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**The crystal structure of aminoffite**

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**Mineralogia.** — *The crystal structure of aminoffite* (\*). Nota (\*\*)  
di ALESSANDRO CODA, GIUSEPPE ROSSI e LUCIANO UNGARETTI,  
presentata dal Socio G. CAROBBI.

RIASSUNTO. — L'aminoffite, silicato con formula  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{BeOH})_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}$ , è tetragonale con quattro unità stechiometriche nella cella elementare; il gruppo spaziale è  $P4_2/n$  e le costanti reticolari sono:  $a = 9.865$ ,  $c = 9.930 \text{ \AA}$ . La struttura cristallina è stata studiata con i raggi X, utilizzando effetti di diffrazione registrati con la camera di Weissenberg. Le coordinate degli atomi sono state ricavate analizzando la sintesi di Patterson tridimensionale e le sintesi di Fourier tridimensionali. Le coordinate e i fattori termici anisotropi di tutti gli atomi sono stati raffinati con il metodo dei minimi quadrati (matrice completa). Il fattore di discordanza finale, per le riflessioni osservate è  $R = 0.07$ . L'aminoffite è un silicato a strati di tetraedri  $\text{SiO}_4$  e  $\text{BeO}_4$  paralleli a (001); gli strati tetraedrici sono collegati fra loro dagli atomi di Ca i cui poliedri di coordinazione, mettendo in comune degli spigoli, formano strati paralleli anch'essi a (001). Ad ogni atomo di Be è legato un ossidrile che dà luogo ad un legame idrogenico con un ossigeno legato al Si.

#### INTRODUCTION.

Aminoffite is a silicate identified for the first time by Hurlbut [1] at Långban (Sweden); it is associated with calcite, fluorite and barite in massive magnetite and limonite.

The data previously published [1] are:

chemical formula (analyst F. A. Gonyer):  $\text{Ca}_3\text{Be}_3\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{28}(\text{OH}) \cdot 4 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;

cell parameters:  $a = 13.8$ ,  $c = 9.8 \text{ \AA}$ ;

space group:  $I4/\text{mm}$ ,  $Z = 3$ .

We are indebted to prof. C. S. Hurlbut who made this investigation possible sending us a specimen of the mineral.

#### EXPERIMENTAL.

An irregular fragment of roughly spherical shape (radius about cm. 0.006) was used for the structure analysis. A redetermination of the cell parameters carried out by means of Weissenberg photographs, gave the following values:

$$a = 9.865 \quad , \quad c = 9.930 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA} \quad , \quad \text{space group } P4_2/n.$$

The relationship between these values and the Hurlbut's ones (labelled  $a'$  and  $c'$ ) is:  $a \cong a' \sqrt{2}/2$ ,  $c \cong c'$ . This chemical formula, modified by Strunz [2], was adopted:  $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Be}, \text{Al})(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $Z = 6$ .

Equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs of the  $hkl$  reflexions ( $h$  from 0 to 5) were taken with  $\text{CuK}_\alpha$  radiation, using the multiple film technique. The integrated intensities were measured photometrically. They were correct-

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

(\*\*) Pervenuta all'Accademia il 10 ottobre 1967.

[illegible]

atoms and showed some features indicating incongruencies in the chemical formula. In fact, as one can see from the chemical formula given by Strunz, six (Be, Al) atoms are present in the unit cell; these atoms in the space, group  $P4_2/n$ , can be located only in special positions with fourfold and twofold multiplicity. But the presence of atoms in those positions gave rise to (Be, Al)—Ca and (Be, Al)—Si distances too short to be possible. Furthermore the Fourier synthesis showed no maximum in those positions, but only one (in a position with eight-fold multiplicity) at the center of a tetrahedron built-up by oxygen atoms: it has been assumed that this maximum was due to the presence of an atom of Be. With this assumption the number of atoms of Be per unit cell was eight and not six, but the structural model obtained in this way was self-consistent and was submitted to the least-squares refinement. Four cycles of isotropic three-dimensional least squares (full matrix) dropped the R. factor from 0.26 to 0.08 for the observed amplitudes. The secondary extinction effect was negligible, so no extinction correction was applied. The anisotropic refinement (two cycles) lowered the R factor to 0.071. The observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table I. Positional and thermal parameters are listed in Table II.

TABLE II.

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

M is the equipoint multiplicity and W is the Wyckoff notation. Final anisotropic thermal parameters and their standard deviations (in parentheses); the thermal factor is in the form:  $\exp [-10^{-4} (h^2 b_{11}^2 + k^2 b_{22}^2 + l^2 b_{33}^2 + 2 h k b_{12} + 2 h l b_{13} + 2 k l b_{23})]$ ;  $\bar{u}$ : r.m.s. thermal vibrations along the ellipsoid axes (Å);  $\hat{A}$ ,  $\hat{B}$ ,  $\hat{C}$ , angles ( $^\circ$ ) among the crystallographic axes and the principal axes of the vibration ellipsoid;  $B_H$ : equivalent isotropic temperature factors after Hamilton [8].

[illegible]

As the refinement confirmed the hypothesis made above, the following chemical formula can be adopted for aminoffite:  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{BeOH})_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}$ ; four of these formula units are contained in the unit cell. The presence of the OH group linked to Be was inferred on the basis of the electrostatic valences Pauling's rule which is well fulfilled for all the atoms. However only a new chemical analysis could give a definitive picture of the details of the chemical formula. Unfortunately the available amount of crystals was too small to permit a new analysis.

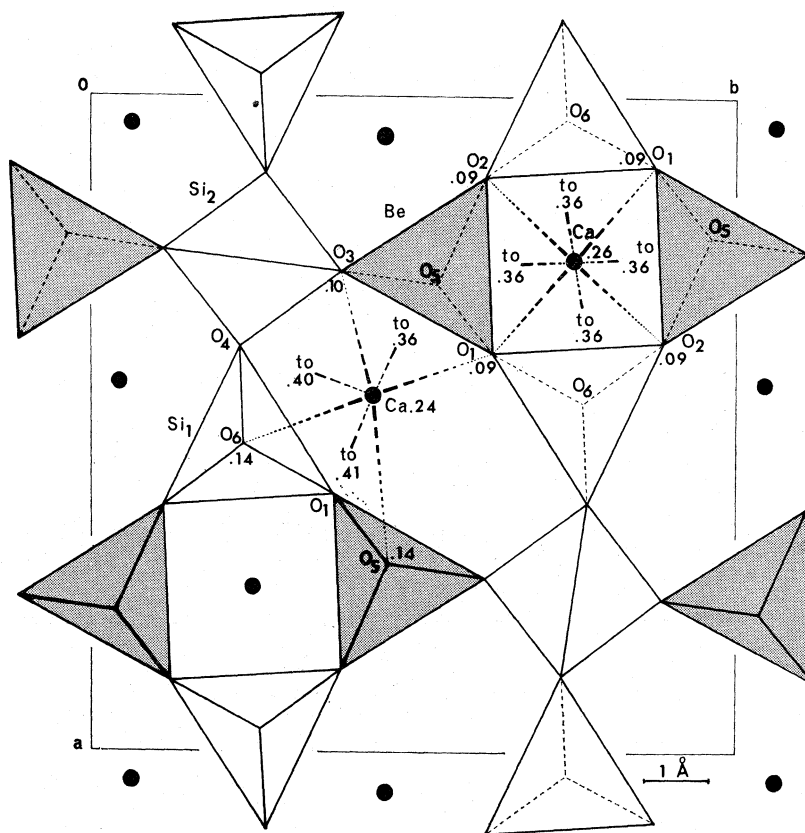


Fig. 1 a. – Schematic view of the crystal structure of aminoffite and key to the identification of the atoms and their coordination. One half of the content of the unit cell is projected on (001). The layer of tetrahedra is around  $z \cong 0$ ; the black circles are Ca atoms at  $z \cong 1/4$ .

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE.

The two non-equivalent Si atoms have a tetrahedral coordination. Each  $\text{Si}_1$  and  $\text{Si}_2$  tetrahedron shares respectively three and four oxygens with other tetrahedra. The Si—O bond lengths are in good agreement with those found in other silicates (see Table III). The Be tetrahedron is built up by three oxy-

gens shared with the Si tetrahedra and one OH group labelled O<sub>5</sub>. The O<sub>5</sub>—O<sub>6</sub> distance of 2.87 Å could be referred to a hydrogen bond between OH and the unshared oxygen O<sub>6</sub>. The tetrahedra form six-membered and four-membered rings which, connected with one another, give rise to layers parallel to (001) (fig. 1). These layers are held together by the Ca atoms occurring halfway between them (fig. 2). Ca<sub>2</sub> is linked to four oxygens belonging to a tetrahedral layer and four belonging to the other; these eight oxygens form a square antiprism whose bases have sides of different length (2.64 and 2.84 Å respectively). The Ca<sub>2</sub>—O distances range from 2.375 to 2.517 Å.

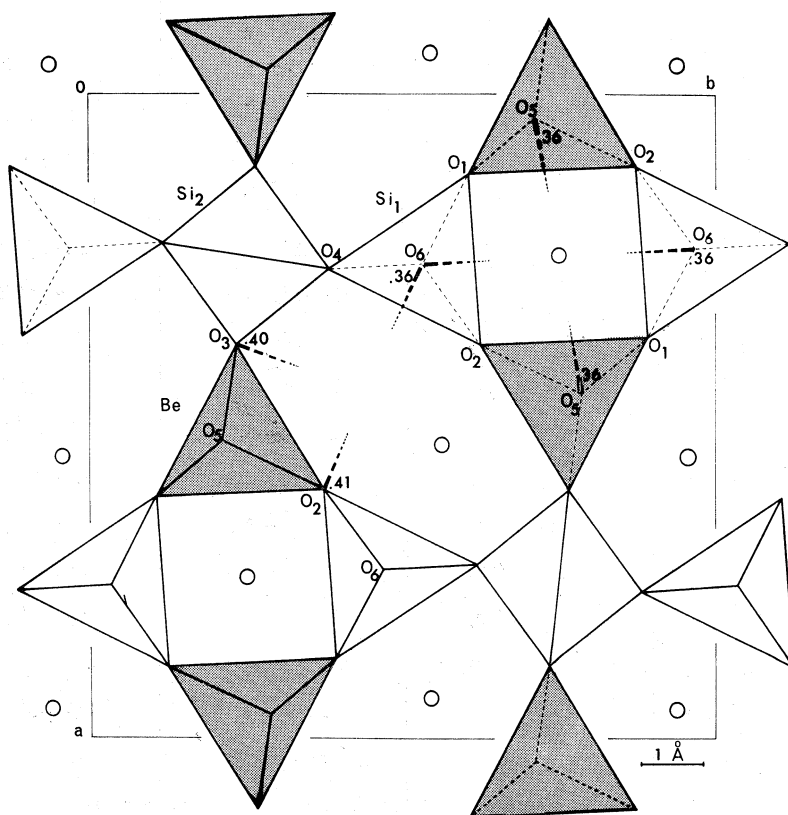


Fig. 1*b*. — The layer of tetrahedra around  $z \cong 1/2$  (one half of the content of the unit cell) is projected on (001). Open circles represent Ca atoms at  $z \cong 3/4$ .

The seven oxygens bonded to Ca<sub>1</sub> form a coordination polyhedron that could be described as a square antiprism lacking a corner. The Ca<sub>1</sub>—O distances range from 2.359 to 2.752 Å. The coordination polyhedra of Ca atoms give rise, by sharing some edges, to layers parallel to (001). The presence of these layers and of those made up by the tetrahedra account for the (001) cleavage.

TABLE III.

*Interatomic distances ( $\text{\AA}$ ) and angles ( $^\circ$ ); their standard deviations are in parentheses.*

The asterisk is used to distinguish equivalent atoms. The distances preceded by the sign " occur twice.

| Atoms                                        | Bond lengths | Atoms                                                        | Bond angles    |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>2</sub>              | 1.632 (7)    | O <sub>1</sub> —Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>2</sub>              | 106° 44' (23') |
| Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>6</sub>              | 1.638 (7)    | O <sub>1</sub> —Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>4</sub>              | 107° 33' (23') |
| Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>1</sub>              | 1.638 (7)    | O <sub>1</sub> —Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>6</sub>              | 113° 50' (23') |
| Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>4</sub>              | 1.648 (7)    | O <sub>2</sub> —Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>4</sub>              | 108° 11' (23') |
|                                              |              | O <sub>2</sub> —Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>6</sub>              | 110° 29' (23') |
|                                              |              | O <sub>4</sub> —Si <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>6</sub>              | 109° 50' (23') |
| Si <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>3</sub>              | " 1.625 (7)  | O <sub>3</sub> —Si <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>4</sub>              | 110° 58' (25') |
| Si <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>4</sub>              | " 1.653 (7)  | O <sub>3</sub> —Si <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>3</sub> <sup>*</sup> | 113° 43' (25') |
|                                              |              | O <sub>3</sub> —Si <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>4</sub> <sup>*</sup> | 107° 28' (25') |
|                                              |              | O <sub>4</sub> —Si <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>4</sub> <sup>*</sup> | 105° 59' (25') |
| Be—O <sub>3</sub>                            | 1.614 (17)   | O <sub>1</sub> —Be—O <sub>2</sub>                            | 105° 28' (1°)  |
| Be—O <sub>1</sub>                            | 1.661 (17)   | O <sub>1</sub> —Be—O <sub>3</sub>                            | 108° 7' (1°)   |
| Be—O <sub>5</sub>                            | 1.680 (17)   | O <sub>1</sub> —Be—O <sub>5</sub>                            | 105° 36' (1°)  |
| Be—O <sub>2</sub>                            | 1.683 (17)   | O <sub>2</sub> —Be—O <sub>3</sub>                            | 105° 14' (1°)  |
|                                              |              | O <sub>2</sub> —Be—O <sub>5</sub>                            | 116° 13' (1°)  |
|                                              |              | O <sub>3</sub> —Be—O <sub>5</sub>                            | 115° 34' (1°)  |
| Ca <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>2</sub>              | 2.359 (7)    | Atoms                                                        | Bond lengths   |
| Ca <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>3</sub>              | 2.385 (7)    | Ca <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>5</sub>                              | " 2.375 (7)    |
| Ca <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>6</sub>              | 2.393 (7)    | Ca <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>6</sub> <sup>*</sup>                 | " 2.381 (7)    |
| Ca <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>6</sub> <sup>*</sup> | 2.429 (7)    | Ca <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>1</sub>                              | " 2.514 (7)    |
| Ca <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>1</sub>              | 2.441 (7)    | Ca <sub>2</sub> —O <sub>2</sub>                              | " 2.517 (7)    |
| Ca <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>3</sub> <sup>*</sup> | 2.647 (7)    |                                                              |                |
| Ca <sub>1</sub> —O <sub>5</sub>              | 2.752 (7)    |                                                              |                |

The crystal structure of aminoffite is similar to those of melilites (3,4), meliphanite [5] and leucophanite [6]. The general feature common to all these silicates is the presence of layers of tetrahedra parallel to (001) connected by Ca or Ca and Na atoms. Consequently the  $c$  sides of the unit cells of the minerals written above and of aminoffite have nearly the same dimensions.

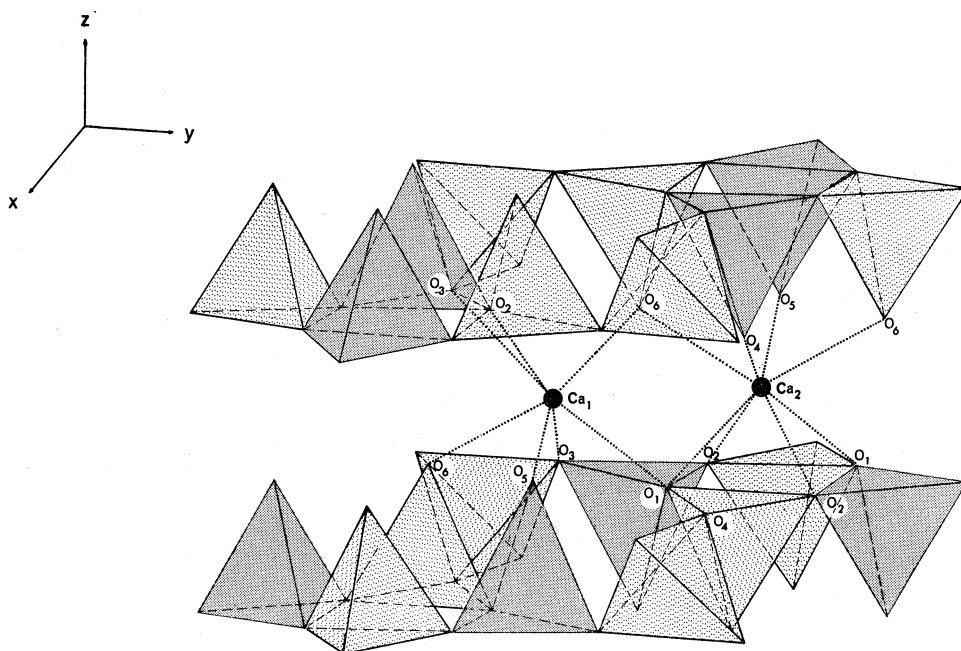


Fig. 2. — Perspective view of the layers of tetrahedra showing the coordination of Ca atoms. Dotted tetrahedra: Si; dashed tetrahedra: Be.

The tetrahedral sheets of melilites, meliphanite and leucophanite are built up by rings of five tetrahedra while those of aminoffite consist of rings of four and six tetrahedra. Owing to these differences, aminoffite cannot be classified in the same "structure family" [7] as melilites, but in a particular "structure family" of single sheet silicates with tetrahedral loops of four and six members.

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