - 352 6-	0 270	804 5 8	588 - 59	28-5.9 00651	/ -6343. 3-4954-3	492 467 7-	2 466 48	96 Z 46 - 2	249 -214
1 7 658 -653 6- 5 218 -209 4	147 -118 5- 8.	147 82 7	4 511 -503 8-	0 284	251 5- 8	444 -45	5 1 6.16	1 -152 5 3.	118 61 8-	2 711 -67	1 7- 2	298 289
3 7 529 500 7- 5 234 213 5	707 -732 6- 8	308 291 8	4. 84 63 0	1 177	-438 6 8	339 35	92647	7 -460 6 3	220 226 1	3 408 -41 3"1124-128	913.	97 -76
4 7.146 -9 8 5 207 182 5-	1057-1042 7 8	230 239 8-	4 490 -497 1	1 1396	1457 0 9	233 -198	8 2 - 6 34	0 322 6- 3.	128 85 1-	349 37	81-3	547 561
6 7. 185 -167 0 6 176 168 6-	182 162 8- 8	338 -356 1	5 168 -147 2	1 487	484 1- 9	727 - 72	3 3 - 6. 15	7 -112 7- 3	238 -215 2-	3" 964 109	0 2 - 3"	307 -238
7 7 200 -159 1 6 1142 1142 7	673 716 0 9	642 -611 1-	5 275 -251 2-	1 500	-477 2 9	441 421	4 6.17	7 -92 8- 3.	82 -25 3	821 80	933	414 390
0 8 1029 1053 2 6 290 -246 8	505 505 1- 9	648 -651 2-	5 313 315 3-	1 833	866 3 9	503 -503	3 5 6 33	2 - 306 1 4	827 -856 4	3 463 43	5 4 3.	160 173
1 8 331 -323 2- 6 1077-1130 8-	487 485 2 9	514 488 3	5. 115 12 4	1 869	-909 3- 9	579 60	7 5- 6. 22	5 -179 1- 4	561 582 4-	669 -66	74-3	412 -381
3 8 365 -293 3- 6 576 514 9-	219 -216 3 9	313 325 4	5 248 240 5	1 394	386 4- 9	386 378	3 6 - 6 26	5 253 2-4	553 537 5-	3 496 -53	2 5- 3.	159 -116
4 8 308 327 4 6 407 -360 0	619 -550 3- 9	559 526 4-	5 313 289 5-	1.138	105 5 9	320 318	87644 7643	4 428 3 4.	173 163 6	3 384 -41	36-3	238 201
6 8. 167 156 5 6 921 939 1-	2 182 175 4- 9	522 -538 5-	5. 144 32 6-	1. 955	-982 6 9	309 318	3 8- 6. 7	0 -78 4 4	937 964 7-	3 471 46	704	606 - 564
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2 9 623 -621 6- 6 737 -710 3	2 560 -530 6 9	201 -187 7	5. 99 -80 8	1 189	-157 1 10	254 219	91-7 85	9 -870 5- 4.	149 70 1-	354 - 34	124	349 315
3 9 338 301 7 6, 97 -39 3-	2 190 190 6- 9	177 176 7-	5 177 -161 8-	1 537	732 2 10	482 -511	2788	8 8896 4 D 446-4	720 756 2- 4	427 404	434	516 487
5 9. 190 -169 8 6 493 -517 4-	2.140 63 7-9	304 283 0	6 1086 1106 0	2 606	602 2-10	592 -568	3 3 7. 17	3 27 7 4	305 - 294 3 4	. 161 5	7 3- 4"	712 615
6 9 530 -534 8- 6, 113 -83 5 7 9 238 -230 0 7 902 908 5	2 351 333 0 10 2 223 190 1 10	307 -273 1 1011 982 1-	6 869 -840 1 6 570 583 1-	2 121 2. 86	-103 3 10	602 -612	24769	5 985 /- 4. 2 -709 8- 4	413 -429 4	410 -393	3 4- 4"	605 -496
0 10 1085-1066 1 7 859 -872 6	2 393 385 1-10	705 -706 2	6 596 -571 2	2 253	227 4 10	283 242	2 4 - 7 32	8 333 0 5"	1246-1379 4- 4	. 160 100	054"	320 -460
2 10 1169 1089 2 7 1249-1239 7	2. 142 -78 2-10	454 -458 3	6 606 -588 3	2 639	-643 5 10	665 676	5 5 - 7" 71	3 -771 1- 5	405 -415 5- 4	326 - 379	96-4	206 171
3 10 253 184 2- 7. 140 -117 7-	2. 107 -66 3 10	426 -405 3-	6 1132-1115 3-	2 862	-899 5-10	230 220	36738	3 359 2 5 8 -510 2-5	881 892 6 4 1218 1305 6- 4	250 24:	315	283 -237
5 10 623 -662 4 7 987 961 8-	2 346 347 4 10"	863 -940 4-	6 326 327 4-	2 313	312 1 11	551 -554	2 7- 7 36	7 345 3 5	551 536 7- 4	208 155	5 1- 5	827 -836
6 10, 92 -36 4- 7 382 -365 9	2. 73 -92 4-10	712 731 5	6. 170 173 5	2 269	249 1-11	859 890	00843 71877	2 413 3-5	233 -250 1	. 151 -115	5 2 - 5.	95 -95
2 11 434 397 5- 7 523 493 0	3 649 650 5-10.	98 26 6	6. 89 -56 6	2 258	222 2-11	. 84 -3	7 1-8 40	2 -389 4- 5	725 -735 1- 5	196 -19	735	453 -516
3 11 372 -375 6 7 512 -521 1 4 11 549 -596 6- 7 782 738 1-	3 435 -408 6 10	609 585 6-	6 357 350 6- 6 532 -562 7	2. 134	-85 3 11	. 137 -154	2 8, 16	6 - 791 5- 5	474 -520 2- 5	. 121 84	4 4 5	640 - 708
5 11. 96 26 7 7 624 -606 2	3 565 542 0 11	664 643 7-	6 318 -289 7-	2 327	-300 4 11	385 358	3 3 8 69	9 - 725 6 5	217 - 220 3	. 160 -37	74-5	790 707
0 12. 154 -25 7- 7 495 -463 2- 1 12 194 202 8 7. 63 -26 3	3 643 628 1 11. 3 490 460 1-11	98 -85 8- 251 237 0	6 222 -220 8 7 764 -786 8-	2. 88	-33 4-11	. 107 -11	74837	4 - 370 7 5	447 517 4	. 133 37	5- 5.	92 - 94
2 12 409 -415 8- 7 664 -649 3-	3 183 187 2 11	560 -536 1	7 732 -765 9-	2. 67	46 1 12	. 104 136	54-8 70	6 728 7- 5	518 531 4-	. 160 96	56-5	607 -645 573 555
1 13 218 243 1 8 733 -711 4-	3 366 -370 2-11	349 -344 2	7 298 280 1	3 231	203 2 12	. 78 -122	2 5 8 36	7 390 1 6	491 485 5- 5	. 137 -133	516.	180 176
2 13, 126 67 1-8 833 826 5	3 479 -435 3-11	523 -538 2-	7 1007 1030 1-	3 228	-219 2-12	. 101 52	26841	7 409 1- 6	653 -659 6 567 538 6-	280 279	/ 1- 6 9 2 6	286 -343
2 8 209 -248 5- 2-8 850 813 6	3 334 327 4-11	473 489 3-	7 186 146 2-	3 880	-913		7-8 47	0 -488 2- 6	393 -380 7-	119 -118	3 2- 6	656 -587
3 8 1245 1236 6-	3, 117 31 5 11	527 501 4 322 208 4	7 250 210 3	3. 153	84	h k 5	0 9 46	3 424 3 6	457 -418 0 6	309 -292 159 162	23-6	278 -339 516 -463
1 1 536 -484 4 8. 127 37 7-	3 400 372 0 12	226 214 5	7 395 -406 4	3 716	-707	-	1-9 28	3 282 4 6	752 -767 1- 6	484 -458	4 6.	71 36
1_ 1 778 762 4- 8 1159-1113 8	3. 87 26 1 12 3 445 434 1_17	312 -293 5- 143 -89 6	7 469 -478 4-7 560 -574 5	3 370	364 2 1	797 781	z 9 41: 5 2 9.14	2 - 387 4 - 6 4 108 5 6.	124 9 2-6	265 219	5- 6	552 555
2-1 194 -189 5-8 504 -445 9	3. 92 74 2 12.	161 -136 6-	7 583 602 5-	3. 180	-149 3 1	. 140 -29	3 9 30	L -294 5- 6.	225 -228 3 6	469 434	507 17	304 271
3 1. 132 115 6 8 643 -649 9- 3- 1 405 -389 6- 8 478 445 0	3 335 -343 2-12 4 173 140 3 12.	248 263 7	7 672 709 6-	5 295 3 613	-616 4 1	497 -463	3 4 9 38	5 410 6- 6	652 -698 4 6	242 -246	1- 7.	107 -12
4 1 799 836 7 8 418 426 1	4 1163 1184 3-12.	105 -65 0	8 662 -641 7	3. 141	110 4- 1	459 460	4- 9. 16	797-6.	131 -141 4- 6	491 -509	2 7.	107 -226
4 1 342 -330 7 8 705 678 1- 5 1 492 477 0 9 597 -580 2	4 546 514 4-12.	118 -98 1-	8 1071-1068 8	3 393	-311 5- 1	775 - 792	5- 9. 11	127 1 7.	140 60 5- 6	208 -212	3 7.	126 158
5-1 730 723 1 9 245 203 2-	4 449 -431 0 13	172 158 2	8 1094 1099 8-	3. 122	93 6 1 130 6- 1	423 427	6-9 313	2 294 1- 7. 7 111 2 7	378 - 343 0 7	463 443	4- 7.	92 27
6-1 760 717 2 9 687 650 3-	4 1039 1039 1-13.	98 -41 3	8 193 -122 0	4 1027	1085 7 1	452 453	1 10. 15	-56 2- 7	516 -506 1 7	741 754	5-7	175 -177
7 1 552 -537 2- 9, 127 90 4	4 579 -600 2 13. 4 1278 1358 2-13	106 -118 3- 73 -69 4	8 886 890 1 8 621 -615 1-	4 850 4 137	848 7- 1 -134 8 1	218 217	2 10. 152	7 140 3- 7.	142 70 2 7	262 -234	1 8	210 268
8 1 .103 64 3- 9 491 469 5	4 286 -246	4-	8.131 104 2	4 1632	-1695 8- 1	509 499	2-10. 15	5 14 7. -18 4- 7	148 18 2- 7 197 199 3 7	672 -662	1-8.	149 -150 103 -167
8-1 556 -493 4 9 601 -585 5- 9 1 354 353 4-9.193 166 6	4 678 -704 4 1038 1066	n K 3 5 5-	8 598 -616 3	+ 943 4 613	-567 0 2	689 722	3-10. 150	41 5 7.	112 106 3- 7	. 146 141	2-8.	103 -3
9-1. 84 -46 5 9. 177 -184 6-	4 595 -606 0 1	1221-1255 6	8 473 474 3-	4. 154	128 1 2 513 1- 7	763 775	4 10. 111 4-10. 14	-8 5- 7. 5 144 6 7	120 108 4- 7	611 636	1 9	289 -339
1_ 2 371 417 6 9 258 259 7-	4 244 -203 1- 1	301 250 7	8 510 480 4-	4. 165	140 2 2	271 247	5-10. 9	-96 6- 7. 7 332 7- 7	133 -127 5 7	384 457 344 316	1-9	616 678 201 205
		A / D 1	- 7707 5	~~~							-	

The last variations in the parameters were ten times (or less) lower than the standard deviations; so, at this point, the refinement was stopped.

After the reintroduction of the reflections excluded at (7) and a new rescaling, the final unweighted R-factors were:

$$R_{tot} = 0.070$$
 $R_{obs} = 0.047$

The final observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table I.

The atoms were considered as fully ionized following a discussion by Verhoogen [4].

The secondary extinction correction was applied because a plot of $\ln I_o/I_c$ for the 143 most intense reflections showed a secondary extinction effect that was not negligible. A linear relation between $\ln I_o/I_c$ and I_c was assumed and a least-squares secondary extinction coefficient derived. This was applied to all the F_o 's by means of the formula:

$$(F_o)_{corr} = (F_o)_{ext} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{I}{2} \epsilon I_c\right)$$

where $\varepsilon = 2.77 \cdot 10^{-6}$.

The anomalous dispersion correction for Ba⁺⁺ was carried out by the method proposed by Patterson [5]; $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ are given by Cromer [6].

TABLE II.

Final atomic coordinates and their standard deviations (in parentheses).

			<u> </u>
	x/a	y/b	<i>z c</i>
Ba	0.20617 (6)	0.14932 (5)	0.12217 (6)
Si(I)	0.49067 (29)	0.38317 (22)	0.27346 (31)
Si(II)	0.70113 (29)	0.24619 (23)	0.53086 (29)
O(I)	0.5351 (9)	0.2885 (6)	0.1273 (8)
O(2)	0.5205 (9)	0.5275 (6)	0.2182 (8)
O(3)	0.3071 (8)	0.3494 (6)	0.3190 (9)
Ò(4)	0.6407 (8)	0.3676 (6)	0.4175 (9)
O(5)	0.7659 (9)	0.1299 (6)	0.4325 (9)
O(6)	0.8566 (8)	0.2926 (6)	0.6594 (8)
O(7)	0.1253 (9)	0.1183 (7)	0.4587 (9)
O(8)	0.9930 (9)	0.4335 (7)	0.3292 (9)

of the final structure factors.					
·	x/a y/b		z /c	В (Ų)	
	· · ·				
H(I)	0.1182	0.4001	0.3248	2.5	
H(2)	0.9442	0.3533	0.2682	2.5	
H(3)	0.9915	0.1220	0.4494	2.5	
H(4)	0.1653	0.0275	0.4984	2.5	
H(5)	0.8197	0.1761	0.2695	2.5	
H(6)	0.5901	0,0663	0.3403	2.5	

Hydrogen	atom	parameters	postulated for	the	calculation
	of	the final s	tructure factors		

TABLE III.

TABLE IV.

Final anisotropic thermal parameters $(\times 10^4)$ and their standard deviations (in parentheses).

The anisotropic temperature factors are in the form: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 dx$

 $\exp\left[-(\hbar^2\,\beta_{11}+\,k^2\,\beta_{22}+\ell^2\,\beta_{33}+2\,\hbar k\,\beta_{12}+2\,\hbar l\,\beta_{13}+2\,\ell l\,\beta_{23})\right]$

	β11	β22	β33	β12	β13	β23
Ba	54 (I)	20 (1)	42 (I)			
Si(I)	4I (3)	29 (1) 20 (2)	42 (1) 37 (4)	$\begin{array}{c c} -1 & (0) \\ 0 & (2) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 & (1) \\ 1 & (3) \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & (0) \\ 2 & (2) \end{array} $
Si(II)	44 (3)	25 (2)	30 (3)	0 (2)	3 (2)	4 (2)
O(I)	88 (10)	34 (6)	40 (10)	o (6)	8 (8)	o (6)
O(2)	84 (11)	32 (6)	67 (12)	5 (6)	-12 (8)	6 (6)
O(3)	63 (10)	35 (5)	57 (11)	5 (6)	13 (8)	6 (6)
O(4)	73 (11)	23 (5)	61 (11)	2 (6)	2 (8)	8 (5)
O(5)	97 (12)	37 (6)	53 (11)	8 (6)	16 (8)	5 (6)
O(6)	70 (10)	40 (6)	32 (9)	4 (6)	II (7)	11 (6)
O(7)	93 (11)	53 (6)	65 (12)	-9 (7)	3 (9)	4 (7)
O(8)	85 (11)	44 (6)	78 (12)	2 (7)	5 (8)	2 (7)

The weighting scheme used in the last two cycles was:

$$\begin{split} & \sqrt{w} = \frac{I}{F_o} & \text{if} \quad F_o > _4 F_{o,\min} \\ & \sqrt{w} = \frac{I}{\sqrt{4 \cdot F_{o,\min} \cdot F_o}} & \text{if} \quad F_o \leq 4 F_{o,\min}. \end{split}$$

The positions of the hydrogen atoms were given choosing the bonds O-H on the basis of the hydrogen-bonding picture given below, and assuming a length of I Å for them.

The atomic and thermal parameters and their standard deviations are listed in the Tables II, III and IV. The analysis of the anisotropic thermal parameters is shown in Table V; of course the significance of the latter values is lessened by the criterion used in the scaling of the intensities $(\Sigma F_o = \Sigma F_c, level by level)$.

TABLE V.

Analysis of the anisotropic thermal parameters.

(root mean square thermal vibrations along the ellipsoid axes (Å), magnitudes of the principal axes (Å²) and angles (°) between the crystallographic axes and the principal axes of the vibration ellipsoids).

Atom	r.m.s.	В	x	β	Ŷ
Ba	0.13	1.30	63	34	111
	0.13	1.35	33	122	103
Si(I)	0.12 0.11 0.12 0.10	0.99 1.11 0.87	72 31 118 103	78 67 74 28	25 74 29
Si(II)	0.12	I.07	4	89	91
	0.12	I.19	93	23	67
	0.10	0.79	93	113	23
O(1)	0.14	I.53	88	3	92
	0.17	2.15	7	92	88
	0.12	I.12	97	88	3
O(2)	0.15	I.75	61	50	57
	0.18	2.50	39	91	133
	0.12	I.22	113	40	119
O(3)	0.13	I . 40	117	35	108
	0.16	I . 96	60	56	51
	0.13	I . 34	138	97	44
O(4)	0.15	1.75	37	74	61
	0.15	1.89	127	77	36
	0.11	0.93	95	21	110
O(5)	0.14	1.60	114	28	75
	0.18	2.53	27	71	76
	0.13	1.38	102	109	21
O(6)	0.14	1.62	29	119	94
	0.16	2.03	63	35	71
	0.10	0.75	100	108	19
O(7)	0.16	2.03	39	54	81
	0.18	2.68	128	40	77
	0.15	1.81	94	106	16
O(8)	0.16	2.08	32	72	68
	0.17	2.26	110	109	25
	0.16	1.94	114	26	79

55. - RENDICONTI 1967, Vol. XLII, fasc. 6.

DISCUSSION.

The interatomic distances and the bond angles are presented in Table VI as well as their standard deviations.

Silicon.—Krauskopfite appears to be a chain-silicate. In its structure there are two non-equivalent silicon atoms, Si(I) and Si(II), that connect

TABLE VI.

Interatomic distances (Å), angles (°) and their standard deviations (in parentheses).

Atoms	Bond lengths	Atoms	Bond angles
Si(I) - O(I)	L.633 (7)	O(1)—Si(I)—O(2)	109° 6′ (22′)
Si(I) - O(2)	1.625 (7)	O(I)—Si(I)—O(3)	$104^{0} 49' (22')$
$Si(I) \rightarrow O(3) \dots \dots \dots$	1.560 (7)	$O(I) - Si(I) - O(4) \dots$	$110^{\circ} 31' (22')$
$Si(I) - O(4) \dots \dots \dots$	1.634 (7)	O(2)—Si(I)—O(3)	$116^{\circ} 22' (22')$
		O(2)—Si(I)— $O(4)$	1010 28' (22')
		O(3)— $Si(I)$ — $O(4)$	114° 36′ (22′)
Si(II)—O(1)	1.631 (7)	O(I)—Si(II)—O(4)	105° 14′ (22′)
Si(II)—O(4)	I.654 (7)	O(I)	1120 39' (22')
Si(II)—O(5)	I.595 (7)	O(I)	1080 25' (22)'
Si(II)—O(6)	I.644 (7)	O(4)—Si(II)—O(5)	112° 56′ (22′)
		O(4)—Si(II)—O(6)	1080 14' (22')
		O(5)—Si(II)—O(6)	109 ⁰ 9′ (22′)
		S(I) = O(I) = S(II)	z 280 z' (24')
		SI(I) = O(I) = SI(II).	13805(24)
		51(1) - O(4) - 51(11).	1310 53 (24)
Ba—O(3)	2.743 (7)	1	
Ba—O(2)	2.763 (7)		
Ba— $O(3)^*$	2.776 (7)		
Ba—O(8)	2.821 (7)		
Ba—O(6)	2.849 (6)		
Ba—O(7)	2.876 (7)		
Ва—О(1)	2.969 (7)		
Ba—O(7)*	2.983 (8)		
Ba—O(8)*	3.010 (7)		

An asterisk is used to distinguish equivalent atoms.

themselves by the oxygens O(I) and O(4) in an alternative way, giving rise to the following chain: ...—Si(I)—O(4)—Si(II)—O(I)—... A single chain is composed of units of four tetrahedra that repeat for simple translation along c; each unit is composed of two enantiomorphous sub-units equivalent by application of a glide b parallel to (OIO). A sub-unit contains the two non-equivalent tetrahedra mentioned above.

Two chains run in a single unit cell, equivalent by inversion but not enantiomorphous; their shape and mutual development are shown in the figures I and 2.



Fig. 1. - Shape and mutual development of the silicon chains. The numbers refer to the oxygen atoms.

There are no evident similarities between the crystal structures of krauskopfite and sanbornite, BaSi₂O₅; the latter, studied by Douglass [7], is a layer-silicate.

Barium.—All the barium atoms are equivalent by symmetry. The nine shortest barium-oxygen distances are shown in Table VI, the next one, Ba-O(4), is 3.252 Å long and does not correspond to a contact between the atoms involved; therefore the barium coordination number can be settled as nine. The barium coordination polyhedron is very irregular and cannot be referred to a standard type. Pairs of enantiomorphous polyhedra are present in the structure.



Fig. 2. - Projection along [010] of a double cell of krauskopfite. The heavy dashes refer to the bonds Ba-O, the light ones to the H-bonds. The numbers refer to the oxygen atoms.

Each barium polyhedron is connected to three similar polyhedra by sharing one edge with each of them: two edges O(3)—O(7) of each polyhedron, equivalent by symmetry, are shared in this way, resulting in a chain running approximately parallel to c; furthermore, these chains are interconnected by the sharing of a third edge, O(8)—O(8)*, between each polyhedron and its centrosymmetric one (here and elsewhere an asterisk is used to indicate an equivalence by an unspecified symmetry element). A sort of layer so arises, composed of six-membered rings of barium polyhedra (fig. 3); no oxygen connects two different layers, whose least distance covers an entire unit cell.

The layers are not planar; the mean plane that runs among the barium atoms coincides with the plane bc, whose cartesian equation is x = 0; the distance of each barium from this plane is 1.61 Å long (fig. 2).

Connections between the Si and Ba atoms.—Along the direction a, Balayers and Si-chain slabs are found alternately (fig. 2). Each barium atom is connected to three chains; O(3), O(1) and O(3)* provide the connections with a chain of a slab, O(2) with a second chain of the same slab, O(6) with a chain of a different slab; the remaining oxygens linked to Ba, O(7), O(7)*, O(8), O(8)*, do not belong to the Si-tetrahedra. An edge O(1)—O(3) (3.38 Å) covers two Si-tetrahedra, another edge O(1)—O(3)* (2.59 Å) is shared with a single tetrahedron; the edges O(1)—O(2) (3.11 Å) and O(3)—O(2) (3.70 Å) connect different chains.



Fig. 3. - A portion of a layer of barium polyhedra. The numbers refer to the oxygen atoms.

The hydrogen-bonding system.—In the crystal structure of krauskopfite six hydrogen atoms per asymmetric unit are present and six oxygen-oxygen distances shorter than 3 Å are found (of course excluding distances between oxygens of the same coordination polyhedron); they are collected in Table VII. It is reasonable to assume them to be hydrogen bonds and to try the identification of the oxygens directly linked to the hydrogens on the basis of the electrostatic valence Pauling's rule. In fig. 2 a part of the system of hydrogen bonds is shown.

TABLE VII.

Distances and angles related to the probable hydrogen bonds. Standard deviations in parentheses.

O(7)—O(5)	2.810 Å (10)
O(7)—O(5)*	2.898 Å (10)
O(8)—O(3)	2.626 Å (10)
O(8)—O(6)	2.956 Å (10)
O(2)—O(5)	2.719 Å (10)
O(6)—O(5)	2.603 Å (10)
O(5)—O(7)—O(5)*	109 ⁰ 27′ (20′)
O(3)—O(8)—O(6)	90° 44′ (20′)

TABLE VIII.

Balance of the electrostatic valences.

Each asterisk denotes a hydrogen contribution of $\frac{3}{4}$ +, and each comma a hydrogen contribution of $\frac{1}{4}$ +.

Oxygen	Linked atoms	I	II	III
O(1)	Ba, Si(I), Si(II) Ba, Si(I)	$2 + \frac{2}{9}$	$2 + \frac{2}{9}$	$2 + \frac{2}{9}$
O(3)	Ba, Ba, Si(I) Si(I), Si(II)	$1 + \frac{4}{9}$ $1 + \frac{4}{9}$	$2 - \frac{36}{36}$ $1 + \frac{4}{9}$	$2 - \frac{11}{36}$, $2 - \frac{11}{36}$
O(5)	Si(II)	I	,,,, 2	2
O(6)	Ba, Si(II)	$I + \frac{2}{9}$	* $2 - \frac{I}{36}$	$, 2 + \frac{2}{9}$
O(7)	Ba, Ba	$\frac{4}{9}$	** 2— <u>I</u> 18	$2 - \frac{I}{I8}$
O(8)	Ba, Ba	<u>4</u> 9	<u>4</u> 9	** 2— <u>I</u> 18

The first column of Table VIII gives the electrostatic valences of the oxygen atoms excluding the hydrogen contributions. As O(5) participates in four different hydrogen bonds (Table VII) and lacks only one electronic positive charge (1+), each contribution from the hydrogens cannot overcome I/4+; so O(5) cannot be directly linked to the hydrogen atoms and four hydrogens linked respectively to O(7), $O(7)^*$, O(2), O(6) are to be postulated. Distributing each hydrogen contribution among two oxygen atoms as 3/4+ for the linked one and I/4+ for the unlinked atom, the second column of Table VIII is obtained.

To improve the figure given for O(8) in this Table, two hypotheses can be put forward: two hydrogens are directly linked to O(8), or only one of them is directly linked to it. The first hypothesis gives the overall best figures for the three oxygens O(3), O(6), O(8), as shown in the third column.

The hydrogen-bonding system that derives from the above considerations is made clear by the following scheme (the italics refer to the atoms pertaining to an asymmetric sector of the unit cell):

$$O(6) \cdots H - O(8) - H \cdots O(3)$$

$$H$$

$$O(2) - H \cdots O(5) \cdots H - O(7) - H \cdots O(5)$$

$$H$$

$$O(7) - H \cdots O(5).$$

From this discussion two water molecules result, O(7) and O(8), and two hydroxyls, O(2) and O(6), that belong respectively to the tetrahedra Si(I) and Si(II).

This picture is consistent, because the supposed water molecules do not belong to the silicon tetrahedra, but are only linked to the Ba-atoms; moreover O(I) and O(4), that connect the Si-tetrahedra, do not belong to the system of hydrogen bridges. To complete this picture, each tetrahedron has one hydroxyl (as seen above) and a fourth oxygen involved in forming at least one hydrogen bridge (respectively O(3) and O(5); the latter is unique in forming four hydrogen bridges).

Of course the possibility of a statistical distribution of some hydrogens between two oxygens cannot be excluded on the preceding grounds; for example, this could happen for O(5) without seriously disturbing the electrostatic balance.

A difference synthesis computed with the final phases did not give any clear evidence about the hydrogen positions.

During the least-squares refinement the following test was carried out: each hydrogen atom was formally split in two half-hydrogens separately linked to the different oxygens of each hydrogen bond, and a thermal parameter of 2.5 Å² was given to them. A cycle of least-squares carried out with only the low-angle reflections resulted in rejecting some half-hydrogens (high thermal parameters) and strengthening others (low thermal parameters). This test was fully consistent with the assumptions made for the hydrogen bonds O(7)-O(5), O(8)-O(3), O(8)-O(6), O(6)-O(5), but was unfavorable for the bond O(2)-O(5); in the remaining case, $O(7)-O(5)^*$, the thermal parameters moved in the same direction for the two halves and the test did not allow any conclusion (Table IX).

TABLE IX.

Isotropic thermal factors (\AA^2) of the formal half-hydrogens, $\text{H}^{1/2}$, after the least-squares refinement of the low-angle F₀'s (starting B for each $\text{H}^{1/2}$: 2.5 Å²). Each B refers to the $\text{H}^{1/2}$ linked to the oxygen written at the side.

В	Bond	В
2.0	O(7)—O(5)	16.0
19.2	O(7)—O(5)*	10.5
— 5.6	O(8)—O(3)	12.7
— 5.9	O(8)—O(6)	3.5
21.2	O(2)—O(5)	— 12.2
	O(6)—O(5)	41.3

The bond lengths and angles.—The angles between the hydrogen bonds that meet in O(7) and O(8) are consistent with the assumption that the latter are water molecules; these angles are 109° 27' and 90° 44' respectively.

The bond lengths and angles within the silicon tetrahedra are regular. The four bonds between Si(I), Si(II) and O(I), O(4), that form the Si-chains, are long, as was expected (the figures range between 1.63 and 1.65 Å). The bonds Si(I)—O(2) and Si(II)—O(6) are again long (1.62 and 1.64Å respectively), which is consistent with the assumption that O(2) and O(6) are hydroxyls. The unshared oxygens O(3) and O(5) form shorter distances than the preceding ones, 1.56 and 1.60 Å respectively. There is a small difference between the latter distances; however attention has to be paid to the fact that O(3) forms only one hydrogen bridge, while O(5) is involved in four of them.

In Table VI the barium-oxygen bond lengths are divided in three groups: short (mean Ba—O distance: 2.76 Å), regular (mean: 2.85 Å) and long (mean: 2.99Å); this classification seems reasonable if attention is paid to the distribution of the distance figures. The sum of the ionic radii of Ba⁺⁺ and O⁻⁻, corrected for 9-coordination [8] is 2.86 Å: only the second group of distances conforms fully to this value; the first group comprises distances noticeably shorter.

but they are very common among the barium compounds. Also the distances of the third group occur commonly in literature. If the oxygens of the third group—whose ionic interaction with barium is low—are excluded from the Ba-coordination polyhedron, a distorted octahedron is obtained. The exclusion of the electrostatic interaction Ba—O from the Table VIII for the oxygens of this group does not make the electrostatic balance worse; on the contrary, an improvement is registered for O(1) and O(3).

Cleavage.—Fig. 2 gives an explanation of the perfect cleavages $\{010\}$ and $\{100\}$; they run parallel to the Si-chains and do not cut them.

Chemical formula.—After the crystal structure determination the chemical formula of krauskopfite can be written as: $Ba[Si_2O_4(OH)_2] \cdot 2 H_2O$ or $[Ba(2 H_2O)][Si_2O_4(OH)_2]$.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We are much indebted to Prof. A. Pabst and Dr. J. Alfors, who made possible this investigation by kindly suggesting it and sending fine specimens. Dr. Gramaccioli kindly lent his experience in the performation of the last cycles with the IBM 7040 computer.

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