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**The crystal structure of coquimbite**

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**Mineralogia.** — *The crystal structure of coquimbite.* Nota (\*) di CARMELO GIACOVAZZO, SILVIO MENCHETTI e FERNANDO SCORDARI (\*\*), presentata dal Socio G. CAROBBI.

**RIASSUNTO.** — La coquimbite,  $(\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}, \text{Al})_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , cristallizza nel sistema trigonale, gruppo spaziale  $P\bar{3}\ 1c$ , con quattro unità stecchiometriche nella cella elementare. Le costanti reticolari sono:  $a = 10,916$   $\text{\AA}$   $c = 17,06 \text{\AA}$ .

I cristalli utilizzati nella presente ricerca provengono da Dexter Mine, Utah; l'analisi chimica fornisce per questo campione un rapporto in atomi  $\text{Al} : \text{Fe} = 1 : 5,35$ . Sono stati registrati fotograficamente, mediante una camera Weissenberg, 956 riflessi indipendenti. La struttura è stata risolta mediante metodi diretti e mediante la funzione tridimensionale di Patterson. I parametri atomici e termici sono stati raffinati fino ad un valore dell'indice  $R$  di 0,072 relativo a tutti i riflessi osservati.

I poliedri di coordinazione del ferro sono costituiti da ottaedri quasi regolari; le distanze Fe—O variano da un minimo di 1,893  $\text{\AA}$  (nell'ottaedro dove il ferro è prevalentemente sostituito dall'alluminio) ad un massimo di 2,010. Le distanze S—O rientrano nella norma.

La struttura è costituita da ottaedri di coordinazione del ferro isolati e da gruppi, con composizione  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6(\text{SO}_4)_6$ , dovuti alla connessione di tre ottaedri e sei gruppi  $\text{SO}_4$ . I collegamenti fra ottaedri isolati e i gruppi di ottaedri e tetraedri sono assicurati da legami di idrogeno.

Una delle tre molecole indipendenti di acqua non è coordinata dallo ione ferrico.

## INTRODUCTION

The structural investigation of coquimbite was undertaken as a part of a series of studies on ferric iron sulfates.

Coquimbite, dimorphous with paracoquimbite, is a hydrated sulfate of ferric iron with chemical formula  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . According to some analyses quoted in Dana's System of Mineralogy [10], Al substitutes for  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  up to at least  $\text{Al} : \text{Fe} = 1 : 1,35$ .

Morphological and X-ray studies, carried out by Ungemach [15] and by Hocart [8] did not univocally establish the point group symmetry ( $3\ m$ ,  $32$  or  $\bar{3}\ m$ ). Recently Cesbron [1] confirmed lattice parameters previously measured and assigned coquimbite to the space group  $P\bar{3}\ 1c$  (as the most probable) on the basis of the extinction rules and lack of piezoelectric effect.

Thermal data have been published by Scharizer [11] [12], Cocco [2], Cesbron [1] etc.

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(\*\*) Pervenuta all'Accademia il 19 luglio 1970.

## EXPERIMENTAL

Crystals from Dexter mine, Utah, showing short prismatic habit and pale violet color, were kindly supplied by Dr. V. de Michele of the "Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano".

*Chemical Data.*

As has been shown before, Al can substitute for  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ . A preliminary X-ray spectrographic examination on crystals from Dexter mine, showed no more elements than Fe, S and perhaps Al. The Al presence was doubtful, but it is well known the analytical weakness of X-ray spectrography for such a light element.

Owing to the little amount of the available substance, only the colorimetric determination of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  was carried out; on the other hand  $\text{SO}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  percentage determination was unnecessary for the purpose of this work. The following values were obtained:

$$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 24.3\% \quad \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 2.9\%$$

that is an atomic ratio  $\text{Al} : \text{Fe} = 1 : 5.35$ .

*Crystal Data.*

The lattice parameters were refined by Weissenberg photographs calibrated with a small quartz crystal (see Table I).

TABLE I.

chemical formula:  $(\text{Fe}, \text{Al})_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$

trigonal:  $a = 10.916 + 0.005 \text{ \AA}$      $c = 17.06 + 0.01$      $V = 1760.5 \text{ \AA}^3$

$D_m = 2.11 \text{ g cm}^{-3} (*)$      $Z = 4$      $D_x = 2.09 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

space group:  $P\bar{3} 1 c$

absorption coefficient for X-rays ( $\lambda \text{ CuK}\alpha = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ):

$$\mu = 159.6 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad \mu R = 1.6$$

(\*) The measured density value  $2.11 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  is given in Dana's System of Mineralogy.

A suitable crystal elongated [0001] with a roughly cylindrical shape (mean radius 0.01 cm) was chosen for the collection of intensity data. Diffraction effects from  $h\bar{k}l0$  to  $h\bar{k}l13$  were recorded with the equi-inclination Weissenberg method, using the multiple film exposure. A total of 956 independent reflections were collected; of these 331 were too weak to be evaluated. The

intensities of the integrated spots were measured with the help of a micro-densitometer; Lorentz-polarization and absorption corrections were applied.

The  $F_0^2$ 's values were converted to a common absolute scale by Wilson's method.

A statistical test was then carried out, as a further check of centrosymmetry. The test confirmed the space group previously determined. The solution of the structure gave no elements in favour of the acentric group.

#### STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND REFINEMENT

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was computed from the complete set of observed reflections. In  $P\bar{3}1c$  an atom in general position occupies an equipoint of rank 12; thus the Fe atoms (eight atoms in the unit cell) must lie in special positions (point symmetry: 2,  $\bar{1}$ , 3,  $32$  or  $\bar{3}$ ).

TABLE II.

*Atomic coordinates, their standard deviations (in parentheses) and equivalent isotropic thermal parameters according to Hamilton [7].*

ATOM	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$B_H$
(Fe, Al) (1) . . . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.77
Fe (2) . . . . .	1/3	2/3	1/4	1.04
Fe (3) . . . . .	1/3	2/3	0.5027 (1)	1.34
S . . . . .	0.1700 (2)	0.7553 (2)	0.3767 (1)	1.16
O (1) . . . . .	0.2765 (7)	0.7828 (7)	0.4412 (4)	1.76
O (2) . . . . .	0.1808 (7)	0.6644 (8)	0.3158 (4)	1.88
O (3) . . . . .	0.0270 (8)	0.6818 (7)	0.4101 (4)	1.90
O (4) . . . . .	0.2022 (7)	0.8918 (7)	0.3453 (4)	1.76
O <sub>w</sub> (1) . . . . .	0.1667 (7)	0.0971 (7)	0.0609 (4)	1.62
O <sub>w</sub> (2) . . . . .	0.1591 (8)	0.5914 (8)	0.5698 (4)	2.35
O <sub>w</sub> (3) . . . . .	0.8835 (8)	0.3340 (8)	0.2912 (5)	2.53

Patterson map analysis showed that the Fe atoms lie on 3-fold axes; thus 6h and 6g Wyckoff positions must be excluded, but too many arrangements were still possible.

Then a statistical test for attributing the signs to the structure factors, according to Sayre's method, was carried out using the 344 strongest  $E$

values. A three-dimensional  $E$ -Fourier synthesis computed using the signs so determined, confirmed the indications from the Patterson analysis and allowed the location of all the Fe atoms. Some maxima surrounding these positions, at distances characteristic of oxygen in octahedral coordination with the Fe atom, were also evident in the maps.

TABLE III.  
*Analysis of the anisotropic thermal parameters.*

(root mean square thermal vibrations along the ellipsoid axes ( $\text{\AA}$ ), magnitude of the principal axes ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) and angles ( $^\circ$ ) between the crystallographic axes and the principal axes of the vibration ellipsoids).

ATOM	r.m.s.	B	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$
Fe(1) . . . . .	0.19	2.75			
	0.19	2.75			
	0.19	2.74			
Fe(2) . . . . .	0.10	0.78			
	0.14	1.57	90	90	0
	0.10	0.78			
Fe(3) . . . . .	0.14	1.55			
	0.14	1.55			
	0.11	0.91	90	90	0
S . . . . .	0.12	1.26	112	31	59
	0.13	1.45	58	120	37
	0.10	0.77	41	83	107
O(1) . . . . .	0.14	1.56	141	89	116
	0.17	2.35	125	11	80
	0.13	1.36	106	101	29
O(2) . . . . .	0.16	1.98	89	151	87
	0.20	3.22	107	80	17
	0.07	0.43	17	116	73
O(3) . . . . .	0.16	1.97	102	18	88
	0.18	2.76	25	107	68
	0.11	0.96	111	85	22
O(4) . . . . .	0.16	2.01	82	103	13
	0.17	2.37	84	37	80
	0.11	0.89	10	124	99
O <sub>w</sub> (1) . . . . .	0.14	1.64	60	120	145
	0.17	2.28	89	36	109
	0.11	0.94	29	108	62
O <sub>w</sub> (2) . . . . .	0.16	1.96	54	153	65
	0.22	4.03	37	93	116
	0.11	1.06	82	63	38
O <sub>w</sub> (3) . . . . .	0.18	2.56	80	43	71
	0.20	3.08	26	117	115
	0.16	1.93	66	121	32

TABLE IV.  
*Structure factors of coquimbite.*

Reflexions marked with an asterisk were unobservably weak. In this case  $F_0$  derives from 0.5  $I_{\min}$ .

$h$	$k$	$\text{JOPD}$	$10\text{PC}$	$10\text{AC}$	$10\text{BC}$	$h$	$k$	$10\text{PD}$	$10\text{PC}$	$10\text{AC}$	$10\text{BC}$	$h$	$k$	$10\text{PD}$	$10\text{PC}$	$10\text{AC}$	$10\text{BC}$	$h$	$k$	$10\text{PD}$	$10\text{PC}$	$10\text{AC}$	$10\text{BC}$			
<b><math>h \ k \ 0</math></b>																										
11	-4	345	348	-348	00	7	-1	702	657	-654	-59	11	-3	115	63	-18	-60	8	-1	679	741	738	61			
12	-4*	91	156	-149	-45	8	1	203	169	156	55	12	-3	616	543	525	144	9	-1	232	217	217	-7			
3	0	1092	1190	-1187	-77	6	5*	110	136	128	-47	9	-1	411	494	-528	-50	4	4	930	131	-113	-66			
4	0	478	479	423	224	7	5	315	317	314	46	9	-1*	122	112	97	55	6	4	304	275	-267	-64			
5	0	282	243	-231	-73	8	5	276	267	-267	00	10	1	138	136	136	00	7	4	547	533	509	158			
6	0	1185	1227	1210	201	12	-5	273	273	269	46	10	-1	133	122	-52	-52	8	4	272	294	-290	-58			
7	0	179	123	-102	-69	13	-5	187	147	147	00	11	1	174	156	148	48	8	4	1568	1684	1674	188			
8	0	576	558	-513	-87	7	6	252	241	-237	-44	11	-1*	96	116	116	00	9	4*	474	501	-494	-66			
10	* 160	229	142	-112	-51	<b><math>h \ k \ 2</math></b>																				
11	0	301	319	-314	-57	3	2	310	343	337	56	10	-1	350	303	-296	-64	5	2	111	150	133	70			
12	0	1056	977	968	133	2	0*	70	139	139	-9	5	2*	119	104	-104	-9	4	2	297	268	-268	-10			
1	1	1338	1394	1375	230	3	0	529	558	551	88	6	2	126	77	-51	58	13	-4*	67	58	20	-55			
2	1	733	733	729	-77	4	0	264	219	219	-9	6	-2	371	395	-391	-61	5	5	822	848	806	169			
3	1	361	302	-292	-76	5	0	339	279	279	-8	7	2	193	190	-182	-56	6	5*	120	77	-47	-61			
4	1	829	905	889	214	6	0*	124	134	112	73	7	-2*	119	23	-23	00	7	5	367	387	-382	-58			
5	1	692	613	-608	-72	7	0*	133	97	97	-7	8	2	121	27	-27	00	8	5	456	366	339	138			
6	1	431	330	-387	-70	8	0	137	20	19	-7	6	-2	546	511	507	58	10	5	656	693	672	169			
7	1	742	742	726	-185	9	0	176	185	185	-53	9	-1*	493	506	504	51	11	-5*	121	120	103	-61			
8	1	474	434	-429	-55	10	0*	117	13	12	-5	9	*	115	106	-106	-56	12	-2*	447	430	-426	-8			
9	1	171	180	169	-62	11	0*	91	51	52	4	10	2	121	74	-74	-59	13	5	124	124	124	-57			
10	1	424	395	366	150	2	1	188	213	212	-9	10	-2	121	74	-74	-59	6	6	795	781	749	149			
11	1	187	167	-197	-55	2	-1	1265	1667	1664	92	11	-2*	105	59	57	21	12	-2	431	423	396	149			
2	2	441	497	445	221	3	1	336	308	308	-9	12	-2	205	166	-158	-49	13	-6	192	180	-171	-55			
3	2	599	513	-507	-75	3	-1	444	359	359	-9	4	3	381	417	413	60	8	3	704	736	-732	-76			
5	2	1072	1099	1081	199	4	-1	444	359	359	-9	5	-2	507	598	576	94	10	3	704	736	-732	-76			
6	* 181	181	181	181	181	5	-1	519	453	453	-8	6	3	289	292	-292	00	5	3*	115	84	-84	-8			
7	* 181	181	181	181	181	6	-1	519	453	453	-8	7	3	289	292	-292	00	6	3*	115	59	-49	-59			
8	* 181	181	181	181	181	7	-1	519	453	453	-8	8	3	289	292	-292	00	7	3*	115	59	-49	-59			
9	2	339	296	245	157	8	-1	519	453	453	-8	9	-1*	337	309	-303	58	5	4*	109	98	88	46			
10	2	340	308	-303	-57	9	1	313	247	239	63	8	-2	337	309	-303	58	6	5*	109	98	88	46			
3	3	-1636	1741	1728	208	7	-1	627	569	569	-8	9	3	510	526	526	00	6	6	329	294	294	8			
4	3	167	140	-120	-71	8	1	670	584	584	-8	9	-3	227	224	224	00	7	0	238	240	-236	-44			
5	3	179	119	-97	-69	8	-1*	136	66	-19	63	10	3*	56	56	-30	47	8	0	203	215	-211	-43			
6	3	1206	1160	1145	181	9	1	190	140	140	-6	10	-3	124	120	-119	54	10	0	339	333	-331	-40			
7	4	149	433	-428	-64	9	-1	445	373	373	-9	11	-3	319	320	-316	52	11	0*	77	68	-56	38			
8	* 4	385	366	-300	-55	5	2	1072	996	993	72	10	-2	296	286	-281	54	7	1	226	187	-187	00			
9	5	659	559	570	173	6	2*	134	178	178	-7	11	-2*	114	161	161	00	7	1*	123	128	-128	-38			
10	3*	88	86	67	-54	11	-1*	74	30	29	-4	5	-2	242	213	205	56	12	-3*	47	43	47	54			
4	4	978	949	930	192	11	-1	655	573	573	42	6	4	553	532	532	41	5	4*	155	137	137	37			
5	4*	184	83	-84	-57	12	-1*	74	78	78	-4	7	4	218	198	-198	00	9	1	325	324	-324	-47			
6	4*	183	73	-35	-55	2	3	2	533	509	502	87	8	4	136	118	107	50	5	-1	181	186	186	00		
7	4	502	455	436	161	3	2	487	442	442	-42	9	4*	67	64	-42	-48	6	1	708	748	747	44			
8	* 4*	141	104	-85	-59	4	2	360	358	358	-8	9	-4	302	294	289	56	6	1*	115	74	59	-45			
9	4	385	366	-300	-55	5	2	1072	996	993	72	10	-2	296	286	-281	54	7	1	226	187	-187	00			
10	4	565	559	570	173	6	2*	134	178	178	-7	11	-2*	114	161	161	00	10	4	205	226	226	-7			
11	0	114	104	-85	-59	7	0*	104	141	141	-5	7	0	495	469	-464	-68	9	2	111	111	111	00			
12	0	1238	1126	-1124	-57	8	0	200	141	141	-5	7	0	495	469	-464	-68	10	0*	89	70	44	54			
3	3	144	144	371	56	9	1	121	121	121	-5	10	0*	105	119	-119	-40	11	0	220	248	-242	-51			
4	1*	69	61	23	-57	9	3	97	123	123	-5	10	0*	111	126	-126	-46	11	0	220	248	-242	-51			
5	1	469	479	479	0	4	4*	124	141	141	-5	7	3	703	813	-809	-76	7	3*	127	145	145	-41			
6	1	740	740	739	53	9	4	43	137	111	-8	4	1	1708	1636	1622	209	7	3	689	733	-733	-45			
7	0	270	267	-267	-49	6	4	425	393	393	-6	4	-1	368	271	-260	-48	8	3	320	339	337	40			
8	-1	570	565	585	0	5	5	310	260	260	-75	5	1*	120	118	92	-72	7	3	270	234	234	-61			
9	1	229	202	196	47	8	4*	103	102	102	-5	5	1*	96	101	99	-209	8	3	270	234	234	-61			
10	1	282	290	290	00	9	4	199	190	190	-4	6	1*	363	298	-298	-72	9	3	127	238	-238	00			
11	-1	261	277	47	47	7	4	310	263	263	-7	7	1	255	220	125	182	11	3	350	311	-305	-63			
11	1	443	411	-428	-43	10	-2	247	194	194	-6	7	-1	268	199	-186	-59	12	-3*	82	93	-93	-59			
11	-1*	61	23	-22	-57	11	-1*	61	59	59	-55	13	-4	169	206	203	-37	6	1	359	297	-290	64			
12	-1*	65	215	-210	-43	12	-1*	103	64	63	-5	13	-4	643	629	-625	-68	6	0	205	191	191	-55			
3	2	257	285	-284	-55	13	-1	213	180	180	-4	9	1	548	533	-530	-61	10	-2*	117	141	141	-36			
4	3	257	285	-284	-55	6	0	205	156	-156	00	9	-2	286	236	-227	-65	8	0*	111	61	61	-8			
5	2	285	378	-378	52	7	0*	125	101	82	58	10	2*	81	69	41	-56	9	0	293	337	333	51			
6	2*	288	378	-378	52	8	0	276	237	-237	-56	10	-2	543	558	533	163	10	0	169	138	138	-61			
9	-3*																									

Continued: TABLE IV.

$h$	$k$	10PO	10PC	10AC	10BC	$h$	$k$	10PO	10PC	10AC	10BC	$h$	$k$	10PO	10PC	10AC	10BC	$h$	$k$	10PO	10PC	10AC	10BC	
9 -4	254	290	284	60	5 5	501	553	530	160	7 0	103	79	78	-10	5 1	285	295	287	65	10 -2	272	258	216	140
10 -4	224	226	-219	-57	6 5*	83	125	-110	-59	8 0*	96	14	-11	-9	5 1	406	457	-57	00	3 -3*	245	322	271	175
11 -4*	96	93	93	00	7 5*	64	123	109	-56	9 0	277	315	311	49	6 1	317	313	-206	-63	4 -3	245	322	271	175
12 -4*	74	83	65	52	10 -5	501	503	477	160	10 0	160	170	-170	-7	6 1	715	724	721	65	5 3*	109	153	-140	-62
6 -5*	98	75	51	55	11 -5	401	395	-391	59	1 1	204	226	210	84	7 1	631	555	655	00	6 3	576	563	542	152
7 -5	163	155	-146	-53	12 -5*	64	82	60	-56	2 1	78	67	66	-12	7 1	394	345	-340	-63	7 3 -7	79	64	59	-57
8 -5*	133	133	133	00	6 6	240	269	230	141	2 -1	105	176	155	84	8 -1*	104	43	43	00	7 -3	278	239	-230	-64
11 -5*	98	93	75	55	12 -5*	78	110	-96	-52	3 1	301	304	304	-12	9 1	373	370	-374	-55	8 3*	53	62	30	-54
13 -5*	48	138	138	00	7 6	153	144	-135	50	4 -1	102	108	998	74	10 -1*	70	57	-13	-55	8 -3	229	221	212	-62
h k 8																								
1 0	238	209	-195	-75	4 0	608	569	-568	-36	4 -1	232	219	-219	-72	3 -2	359	349	-349	-67	10 -3*	79	59	15	-57
2 0	813	735	-731	-74	6 0*	97	98	-78	00	7 1	609	661	588	58	7 1	96	108	108	00	9 -4*	99	116	-100	-60
5 0	304	222	-222	-207	8 0	208	170	167	-34	7 -1	313	311	330	-10	7 -2*	113	16	16	00	8 -4	771	706	687	162
5 0	142	123	-123	-207	9 0	172	166	-166	00	8 1	225	239	239	-9	8 2*	78	10	-10	00	9 -4*	483	434	412	136
6 0	364	362	311	186	9 0	192	222	222	33	6 -1	435	456	-456	-10	6 2*	108	71	62	00	10 -4	206	232	-225	-57
7 0	220	170	156	-56	10 0*	63	64	-55	-32	9 1*	71	60	55	-32	9 2*	251	251	248	54	11 -4	347	347	347	145
8 0*	103	91	-66	-63	2 1	557	654	-653	-36	10 1*	154	142	-9	-9	9 2*	89	66	-59	-57	10 -5	441	369	369	155
10 0	258	256	-250	-57	3 1*	361	427	426	-36	10 1*	71	18	-18	-11	10 2*	160	160	156	26	11 -5*	63	91	73	-55
11 0	174	218	-211	-54	4 1*	89	58	58	00	11 -1*	46	89	80	39	4 3	497	475	471	64	11 -5*	53	91	73	-55
1 1	995	915	890	213	5 1	479	434	432	-36	5 2	147	154	-72	79	5 3	677	692	-689	-62	5 4	252	268	232	136
3 1	461	457	445	-473	5 1	268	230	-227	-35	3 2	395	408	-407	-12	6 3*	100	37	37	00	h k 13				
3 -1	637	542	-637	-67	5 1	813	828	-828	00	4 2	365	373	373	-11	7 3*	84	138	126	57	1 0*	55	28	-14	-24
4 1	1322	133	-131	-73	6 1	195	218	-215	-34	6 1	195	145	129	66	7 -3*	113	65	-64	64	2 0*	266	254	253	24
4 -1	483	443	-437	-72	8 1*	86	60	-50	-31	7 1	197	163	143	-10	8 3*	62	69	-43	-54	3 0	823	751	-751	00
5 1	268	301	-293	-69	8 -1	443	448	448	00	7 -2	270	275	-267	66	8 -2*	89	92	-58	57	4 0	337	370	-370	-24
5 -1	1223	1191	1175	198	9 1	177	173	170	32	8 2	160	170	136	18	11 -3	291	261	-255	-54	5 0	187	92	89	24
6 1	193	212	-209	-67	9 1	188	186	-181	-33	10 -2	104	141	-141	-10	5 4	432	414	410	60	6 0*	97	97	97	24
6 -1	209	196	-183	-69	10 -1*	51	58	-58	00	9 2	124	147	147	-7	6 4*	87	65	30	-58	7 0*	88	54	-49	-24
7 1	874	921	905	171	10 -1*	72	57	-47	32	9 -2	303	304	304	-9	7 4	446	426	-426	00	8 0	122	95	92	24
7 -1	227	227	-187	-67	11 -1	107	133	133	00	10 -2	252	269	265	48	9 -4*	101	126	111	60	9 0	208	201	201	00
8 1	304	274	-266	-62	3 2	523	532	-531	-35	10 -2*	58	7	2	-7	10 -4	225	246	-240	-58	2 1	328	304	303	-24
8 -1	745	768	749	171	4 2*	93	95	-95	35	3 3*	102	153	136	71	11 -4	137	134	-134	00	3 1	227	233	232	24
9 1	154	147	135	-59	5 2	314	380	-380	00	4 0	105	134	134	-11	6 5*	70	154	143	55	4 1	391	437	-437	00
9 -1	355	374	-369	-62	6 2*	97	74	-65	-34	8 -2*	198	201	198	18	10 -1	321	341	-335	-62	4 1 -4*	94	56	50	24
10 1	340	319	288	139	6 -2	578	601	600	35	6 3	209	270	264	55	8 0	215	227	-219	-59	5 1	523	556	-555	-24
10 -1	242	210	206	-59	7 2	160	177	174	33	8 3	188	195	195	-7	2 0*	250	280	-280	00	2 1	224	197	189	00
11 -1	258	258	248	139	7 3 -2	250	320	-320	00	8 -3	289	310	-310	-10	1 0	136	127	-106	-70	6 1	224	210	197	24
2 2	1487	1488	1473	205	8 2	143	158	-158	00	9 -3	161	166	156	55	2 0*	174	170	70	-7	6 1 -8*	98	42	-34	-24
3 2	609	614	-610	-67	8 -2	412	437	-436	-34	10 -3	251	273	273	-8	3 0	1347	1313	1300	189	7 1	273	304	304	00
4 2	231	231	-220	-70	9 2	132	137	-133	-32	11 -3*	64	124	-124	-12	7 4	275	280	-272	-68	7 -1	187	218	217	24
5 2	184	187	184	-54	8 3*	66	46	-46	-34	11 -4	64	51	-24	45	8 1*	146	162	-157	-66	8 2*	86	85	85	-24
6 2	208	183	159	-55	9 2	190	192	192	60	5 0	94	68	67	-9	6 0	1001	962	954	169	8 -1	136	112	112	00
7 2	240	293	-286	-63	11 -2*	60	41	-26	64	6 4	167	157	-157	-7	4 1	250	264	-264	44	8 0	215	227	-219	-23
7 -2	627	660	634	184	4 3	268	249	-247	-35	7 5	197	196	-196	-7	4 1*	321	341	-335	-62	9 -2*	72	24	-23	-24
8 2	611	657	618	154	5 3	349	329	-327	34	8 4*	143	131	-11	-7	5 1	534	524	-524	-142	10 -1	432	423	423	-24
8 -2*	103	96	-95	-65	6 3	182	179	179	00	8 -4	483	510	510	507	6 0*	474	474	474	23	9 -2*	72	24	-23	-24
9 2	382	369	-363	-66	12 -3	244	285	285	00	6 6	192	130	124	40	7 1	192	130	124	40	10 -2*	53	31	-31	00
9 3	649	668	647	167	5 4	543	551	-550	-34	11 -6	246	210	210	-8	6 1*	502	469	469	180	10 -3*	369	304	303	-24
7 3	419	413	-429	-61	6 4	84	68	60	33	12 -6	668	500	497	40	6 1 -1*	117	96	-65	-65	4 -3	393	375	365	-24
7 -3	235	266	-259	-68	8 4*	50	35	-35	-31	7 1	392	379	375	156	5 3*	88	87	87	87	6 3*	76	82	82	00
8 3	276	312	-307	-58	9 -4	192	161	157	-34	10 -4	351	373	373	54	7 3*	59	27	23	-23	8 -3*	88	114	112	24
9 -3	307	270	263	35	10 -4	475	479	478	33	11 -5	405	377	373	54	6 -2	350	321	-315	-66	9 -2*	76	62	62	00
10 -3	730	772	754	165	12 -5*	123	147	-137	-31	4 0	354	372	366	48	10 -1	327	309	-300	-55	10 -3*	59	44	-37	-23
11 -3	165	165	-145	-58	5 7	104	115	111	31	5 0	494	409	-403	-66	12 -2	343	348	294	186	5 4*	78	44	-49	-24
12 -3	341	295	261	136	11 -5*	72	76	-69	-32	6 0	113	47	47	00	3 2*	411	384	374	-68	6 -2	324	358	-357	24
4 4	193	190	166	178	12 -5*	53	75	-68	63	6 0	113	47	47	00	7 3 -1	671	772	-768	69	7 -2	72	74	-70	24
5 4	293	287	-280	-64	6 4	208	205	-199	-61	7 0	199	165	-165	00	6 2	324	335	-329	-61	10 -4	221	221	-220	23
6 4	208	205	-199	-61	h k 10					8 0	210	196	-187	-60	5 2	616	566	541	167	11 -4	329	313	313	00
7 6	764	793	779	149	5 1	349	314	-314	00	10 0	405	377	373	54	6 -2	350	321	-315	-66	11 -4	329	313	313	00
8 -4	383	358	348	178	3 0	9</																		

At this stage, on the basis of an accurate analysis of the cation-anion distances, it seemed very likely that the aluminium substitute for  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  only in the position labelled  $\text{Fe}(1)$ . The inspection of this hypothesis allowed a substantial improvement of  $R$  index (from 0.091 to 0.080) and a more reliable temperature factor for the atom ( $\text{Al}, \text{Fe}$ ) (1).

Individual anisotropic thermal parameters were taken into account in the next run. The final  $R$  value is 0.072 for 625 observed reflections and 0.102 including the non observed ones.

Table II shows the atomic coordinates and the isotropic equivalents of the final anisotropic temperature factors computed according to Hamilton [7]. The analysis of the anisotropic thermal parameters is given in Table III; their significance is lessened by the scaling procedure (level by level) adopted in the isotropic refinement, and by the approximative absorption correction applied to the intensities.

The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table IV.

For typographic clearness the cation ( $\text{Al}, \text{Fe}$ ) (1) is afterwards indicated as  $\text{Fe}(1)$ ; the oxygen atoms belonging to water molecules are labelled  $\text{O}_w$ .

#### DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION OF THE STRUCTURE

Fig. 1 shows the general arrangement of the atoms in coquimbite. In Tables V and VI the interatomic distances and angles are given.

The Fe atoms show octahedral coordination; half of the oxygen atoms surrounding iron belong to water molecules:

- $\text{Fe}(1)$  at the origin of the cell, binds only oxygens of water molecules, with a distance of 1.893 Å;
- $\text{Fe}(2)$  coordinates only oxygens belonging to sulfate groups with a distance of 1.998 Å;
- $\text{Fe}(3)$  binds three oxygens (of sulfate groups) and three oxygens of water molecules, located on the opposite sides of the octahedron; distances are  $\text{Fe}-\text{O}$  1.969 Å,  $\text{Fe}-\text{O}_w$  2.010 Å.

Cation-anion distances in  $\text{Fe}(2)$  and  $\text{Fe}(3)$  polyhedra are in good agreement with those found in similar compounds: roemerite [4]  $\text{Fe}-\text{O}$  1.939,  $\text{Fe}-\text{O}_w$  2.033 Å; krausite [6]  $\text{Fe}-\text{O}$  1.989,  $\text{Fe}-\text{O}_w$  2.029 Å; amarantite [5] [14] (in this structure isolated Fe octahedra are not present)  $\text{Fe}-\text{O}$  1.991,  $\text{Fe}-\text{O}_w$  2.050 Å.

$\text{Fe}(1)-\text{O}_w$  distance value, 1.893 Å, seems to be unusually low. The shortening of this distance must be related to the presence of Al atoms which substitutes for Fe in this position. The average  $\text{Al}-\text{O}$  distance given in The International Tables [9] is exactly 1.89 Å.

The sulfate group shows the well known tetrahedral shape with a mean  $\text{S}-\text{O}$  distance of 1.479 Å in good agreement with the values quoted in literature. The lengthening of  $\text{S}-\text{O}$  distances, observed by Fanfani, Nunzi and Zanazzi [4] when the oxygen atom is linked to a trivalent iron ion,

TABLE V.

*Interatomic distances in coquimbite;  
standard deviations are in parentheses.*

Fe(1)—O <sub>w(1)</sub>	1.893 (7) Å	(×6)	O <sub>w(1)</sub> —O (3)	2.688 (10)
Fe(2)—O (2)	1.998 (7)	(×6)	O (4) <sub>1</sub>	2.657 (10)
Fe(3)—O (1)	1.969 (7)	(×3)	O <sub>w(2)3</sub> —O (3)	2.661 (11)
O <sub>w(2)</sub>	2.010 (8)	(×3)	O <sub>w(3)</sub>	2.622 (11)
S—O (1)	1.518 (8)		O <sub>w(3)2</sub> —O (4) <sub>2</sub>	2.751 (10)
O (2)	1.481 (8)		O <sub>w(3)1</sub>	2.759 (11)
O (3)	1.467 (8)		O <sub>w(3)2</sub>	2.741 (11)
O (4)	1.451 (8)			

TABLE VI.

*Interatomic angles in coquimbite.*

O <sub>w(1)</sub> —Fe(1)—O <sub>w(1)1</sub>	92.8 (3)°	(×6)	O(1)—S—O(2)	109.4 (4)°
O <sub>w(1)2</sub>	87.2	(×6)	O(3)	109.0
O <sub>w(1)1</sub> —Fe(1)—O <sub>w(1)2</sub>	180.0	(×3)	O(4)	107.2
O (2)—Fe(2)—O (2)1	91.5	(×4)	O(2)—S—O(3)	108.9
O (2)2	87.6	(×4)	O(4)	111.7
O (2)3	180.0	(×3)	O(3)—S—O(4)	110.5
O (2)1—Fe(2)—O (2)2	89.3	(×4)	O (3)—O <sub>w(1)3</sub> —O (4)1	118.3 (5)°
O (1)—Fe(3)—O (1)1	94.3	(×3)	O (3)—O <sub>w(2)3</sub> —O <sub>w(3)</sub>	94.4
O <sub>w(2)</sub>	91.6	(×3)	O <sub>w(2)3</sub> —O <sub>w(3)</sub> —O (4)2	91.8
O <sub>w(2)1</sub>	173.9	(×3)	O <sub>w(3)1</sub>	121.2
O (1)1—Fe(3)—O <sub>w(2)</sub>	83.5	(×3)	O <sub>w(3)2</sub>	97.0
O <sub>w(2)</sub> —Fe(3)—O <sub>w(2)1</sub>	90.8	(×3)	O (4)2—O <sub>w(3)</sub> —O <sub>w(3)1</sub>	121.0
			O <sub>w(3)2</sub>	129.4
			O <sub>w(3)1</sub> —O <sub>w(3)</sub> —O <sub>w(3)2</sub>	96.2

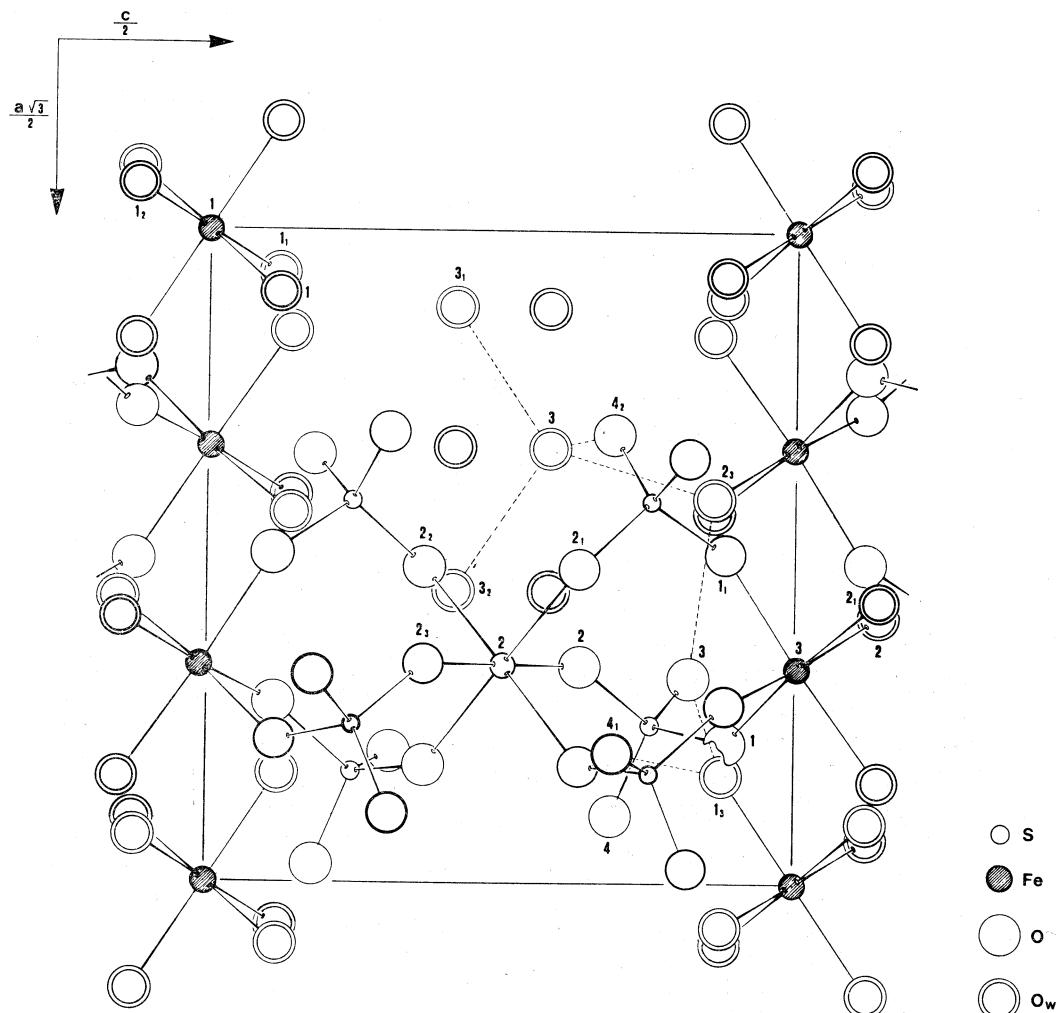


Fig. 1. — The crystal structure of coquimbite projected along the  $b$  axis. Postulated hydrogen bonds (one for each kind) are shown by dashed lines.

seems to be confirmed also in coquimbite. The average  $\text{S}-\text{O}$  bond length is  $1.499 \text{ \AA}$  for oxygen atoms linked to iron and  $1.459$  for the unlinked ones.

The structure of coquimbite consists of isolated  $\text{Fe}(1)$  octahedra and groups with composition  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6(\text{SO}_4)_6$ , given by 3  $\text{Fe}$  octahedra and 6  $\text{SO}_4$  tetrahedra connected to each other according to the scheme drawn in fig. 2. These groups and the isolated octahedra are connected together by hydrogen bonds (see below).

One water molecule, among the three independent ones,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}(3)$ , is not linked to any  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ion.

As to the crystal-chemical behaviour of the ferric iron it seems interesting to note that this ion shows a lower tendency than the bivalent transition metals to form  $\text{Me}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6$  polyhedra. Really in coquimbite half of the oxygen

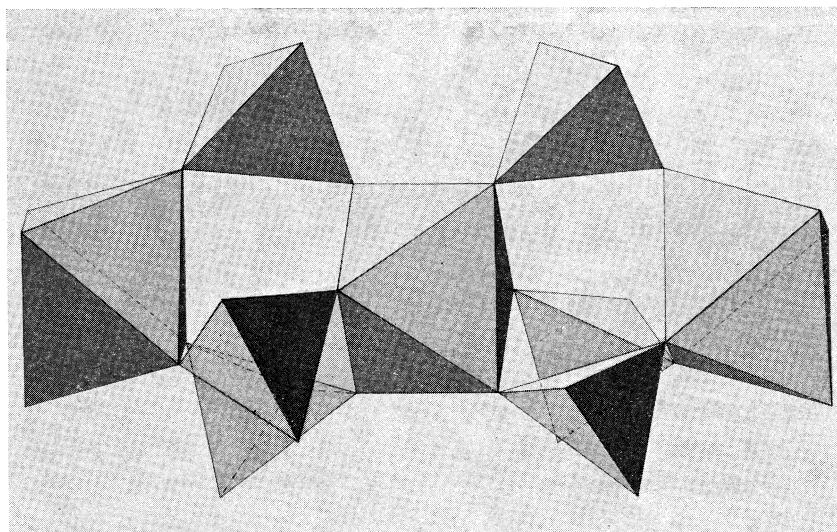


Fig. 2. - Group of octahedra and tetrahedra with composition  $\text{Fe}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6(\text{SO}_4)_6$ ,

atoms surrounding  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  belong to the sulfate group. Something analogous happens in amaranthite and botryogen. In the first mineral,  $\text{Fe}_2^{\text{III}}(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{O} \cdot 7 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$ , the two independent Fe atoms bind: 1 water molecule + 5 sulfate-oxygen atoms and 3 water molecules + 3 sulfate-oxygen atoms respectively. In botryogen [13],  $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}, \text{Zn}, \text{Mn}, \text{Mg})(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{OH} \cdot 7 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{M}^{3+}(1)$  is coordinated to 4 sulfate-oxygen atoms + 2 hydroxyl,  $\text{M}^{3+}(2)$  binds 2 sulfate-

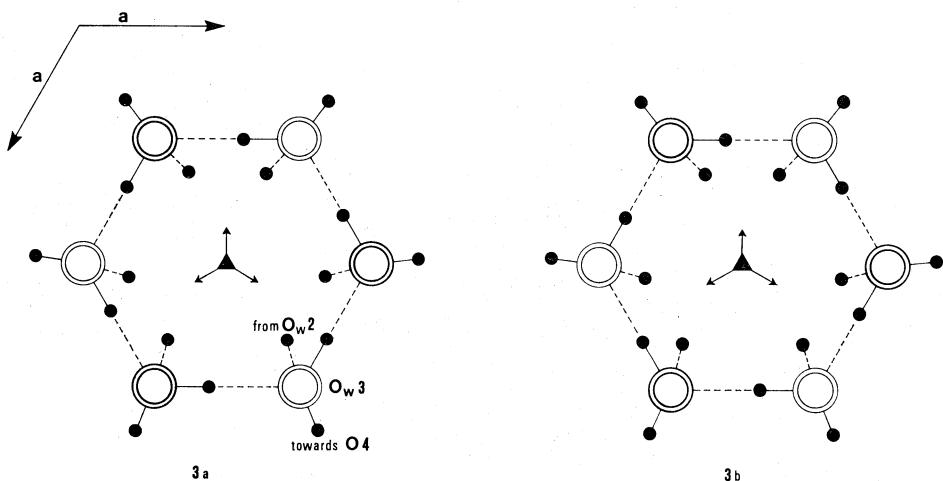


Fig. 3. - Scheme of the probable hydrogen bonds involving  $\text{O}_w(3)$ .

oxygen atoms + 2 hydroxyl + 2 water molecules, while  $\text{M}^{2+}$  links 1 sulfate-oxygen atom + 5 water molecules. In roemerite [4]  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{F}_2^{\text{III}}(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , only the ferrous iron is completely surrounded by oxygen atoms belonging to water molecules.

It may be also interesting to note that, in coquimbite crystals studied in this work,  $\text{Fe}(1)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6$  octahedra are actually  $(\text{Fe}_{0.37}, \text{Al}_{0.63})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6$ . In the more aluminian coquimbites quoted in literature [10], it seems not unlikely that true  $\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6$  octahedra are present.

According to the chemical formula, in coquimbite 6 hydrogen atoms per asymmetric unit are present. O—O distance analysis shows seven values in the range 2.62—2.75 Å.

$\text{O}_w(2)$  makes H bonds with  $\text{O}(3)$  and  $\text{O}_w(3)$ ;  $\text{O}_w(1)$  makes H bonds with  $\text{O}(3)$  and  $\text{O}(4)1$ . Both  $\text{O}_w(1)$  and  $\text{O}_w(2)$  exhibit only the function of proton donors.

$\text{O}_w(3)$ , the free molecule, is surrounded approximately tetrahedrally by four oxygen atoms ( $\text{O}_w(2)3$ ,  $\text{O}(4)2$ ,  $\text{O}_w(3)1$  and  $\text{O}_w(3)2$ ) with O—O distances all in the range of H bonds; likely  $\text{O}_w(3)$  accepts one hydrogen bond from  $\text{O}_w(2)3$  and donates one hydrogen bond to  $\text{O}(4)2$ . Not so plain the arrangement of H bonds among  $\text{O}_w(3)$  and its symmetry related. Fig. 3 shows six such atoms related by 3-fold and 2-fold axes. It is interesting to remark that  $\text{O}_w(3)—\text{O}_w(3)1$  and  $\text{O}_w(3)—\text{O}_w(3)2$  distances have the same value within the standard deviation. Now the position of H atoms can be intermediate by resonance between two oxygen atoms (on the 2-fold axes) or there may occur a statistical distribution of  $\text{O}_w(3)—\text{H}\cdots\text{O}_w(3)1$  and  $\text{O}_w(3)\cdots\text{H—O}_w(3)1$  configurations, as shown in fig. 3 a and 3 b. In the first hypothesis the O—O distance value seems too high for a symmetric hydrogen bond. However no conclusive evidence is provided by X-ray data; in fact the attempt of a direct location of H atoms on Fourier-difference maps was not successful.

TABLE VII.  
*Charge balance of oxygen atoms.*

	Fe	S	-H....	....H-	Total
O (1) . . . . .	1/2	3/2			2.
O (2) . . . . .	1/2	3/2			2.
O (3) . . . , . . .		3/2		2× 1/4	2.
O (4) . . . . .		3/2		2× 1/4	2.
$\text{O}_w(1)$ . . . . .	1/2		2× 3/4		2.
$\text{O}_w(2)$ . . . . .	1/2		2× 3/4		2.
$\text{O}_w(3)$ . . . . .			2× 3/4	2× 1/4	2.

Under the assumption of an entirely ionic structure, a scheme of the electrostatic valence for the oxygen atoms can be developed as shown in Table VII; distributing each hydrogen contribution as 3/4 to the linked oxygen atom and 1/4 to the unlinked one, the balance is quite satisfactory.

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