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ELIO CANNILLO, GIUSEPPE ROSSI, LUCIANO UNGARETTI

The crystal structure of macdonaldite

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Mineralogia. — *The crystal structure of macdonaldite* (*). Nota di ELIO CANNILLO, GIUSEPPE ROSSI e LUCIANO UNGARETTI, presentata (**)
dal Socio G. CAROBBI.

RIASSUNTO. — La macdonaldite è un silicato la cui formula chimica, tratta dalla letteratura, è: $\text{BaCa}_4\text{Si}_{15}\text{O}_{35} \cdot 11 \text{H}_2\text{O}$; quattro di queste unità stechiometriche sono contenute nella cella elementare. Il gruppo spaziale è Cmc \bar{m} ; le costanti reticolari, rideterminate per il presente lavoro, sono le seguenti: $a = 14,081$, $b = 13,109$, $c = 23,560 \pm 0,001 \text{ \AA}$.

La struttura è stata determinata attraverso l'esame della sintesi di Patterson tridimensionale e di successive sintesi di Fourier tridimensionali. Il raffinamento è stato eseguito col metodo dei minimi quadrati. Il fattore di discordanza finale per i riflessi osservati è 0.083. I poliedri di coordinazione del calcio sono ottaedri formati da atomi di ossigeno e da molecole d'acqua; questi ottaedri, mettendo in comune uno spigolo, formano catene parallele ad a . Tali catene sono collegate fra loro attraverso legami idrogeno e formano strati paralleli a (001). Tra due strati ottaedrici è posto un doppio strato tetraedrico costituito da anelli di quattro e otto tetraedri SiO_4 . Gli strati tetraedrici sono del tipo apophyllite «idealizzato». L'impalcatura tetraedrica è attraversata da un doppio sistema di canali: uno parallelo a b con diametro utile di 2,1 Å , l'altro parallelo ad a con diametro utile di circa 3,4 Å . All'interno dei canali si trovano gli atomi di bario coordinati da sei ossigeni dei tetraedri e da quattro molecole d'acqua. Sono pure presenti nei canali molecole d'acqua non legate ai cationi.

Viene discussa l'analogia strutturale della macdonaldite e con le zeoliti fibrose e con i minerali rhodesite e delhayelite.

La formula chimica è modificata, sulla base dell'analisi strutturale, nel modo seguente: $\text{BaCa}_4\text{H}_2\text{Si}_{16}\text{O}_{38} \cdot (8 + x) \text{H}_2\text{O}$ dove x è uguale a 2,4 per il cristallo usato nella presente ricerca.

INTRODUCTION.

Macdonaldite is one of the seven barium minerals recently found in Eastern Fresno County, California, and described by Alfors *et al.* [1]. The following data are quoted from the Authors cited above:

lattice parameters	$a = 14.06 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$
	$b = 13.08 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$
	$c = 23.52 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$
space group	Cmc \bar{m}
cell content	4 $[\text{BaCa}_4\text{Si}_{15}\text{O}_{35} \cdot 11 \text{H}_2\text{O}]$.

The mineral occurs in crystals elongated following [100].

These cleavages are present: {001} perfect, {010} good, {100} poor or a fracture.

In respect to the paper of Alfors *et al.* [1], who choose the axes setting corresponding to the convention used in Crystal Data, the reference axes have been interchanged in order to obtain an orientation consistent with the standard setting of the International Tables of X-rays Crystallography.

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EXPERIMENTAL.

The sample used for the crystal structure analysis was a prismatic fragment elongated following a . The side dimensions of the rectangular section of the sample were: 0.0200 cm (side parallel to b), 0.0096 cm (side parallel to c).

The lattice parameters were re-determined and the values obtained are:

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 14.081 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA} \\b &= 13.109 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA} \\c &= 23.560 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}.\end{aligned}$$

Integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs of the hkl reflexions (h from 0 to 10) were taken with nickel filtered $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation, using the multiple film technique. A total of 1948 reflexions, out of the 2626 present in the $\text{CuK}\alpha$ limiting sphere (about 75 %) were inspected; 1428 of them were measured photometrically, 520 were too faint to be suitably measured or did not give any blackening on the films.

The intensities were corrected for the Lorentz-polarization and absorption factors and for the incipient but incomplete α_1 — α_2 spot doubling. The absorption factors were obtained through an exact integration over the whole diffracting volume — considered as continuous — of the crystal; the formulas given by Cannillo and Mazzi [2] were used. The linear absorption coefficient is $\mu = 161.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and the transmission factor ranges from 1 to 4 on a relative scale.

The correction for the α_1 — α_2 splitting effect was applied taking into account the integration technique which complicates the splitting effect for its diagonal direction with respect to the sides of the film.

CRYSTAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS.

A first inspection of the Weissenberg pictures permitted to observe that the average intensity of the reflexions with $h = 2n + 1$ was noticeably lower than that of the reflexions with $h = 2n$. Furthermore, among the reflexions of the latter set, those with $h = 4n$ have the strongest intensities. The pseudo-symmetry inferred from these observations was taken into account in the course of the structure analysis.

From a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis it was possible to locate all the atoms of Ba, Ca and Si. A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis, computed giving to the F_o 's the phases of the heavy atoms contributions, permitted to find the positions of the remaining atoms.

The structural model obtained in this way is self consistent only with the assumption that there are 16 Si atoms for each Ba atom in the chemical

formula and no alternative structure is possible with the number of Si and O atoms of the chemical formula given by Alfors *et al.* The chemical formula will be fully discussed later.

The arrangement of the atoms in the crystal structure of macdonaldite gives a full account of the intensity differences in the sets of reflexions mentioned above. All the atoms but barium are arranged in such a way that the glide plane at $x = 1/4$ in the Cmc m space group becomes a mirror plane. Thus the contributions of these atoms to the structure factors of the reflexions with $h = 2n + 1$ are near to zero. The strong average intensity of the reflexions with $h = 4n$ is explained by the fact that many atoms are crowded on planes at $x = 0$, $x = 1/4$, $x = 1/2$ etc.

The discrepancy factor at this stage was 0.28 for all the observed reflexions.

REFINEMENT.

Five cycles of least-squares calculation carried out on the observed reflexions, using the ORFLS program by Busing, Martin and Levy, with isotropic temperature factors for all the atoms, lowered the R factor to 0.11.

At this stage it was observed that two oxygen atoms, O(11) and O(17), considered as water molecules, had temperature factors exceedingly high. This fact, together with the difficulties encountered in their location, suggested the following procedure. The multipliers of all the oxygen atoms were allowed to vary in the course of a cycle of the least-squares refinement. The result was a strong diminution of the multipliers of O(11) and O(17) while the remaining oxygens showed only slight variations in both directions. Thus some doubt on the presence of those atoms arose.

In order to solve the question a structure factors calculation, without O(11) and O(17) was carried out and the relative F_o Fourier synthesis was examined. This one appeared very disturbed by series termination effects and gave no conclusive information. In order to eliminate such perturbations a further Fourier synthesis was computed using $F_o \cdot \exp B \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\lambda^2}$ as coefficient ($B = 3.0$) instead of F_o 's. Most of the disturbances disappeared while the maxima corresponding to O(11) and O(17) remained and their heights were those expected on the basis of the multipliers obtained from the least-squares refinement. An usual ΔF synthesis confirmed these observations. All these data were interpreted in terms of an incomplete occupation of the positions the two water molecules involved.

In the difference synthesis there was also a sure evidence that Ba and Ca had anisotropic thermal factors. The three successive least-squares cycles were computed varying the multipliers of O(11) and O(17) and using anisotropic temperature factors for Ba and Ca atoms. It has not been thought worthwhile to extend the anisotropic treatment to all the atoms because of the uncertainty on the number of water molecules and because the scale factor was not unique.

TABLE I.

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

The letter *w* labels those oxygen atoms which are considered as belonging to water molecules. The asterisk (*) is used to distinguish the equivalent isotropic temperature factors, after Hamilton [18], of those atoms which were treated anisotropically in the refinement.

ATOMS	x/a	y/b	z/c	B
Ba	0	0.2054(1)	0.2500	0.70*(4)
Ca(1)	0	0.2522(3)	-0.0022(1)	0.55*(8)
Ca(2)	0.2500	0.2500	0	0.40*(8)
Si(1)	0.1098(3)	0.1473(2)	0.1153(1)	0.17 (4)
Si(2)	0.3895(3)	0.1406(2)	0.1170(1)	0.24 (4)
Si(3)	0.2524(3)	0.2695(2)	0.1835(1)	0.08 (4)
Si(4)	0.2522(3)	0.4642(2)	0.1025(1)	0.10 (4)
O(1)	0.1212(6)	0.2073(6)	0.0582(3)	1.14 (12)
O(2)	0.1542(6)	0.2098(6)	0.1701(3)	1.28 (12)
O(3)	0.2536(7)	0.4234(5)	0.0386(3)	1.12 (12)
O(4)	0.1568(8)	0.0352(6)	0.1149(3)	1.76 (15)
O(5)	0.2571(7)	0.3699(5)	0.1476(3)	1.21 (12)
O(6)	0.3751(6)	0.1998(6)	0.0599(3)	1.17 (12)
O(7)	0.3464(8)	0.0251(7)	0.1159(4)	2.37 (17)
O(8)	0.3419(6)	0.1974(6)	0.1714(3)	1.20 (12)
O(9) <i>w</i>	0	0.4217(15)	0.0404(8)	5.36 (43)
O(10) <i>w</i>	0	0.3830(15)	0.1825(8)	5.52 (45)
O(11) <i>w</i>	0.5000	0.3823(23)	0.1682(12)	4.63 (98)
O(12) <i>w</i>	0.5000	0.4188(17)	0.0407(9)	6.43 (51)
O(13) <i>w</i>	0.1051(12)	0.0227(10)	0.2500	2.74 (24)
O(14)	0	0.1319(7)	0.1348(4)	0.64 (16)
O(15)	0.2491(9)	0.3002(8)	0.2500	1.22 (17)
O(16)	0.5000	0.1239(8)	0.1339(4)	1.07 (18)
O(17) <i>w</i>	0.3574(26)	0.0112(26)	0.2500	6.30 (1.21)

The final R factor is 0.083 for the observed reflexions and 0.116 for all the reflexions.

The anomalous dispersion correction for barium was carried out with the method proposed by Patterson [3]; $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ are given by Cromer [4].

The secondary extinction effect appeared to be nearly negligible and no correction was applied.

TABLE II.

Analysis of the anisotropic thermal parameters.

(Root mean square thermal vibration along the ellipsoid axes (\AA), magnitudes of the principal axes (\AA^2) and angles ($^\circ$) between the crystallographic axes and the principal axes of the vibration ellipsoid).

ATOM	r.m.s.	B	α	β	γ
Ba	0.09	0.72	0	90	90
	0.12	1.15	90	0	90
	0.05	0.22	90	90	0
Ca(1)	0.06	0.30	90	118	28
	0.12	1.16	90	28	62
	0.05	0.21	0	90	90
Ca(2)	0.05	0.23	11	90	79
	0.11	0.97	93	16	74
	0.01	0.01	100	106	19

Final atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with their standard deviations are given in Table I. The analysis of the anisotropic thermal parameters of Ba, Ca(1) and Ca(2) is reported in Table II; of course their significance is lessened by the fact that not all the atoms were treated anisotropically and that the structure factors were scaled level by level. In Table III the final observed and calculated structure factors are compared.

DISCUSSION.

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

Calcium. Both calcium atoms in the asymmetric unit have a six-fold coordination. Ca(1) is linked to four oxygens belonging to the Si-tetrahedra and to two water molecules. Ca(2) which lies on an inversion center, is surrounded by six oxygens of the Si-tetrahedra. The coordination polyhedra of both Ca atoms could be considered as squares bipyramids rather than octahedra because there are four oxygens forming a square around Ca at distances ranging from 2.29 to 2.35 \AA , and two oxygens, at opposite sides of the square, with longer Ca—O distances (from 2.42 to 2.45 \AA).

Structure factors of macdonaldite.

Reflexions marked with an asterisk were unobservably weak; in this case Fo derives from 0.5 Imin.

Table with columns for h, k, l, Fo, Fc, and multiple columns for phase angles (alpha, beta, gamma, etc.) for various reflections. The table contains a dense grid of numerical data points.

TABLE III (continued).

k	l	10Fo	10Fc	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	k	l	10Fo	10Fc	k	l	10Fo	10Fc																					
10	4	856	-867	1	15	1392	1428	7	1	389	-236	13	2	440	324	4	119	468	81	5	1026	-1155	11	926	-992	7	13	731	-623	0	10	2006	-1849	6	11	1796	1606			
5	1033	1192	1160	440	268	7	2	1313	1408	13	3	436	-648	12	4	2420	0	939	10	6	1824	-2001	12	405	-290	7	14	1185	1045	0	14	1053	-1018	6	12	744	-643			
10	6	490	-586	17	955	-973	7	3	401	241	13	4	436	-648	4	13	477	495	10	7	10	865	123	9	12	1102	7	13	630	553	0	14	665	632	6	13	2639	-2488		
10	7	497	448	1	18	436	-261	7	4	788	-844	13	5	440	566	4	14	460	12	10	8	1737	-1828	12	24	232	89	7	16	1028	-1043	0	16	1905	2106	6	14	1284	-1215	
10	8	1023	1124	1	19	1351	1420	7	5	427	-508	13	6	422	504	4	15	2059	-1918	10	9	1790	-1951	12	25	648	-759	7	17	678	-617	0	18	754	-740	6	15	721	761	
10	9	509	489	1	20	417	191	7	6	1197	-1195	13	7	430	569	4	16	1827	1804	10	10	3592	-3889	12	26	313	-372	7	18	945	967	0	20	310	-2	6	16	1339	1306	
10	10	512	307	1	21	809	-799	7	7	967	-883	13	8	430	-499	4	17	760	-735	10	11	454	267	3	0	1142	-1090	7	19	297	8	0	22	2347	-2605	6	17	1004	-829	
10	11	512	134	1	22	382	-345	7	8	1229	-1288	13	9	832	604	4	18	408	331	10	12	449	342	3	1	1051	988	7	20	509	-543	0	24	1840	2200	6	18	326	147	
10	12	908	912	1	23	959	991	7	9	683	-626	13	10	417	211	4	19	394	-477	10	13	1288	-1217	3	2	973	940	7	21	259	-362	0	24	1454	-1370	6	19	2624	2608	
10	13	1244	-1144	1	24	348	368	7	10	1298	1190	13	11	711	744	4	20	2349	2340	10	14	421	-329	3	3	399	-299	7	22	533	608	2	2	2360	-2648	6	20	661	-602	
10	14	2590	-2416	1	25	612	-680	7	11	525	-8	13	12	364	-340	4	21	2084	2020	10	15	387	236	3	4	640	-553	7	23	340	412	2	2	1002	-1036	6	21	602	-1008	
10	15	1072	911	1	26	298	-274	7	12	1112	-1044	13	13	640	728	4	22	1898	1996	10	16	360	-294	3	5	684	733	9	24	373	324	2	3	1368	-1462	6	22	215	-2	
10	16	1151	1026	1	27	876	1092	7	13	551	-505	13	14	699	564	4	23	904	-960	10	17	336	-316	3	6	652	561	9	1	902	1092	2	4	760	762	8	0	641	731	
10	17	547	-432	3	0	1156	-1076	7	14	1243	1088	13	15	494	551	4	24	295	87	10	18	2308	-2503	3	7	1205	-1221	9	2	698	-685	2	5	293	205	8	1	372	1	
10	18	372	459	3	1	1010	1019	7	15	525	191	13	16	494	25	4	25	454	90	10	19	269	-105	3	8	774	-707	9	3	558	-568	2	6	3313	3588	8	2	832	911	
10	19	607	495	3	2	1140	1198	7	16	971	-497	13	17	497	4	26	584	-659	10	20	211	134	3	9	1085	1071	9	4	798	657	2	7	2895	2905	8	3	2329	-2555		
10	20	548	574	3	3	1163	-1288	7	17	662	-355	13	18	417	6	11	1274	-1303	12	0	1687	-1569	3	10	1091	969	9	5	389	421	2	8	1873	-3555	8	4	1475	-1875		
10	21	283	-210	3	4	1028	-1186	7	18	811	817	13	19	417	6	12	1007	685	12	1	423	-13	3	11	871	-720	9	6	611	-622	2	9	2019	-1814	8	5	1409	1495		
10	22	721	-961	3	5	655	764	7	19	605	274	0	2	1024	992	6	2	1348	-1557	12	2	1600	1680	3	12	-897	-798	9	7	688	-690	2	10	403	-213	8	6	398	-463	
10	23	486	-780	3	6	1287	1443	7	20	793	-858	0	3	582	147	6	3	2413	2483	12	3	1428	1569	3	13	389	391	9	8	400	147	2	11	1591	-1213	8	7	1371	1487	
10	24	484	-373	3	7	852	-910	7	21	650	-623	0	4	651	-376	6	4	2769	-2935	12	4	1389	1522	3	14	897	845	9	8	829	773	2	12	905	836	8	8	769	786	
10	25	1067	1153	3	8	1285	-1405	7	22	998	1093	0	5	361	-362	6	5	2565	-2740	12	5	777	-653	3	15	968	-889	9	10	998	-898	2	13	376	-224	8	9	416	407	
10	26	1298	-1326	3	9	704	746	7	23	310	260	10	6	813	519	6	6	3020	-3209	12	6	2410	2644	3	16	635	-644	9	11	509	-551	2	14	1054	1049	8	10	769	739	
10	27	1031	-1212	3	10	1051	1032	7	24	698	-858	0	7	1548	1502	6	7	1352	-1080	12	7	2210	-2448	3	17	368	317	9	12	643	607	2	15	1955	2012	8	11	1823	-1813	
10	28	490	-217	3	11	1174	-1193	7	25	449	443	14	8	1271	-2976	6	8	1156	985	12	8	426	-455	3	18	679	620	9	13	946	-914	2	16	1050	289	8	12	1449	-1308	
10	29	690	-367	3	12	951	-962	7	26	541	648	0	9	1415	-1426	12	9	638	581	13	9	638	581	3	19	766	-649	9	14	376	-352	2	17	642	-524	8	13	424	220	
10	30	2668	2654	3	13	877	826	7	27	456	-600	16	10	1532	1490	6	10	1275	-1062	12	10	1509	1506	3	20	750	-718	9	15	730	-712	2	18	360	-277	8	14	390	-282	
10	31	490	-217	3	14	1206	1137	7	28	966	-1011	0	11	2026	2719	6	11	3973	3993	12	11	1406	1508	3	21	671	645	9	16	528	540	2	19	334	-243	8	15	528	-487	
10	32	915	-849	3	15	1039	-1054	7	29	465	717	0	12	22	351	84	6	12	2182	-1704	12	12	387	146	3	22	676	723	9	17	741	727	2	20	1806	-1883	8	16	334	-450
10	33	10487	1505	3	16	783	-737	7	30	1027	1135	0	13	22	551	664	6	13	929	662	12	13	354	-351	3	23	891	-934	9	18	828	-820	2	21	1071	-1098	8	17	2105	2151
10	34	11026	-987	3	17	655	726	7	31	486	-625	0	14	1021	492	6	14	1482	-1119	12	14	1787	1795	3	24	466	-454	9	19	348	-343	2	22	1933	2069	8	18	1175	1286	
10	35	1284	662	-634	18	609	864	7	32	966	-1011	0	15	2026	2719	6	15	3973	3993	12	15	1406	1508	3	25	671	645	9	20	528	540	2	23	344	-243	8	19	528	-487	
10	36	1440	-112	3	19	673	695	7	33	803	249	2	16	1123	-1002	6	16	1042	-886	12	16	228	18	5	0	1754	1786	11	0	373	93	2	24	333	-416	8	20	758	-860	
10	37	397	559	3	20	859	-890	7	34	987	1059	2	17	286	303	6	17	1289	-1293	14	0	662	639	5	1	279	23	11	667	-702	4	0	3509	-3808	10	0	380	85		
10	38	590	540	3	21	935	420	7	35	931	-855	2	18	1001	-708	6	18	392	-121	14	1	1009	1184	5	2	1400	-1507	11	2	373	101	4	1	1832	1541	10	1	1668	-1957	
10	39	1414	-1372</																																					

TABLE IV.

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

An asterisk is used to distinguish equivalent atoms. The distances preceded by the sign ' occur twice; those preceded by '' occur four times.

ATOMS	Bond lengths	ATOMS	Bond angles
Si(1)—O(1)	1.567 (7)	O(1)—Si(1)—O(2)	112° 33' (28')
—O(2)	1.651 (7)	O(1)—Si(1)—O(4)	114° 15' (28')
—O(4)	1.610 (8)	O(1)—Si(1)—O(14)	113° 43' (28')
—O(14)	1.625 (8)	O(2)—Si(1)—O(4)	107° 34' (28')
Si(2)—O(6)	1.567 (7)	O(2)—Si(1)—O(14)	101° 33' (28')
—O(7)	1.631 (9)	O(4)—Si(1)—O(14)	106° 13' (28')
—O(8)	1.625 (7)	O(6)—Si(2)—O(7)	113° 25' (28')
—O(16)	1.620 (8)	O(6)—Si(2)—O(8)	113° 22' (28')
Si(3)—O(2)	1.620 (9)	O(6)—Si(2)—O(16)	113° 42' (28')
—O(5)	1.565 (7)	O(7)—Si(2)—O(8)	106° 32' (28')
—O(8)	1.601 (9)	O(7)—Si(2)—O(16)	103° 37' (28')
—O(15)	1.617 (6)	O(8)—Si(2)—O(16)	105° 21' (28')
Si(4)—O(3)	1.597 (6)	O(2)—Si(3)—O(8)	110° 33' (28')
—O(4)*	1.621 (9)	O(2)—Si(3)—O(5)	109° 41' (28')
—O(5)	1.633 (7)	O(2)—Si(3)—O(15)	106° 37' (28')
—O(7)*	1.622 (11)	O(8)—Si(3)—O(5)	111° 26' (28')
Ca(1)—O(1)	' 2.299 (8)	O(8)—Si(3)—O(15)	110° 3' (28')
—O(6)*	' 2.308 (8)	O(5)—Si(3)—O(15)	108° 22' (28')
—O(9) <i>w</i>	2.437 (20)	O(5)—Si(4)—O(7)*	106° 45' (28')
—O(12) <i>w</i>	2.417 (22)	O(5)—Si(4)—O(4)*	106° 4' (28')
Ca(2)—O(1)	' 2.340 (7)	O(5)—Si(4)—O(3)	111° 4' (28')
—O(3)	' 2.447 (6)	O(7)*—Si(4)—O(4)*	111° 2' (28')
—O(6)	' 2.350 (7)	O(7)*—Si(4)—O(3)	111° 29' (28')
Ba—O(2)	'' 2.874 (7)	O(4)*—Si(4)—O(3)	110° 15' (28')
—O(14)	' 2.880 (9)	Si(1)—O(14)—Si(1)*	144° 4' (56')
—O(10) <i>w</i>	' 2.820 (20)	Si(1)—O(2)—Si(3)	135° 41' (36')
—O(13) <i>w</i>	' 2.814 (14)	Si(3)—O(15)—Si(3)*	151° (56')
O(3)—O(3)*	2.71 (2)	Si(3)—O(5)—Si(4)	170° 24' (36')
O(9) <i>w</i> —O(9) <i>w</i> *	2.80 (6)	Si(3)—O(8)—Si(2)	137° 24' (36')
O(12) <i>w</i> —O(12) <i>w</i> *	2.87 (6)	Si(2)—O(16)—Si(2)*	147° 27' (56')
O(11) <i>w</i> —O(13) <i>w</i>	3.05 (3)	Si(4)—O(7)*—Si(2)*	140° 53' (36')
O(17) <i>w</i> —O(10) <i>w</i> *	3.06 (3)	Si(4)—O(4)*—Si(1)*	148° 28' (36')
O(8)—O(17) <i>w</i>	3.07 (3)		
O(2)—O(10) <i>w</i>	3.16 (2)		
O(2)—O(13) <i>w</i>	3.17 (1)		

The tetrahedron around Si(3) needs a more detailed discussion. Si(3) shares all its oxygens with other tetrahedra and the average Si(3)—O distance is 1.601 Å. It must be pointed out that the Si(3)—O(5) distance is the shortest of all the Si—O distances of macdonaldite. Pant and Cruickshank [6] suggest that large Si—O—Si angles “cause the bridging bonds to gain strength at the expense of peripheral bonds”. Actually the Si(4)—O(5)—Si(3) angle is 170° and this fact could explain the short Si(3)—O(5) distance. On the other hand the second bond distance, Si(4)—O(5), involved in the cited angle, is 1.633 Å. One could expect, on the basis of the cited large angle, a shorter length for the Si(4)—O(5) bridging bond, but one must take into account the different π -orders existing in the Si(4)-tetrahedron. However the average of the two Si—O(5) distance is 1.60 Å that is a value which could be expected for a Si—O—Si angle of 170°. Fig. 1 shows a plot of the Si—O—Si angles of some recently studied silicates versus the average of the two Si—O

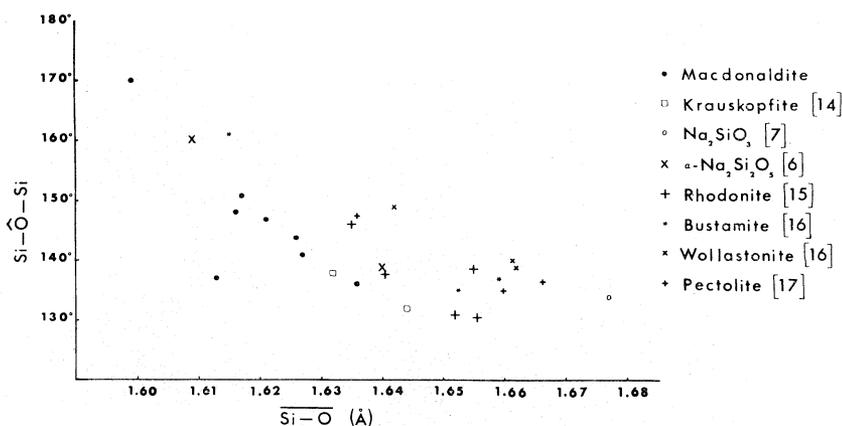


Fig. 1. — Plot of the average of the two Si—O distances involved in one Si—O—Si angle versus the Si—O—Si angle for some recently studied silicates.

bridging bonds lengths involved. One can observe a rather regular shortening of the $\overline{\text{Si—O}}$ distances (from a value of about 1.63 Å) with the increasing of the angles (from a value of about 137°).

The O—Si—O angles range from 101° to 114°. By plotting the mean lengths of any pair of bonds forming an angle at Si, against the O···O distances, the results of this work fit the corresponding curve given by McDonald and Cruickshank [7].

Balance of electrostatic valences. The balance of electrostatic valences computed in the usual way, assigning a bond strength of 1.00 to tetrahedral Si—O bonds, 1/3 to Ca—O bonds and 1/5 to Ba—O links, give some unacceptable results: O(2) and O(14) are “overbonded” (2.20) while O(1), O(6) and O(3) are “underbonded” (1.66, 1.66 and 1.33 respectively). The valences get balanced if one accept the suggestion of Zachariasen [9] that “the observed bond lengths uniquely determine the bond strengths”. In

this way O(1) and O(6), which form with silicon non-bridging bonds of 1.57 \AA , would have a bond strength greater than 1.00; O(2) and O(14) which form with silicon bridging bonds of $1.62\text{--}1.63 \text{ \AA}$, would have a bond strength less than 1.00. As Pant [8] observes "...the two theories (*d-p* π -bonding theory and the method of balancing of valences) for the Si—O bonds are not exclusive. π -bonding in Si—O bonds may be part of the mechanism whereby valency balance is achieved".

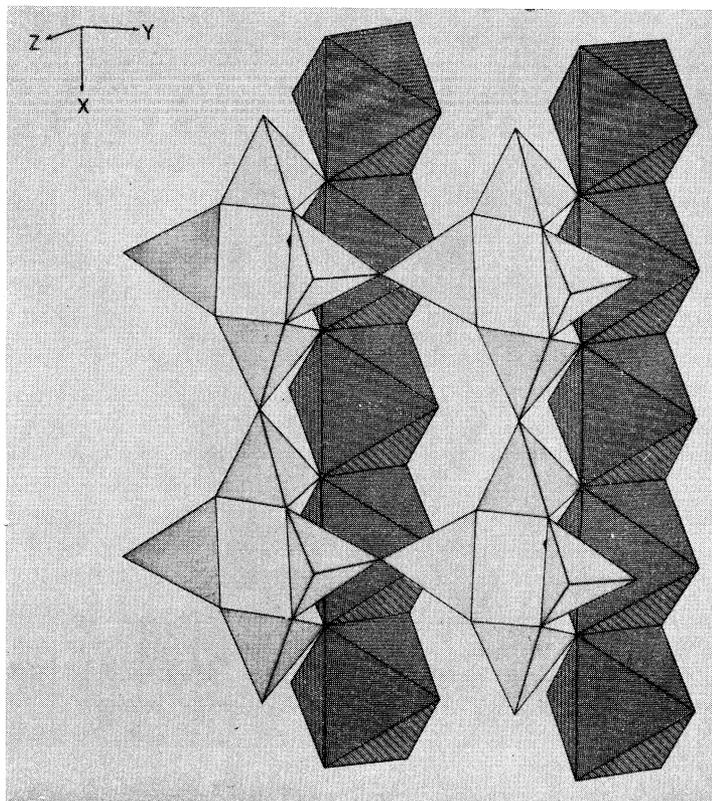


Fig. 2. - Perspective view of the chains of Ca-octahedra and of a layer of tetrahedra. The rings of four and eight tetrahedra are shown; the layer is doubled by a mirror plane parallel to xy .

For the case of O(3) it is necessary to spend some more words. In fact, for this atom the valences balance is not achieved even with the application of the cited method; O(3) is linked to Si(4) with a non-bridging bond of 1.597 \AA and to Ca(2); in such a way the positive charge reaching this oxygen is about 1.4 that is far from 2.0. On the other hand, if this atom is considered to be a hydroxyl group, it would be "overbonded" ($1.4 + 1.0$). Furthermore, the chemical formula would have an excess of positive charges. The O(3)—O(3') distance of 2.70 \AA is the shortest distance between oxygens not belonging to the same coordination polyhedron and surely represents a hydrogen bond,

but it seems too long (Zachariasen [9]) for the hypothesis of a hydrogen atom occurring midway between O(3) and O(3'). Thus the possibility of a statistical distribution of one hydrogen between the two equivalent O(3) seems to be the more convenient one. This assumption permits to get balanced the valences of O(3) and the sum of positive and negative charges in the chemical formula.

Description of the structure. The crystal structure of macdonaldite is characterized by the presence of double layers of Si—tetrahedra connected by layers of Ca—octahedra ⁽¹⁾.

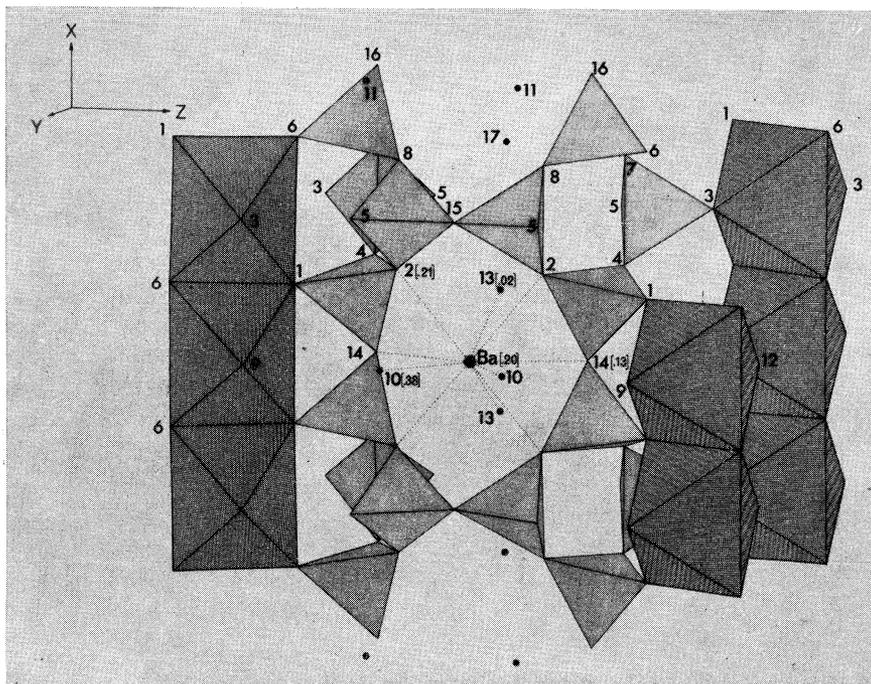


Fig. 3. — Perspective view of the structure following b . The ring of tetrahedra normal to b is shown. The small black circles represent water molecules occurring in the channels and those linked to barium. The number in square parentheses are the y coordinates. The chains of octahedra occur at $z = 0$ and $1/2$.

The Ca—octahedra, sharing two opposite edges, form chains parallel to a . The chains are linked to one another with hydrogen bonds and give rise to sheets parallel to (001) and occurring at $z = 0$ and $z = 1/2$.

The tetrahedral framework is located between two of such octahedral sheets. The basic unit of the silicate framework is a ring of four tetrahedra. The rings are linked together to form a corrugated layer of tetrahedra parallel to (001) (See fig. 2). The presence of the mirror plane at $z = 1/4$

(1) The coordination polyhedra of calcium have been described as square bipyramids, but in the course of this description they will be designated more simply as octahedra.

makes the layer doubled. Each single layer is very similar to the "idealized" apophyllite layer which is derived from the condensation of wollastonite chains through the xonotlite ribbon. The doubling of the layers produces two sets of channels built up by eight-membered rings of tetrahedra: one set is parallel to a with a free diameter of 3.4 Å and the other is parallel to b with a free diameter of 2.1 Å (figs. 3 and 4). The barium atoms and the water molecules not linked to calcium occur in these channels.

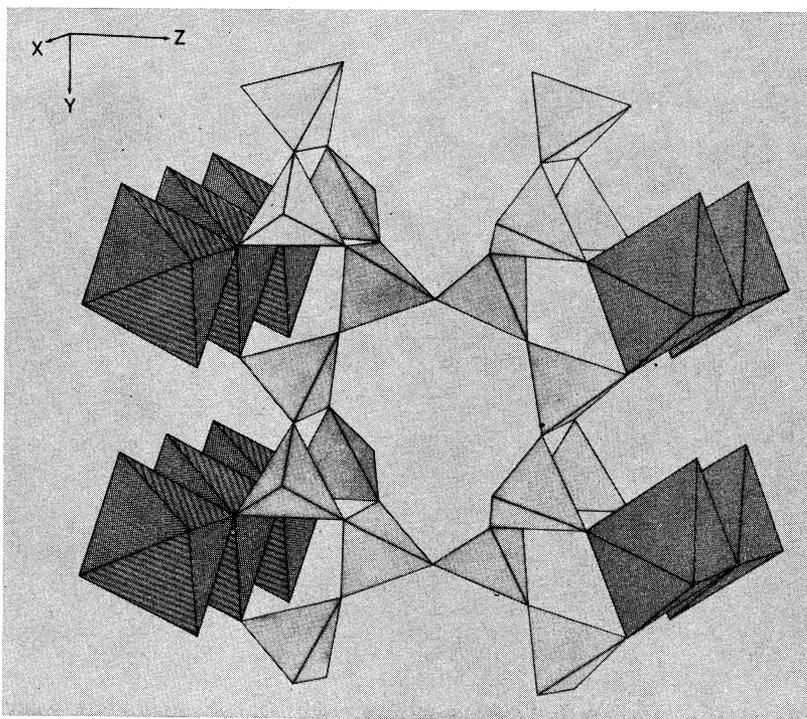


Fig. 4. - Perspective view of the structure showing the ring of tetrahedra that forms channels parallel to a .

The fact that the thermogravimetric curve of macdonaldite resembles those of mesolite and scolecite [1] and the presence of such channels, suggested the possibility of some relationship between fibrous zeolites and macdonaldite. In effect some structural arguments give strength to this hypothesis. Fig. 5 (left) shows the structural feature characteristic of natrolite [10] and of all the fibrous zeolites: it is a ring of four tetrahedra (two Si and two Al) with alternate vertices pointing upwards and downwards; a fifth Si-tetrahedron links the upper vertices and, repeated 6.6 Å below, the lower ones to form a sort of string parallel to c . The vertices labelled 1 to 4 connect together neighbouring strings thus forming a three-dimensional tetrahedral framework. The openings among neighbouring chains give place to a double system of channels (with free diameter of 2.08 and 2.6 Å) formed by eight-membered rings of tetrahedra. Fig. 5 (right) shows the four Si-tetrahedra and one of

the two Ca–octahedra contained in the asymmetric unit of macdonaldite. This group could be derived from that showed in the left part of the figure by substituting in this one the tetrahedron labelled 4 with an octahedron. The figs. 3 and 4 permit to see how this structural feature of macdonaldite (four tetrahedra and one octahedron) is repeated in the structure and the role played by the octahedra of the second Ca atom.

The water molecules. Water is present in the coordination polyhedra of barium and calcium and, as “free” or zeolitic water, in the channels of the tetrahedral framework. Ca(1) is linked to two water molecules, O(9) and O(12) lying on a mirror plane. Each of these water molecules form a hydrogen bond which together with that occurring between O(3) and O(3') contributes to hold together the chains of Ca–octahedra.

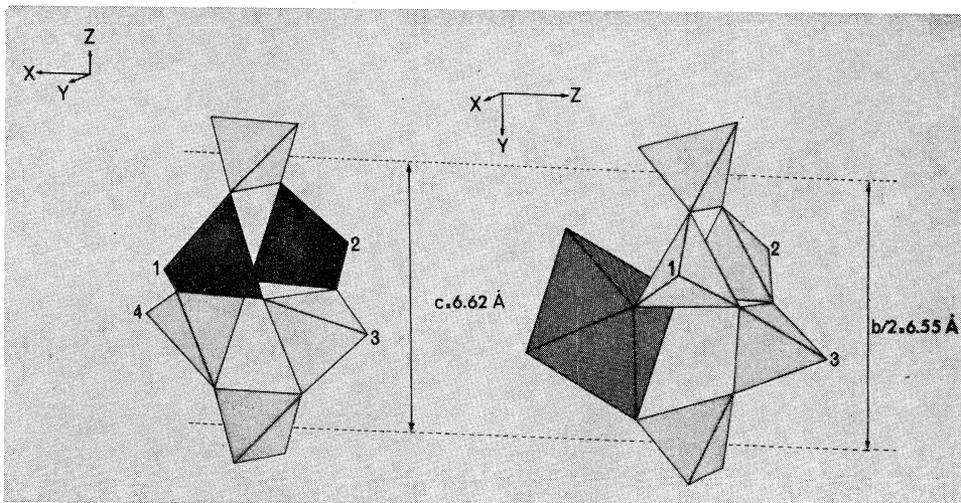


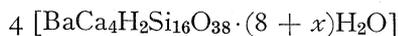
Fig. 5. – Left: the structural feature characteristic of fibrous zeolites; dark tetrahedra are AlO_4 groups. Right: the structural feature of macdonaldite built up by four Si-tetrahedra and by one Ca–octahedra; the Ca atom involved is that labelled Ca(1).

The water molecules occurring in the channels and not linked to the cations are labelled O(11) and O(17). They occupy two positions, on mirror planes, related by a pseudo-mirror plane to those of O(10) and O(13). The occupancy is 64 % for O(11) and 56 % for O(17); the unit cell contains 9.6 of such water molecules. They are linked very weakly to the water molecules belonging to the coordination polyhedron of barium and to some oxygens of the Si–tetrahedra.

It must be pointed out that there is room in the channels for other atoms (cations or water) and the number of free water molecules could vary without disturbing the structure.

Chemical formula. On the basis of all the considerations made in the preceding discussions and of the fact that the number of H_2O linked to calcium and barium could not be varied without important changes in the

structure, the chemical formula of macdonaldite can be written as follows:



where x is the number of free water molecules; in the case of the present work $x = 2.4$.

This formula is somewhat different from that given by Alfors *et al.* [1]. However the chemical analysis calculated from it does not diverge from the experimental analyses more than that calculated from the formula published by the mentioned Authors (Table V).

TABLE V.

Oxides in wt. %	1	2	3	4	5
SiO ₂	61.1	62.1	61.00	61.00	62.23
Al ₂ O ₃	0.06				
TiO ₂	0.01	0.03			
FeO	<0.01	0.1	0.96		
MgO	<0.05	0.10			
CaO	14.8	14.95	15.3	15.19	14.53
BaO	10.2	9.0	9.3	10.38	9.93
H ₂ O	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.42	13.30
Total . . .	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.00	100.00

Analyses 1, 2 and 3 are published by ALFORS *et al.* [1].

1, 2: analyses made by G. W. Putman by *d-c* arc emission spectrograph methods;

3: wet chemical analysis made by M. Tavela;

4: chemical analysis calculated from the chemical formula given by ALFORS *et al.* [1],

4 [BaCa₄Si₁₅O₃₅ · 11 H₂O];

5: chemical analysis calculated from the chemical formula given in this work,

4 [BaCa₄H₂Si₁₆O₃₈ · 10.4 H₂O].

CONCLUSION.

The description of the crystal structure made previously in terms of double layers of tetrahedra appears to be more suitable than that emerging from the comparison with the fibrous zeolites for a convenient introduction of macdonaldite in the Zoltai classification of silicates [11]. The crystal structure of this silicate, characterized by double layers of the apophyllite type, fills a gap in the series of structure families having as common feature

the wollastonite chain. Table VI shows the two series of structure families that can be derived respectively from the pyroxene chain and from the wollastonite chain: in the second series, the place corresponding to the "double sheets" subtype, the same as the hexagonal celsian family, was empty.

TABLE VI.

	PYROXENE CHAIN		WOLLASTONITE CHAIN	
	Structure family	Repeat unit or loop of tetrahedra	Structure family	Repeat unit or loop of tetrahedra
Single chain	Pyroxenes	2	Wollastonite	3
Double chain	Amphiboles	6	Xonotlite	8
Single sheet	Micas	6	Apophyllite	4-8
Double sheet.	Hexagonal celsian	4-6	Macdonaldite	4-8

TABLE VII.

MINERAL	CELL DIMENSIONS	CHEMICAL FORMULA
Macdonaldite	$a = 14.08 \quad b = 13.11 \quad c = 23.56 \text{ \AA}$	$4[\text{BaCa}_4\text{H}_2\text{Si}_{16}\text{O}_{38} \cdot 10.4 \text{ H}_2\text{O}]$
Rhodesite	$c = 14.10 \quad b = 13.08 \quad a = 23.8 \text{ \AA}$	$4[\text{K}_2\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}_4\text{Si}_{16}\text{O}_{38} \cdot 12 \text{ H}_2\text{O}]$
Delhayelite	$b = 7.04 \quad a = 13.05 \quad c = 24.65 \text{ \AA}$	

Probably macdonaldite is not the sole member of this structure family. Two minerals have crystallographic, physical and chemical properties similar to those of macdonaldite. They are rhodesite [12] and delhayelite [13] which can be compared also with fibrous zeolites. In Table VII are reported the crystallographic and chemical properties of these two silicates and of macdonaldite. The chemical formula of delhayelite is not so immediately comparable with that of macdonaldite as is that of rhodesite. The number of cations in this one is greater than that of macdonaldite, but it must be observed that the number of Ca, Si and O, the atoms which build up the fundamental part of the structure, is the same and that in the structure of macdonaldite there is room for other cations or water molecules. However only the structural analysis could confirm or discard the hypothesis.

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