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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 stechiometriche nella cella elementare. Le costanti reticolari sono: $a = 10,916$ $c = 17,06$ Å.

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 $\text{Fe}-\text{O}$ variano da un minimo di 1,893 Å (nell'ottaedro dove il ferro è prevalentemente sostituito dall'alluminio) ad un massimo di 2,010. Le distanze $\text{S}-\text{O}$ 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 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 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 ($3m$, 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 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 Fe_2O_3 and Al_2O_3 was carried out; on the other hand SO_3 and H_2O 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: $P\bar{3}1c$		
absorption coefficient for X-rays ($\lambda \text{ CuK}\alpha = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$):		
$\mu = 159.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\mu_R = 1.6$	

(*) The measured density value 2.11 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 $hk10$ to $hki3$ 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 microdensitometer; 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 _w (1)	0.1667 (7)	0.0971 (7)	0.0609 (4)	1.62
O _w (2)	0.1591 (8)	0.5914 (8)	0.5698 (4)	2.35
O _w (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	α	β	γ
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 _w (1)	0.14	1.64	60	120	145
	0.17	2.28	89	36	109
	0.11	0.94	29	108	62
O _w (2)	0.16	1.96	54	153	65
	0.22	4.03	37	93	116
	0.11	1.06	82	63	38
O _w (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	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h	k	l	h
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Continued: TABLE IV.

h k	10FO	10FC	10AC	10BC	h k	10FO	10FC	10AC	10BC	h k	10FO	10FC	10AC	10BC	h k	10FO	10FC	10AC	10BC	h k	10FO	10FC	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	-19	-57	6 5*	83	125	-119	-59	8 0*	96	14	-11	-9	5 -1	486	457	-457	00	3 3*	255	323	271	175
11 -4	96	93	93	00	7 5*	64	123	108	-56	9 0	277	315	311	49	6 1	317	313	-306	-63	4 3	453	482	-477	-64
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	655	655	00	6 3	376	563	542	152
7 5	163	155	-146	-53	12 -5*	64	82	60	-56	2 1*	78	67	66	-12	7 -1	396	345	-340	-63	7 3*	79	64	29	-57
8 5*	48	10	10	00	6 5*	240	269	230	141	3 1	301	304	304	-12	8 -1*	104	43	43	00	7 -3	278	239	-230	-64
11 -5*	98	93	75	55						2 -1	105	176	155	84	9 1	373	379	-374	-55	8 3*	53	62	30	-54
12 -5*	78	110	-96	-52						3 -1	165	209	209	-12	10 -1	405	387	382	58	8 -3	229	221	-212	-62
13 -5*	48	138	138	00						4 1	1026	989	986	74	10 -1*	70	57	-13	-55	9 -3	308	308	267	152
7 6	153	144	-135	50						4 -1	232	219	-219	-12	3 2	358	289	-281	67	10 -3*	79	59	15	-57
										5 1	420	432	-432	-11	4 2	382	400	395	-66	11 -3	115	168	-159	-54
										5 -1	191	177	161	74	6 2*	108	92	-60	62	4 4	785	802	786	162
										6 1	435	456	-456	-10	6 -2	423	416	-410	-66	6 4*	82	169	-159	-57
										7 1	609	661	658	98	7 2*	96	108	90	-59	7 4	262	268	232	136
										7 -1	313	331	330	-10	7 -2	113	116	16	00	8 -4	771	706	687	162
										8 1	225	239	239	-9	8 -2*	78	10	-10	00	9 -4*	99	116	-100	-60
										8 -1*	100	66	-32	58	8 -2*	108	71	36	62	10 -4	206	232	-225	-57
										9 1*	71	60	59	-8	9 2	253	254	248	54	11 -4	483	434	412	136
										9 -1	154	142	-142	-9	9 -2*	96	89	66	-59	5 5	347	292	253	145
										10 -1*	46	55	-38	39	10 -2*	78	26	26	00	6 5*	63	144	-133	-55
										10 -1*	71	18	-17	-8	11 -2*	53	76	54	54	10 5	441	393	355	145
										11 -1*	46	89	80	39	4 3	497	475	471	64	11 -5*	63	91	73	-55
										2 2	147	154	-132	79	5 3	677	692	-689	-62					
										3 2	395	408	-407	-12	6 3*	100	37	37	00					
										3 -1	365	373	373	-11	7 3*	113	65	-9	64	1 0*	55	28	-14	-24
										5 2	151	145	129	66	8 3*	62	69	-43	-54	2 0	286	254	253	24
										6 2	164	143	143	-10	8 -3*	109	91	-67	-62	3 0	823	751	751	00
										7 2	197	190	-190	-9	10 -3*	84	82	58	57	4 0	337	371	-370	-24
										7 -2	270	275	-267	66	11 -3	291	261	-255	-54	5 0	165	59	89	24
										8 2	160	170	163	48	5 4	432	414	410	60	6 0*	97	77	77	00
										8 -2*	102	141	-141	-10	6 4	446	426	-426	00	7 0*	88	54	-49	-24
										9 2	124	147	147	-7	7 4	446	426	-426	00	8 0	122	95	92	24
										10 -2	303	304	304	-9	8 -4*	101	126	111	00	9 0	208	201	201	00
										10 -2	259	269	268	48	10 -4	225	246	-240	-58	2 1	323	304	303	-24
										11 -2*	98	7	2	-7	11 -4	137	134	-134	00	3 1	227	233	232	24
										3 3*	102	153	136	71	6 5*	70	154	143	55	4 1	391	437	-437	00
										4 3*	105	134	134	-11						4 -1*	94	56	50	24
										5 3*	103	21	-18	-10						5 1	523	556	-555	-24
										6 3	209	210	263	55						5 -1*	99	109	109	00
										8 3	188	195	195	-7						6 1	224	191	190	24
										8 -3	289	310	-310	-10						6 -1*	98	42	-34	-24
										9 -3	161	166	156	55						7 1	273	304	304	00
										10 -3	31	273	273	-8						7 -1	187	218	217	24
										11 -3*	64	124	-124	-7						8 -1*	66	87	-84	-24
										4 4	644	702	-700	62						9 1*	42	25	-8	23
										5 4*	98	68	67	-9						9 -1*	66	45	-38	-24
										6 4	164	157	157	-8						10 -1*	534	474	474	23
										7 4	250	264	262	44						3 2	432	425	425	-24
										8 4*	44	13	-11	-7						4 2	179	184	182	24
										8 -4	483	510	507	62						5 2*	95	79	-79	00
										9 -4*	98	134	-134	-9						5 2*	86	55	-26	-24
										10 -4	236	240	-240	-8						6 2*	324	358	-357	24
										11 -4*	69	51	-24	45						7 2*	72	74	-70	24
										12 -4*	44	24	-23	-7						7 -2*	95	134	134	00
										5 5	179	184	177	51						8 -2	296	289	288	-24
										6 5	316	348	344	51						8 -2*	72	24	-4	24
										11 -5	244	210	210	-8						10 -2*	53	31	30	00
										6 6	192	130	124	40						1 -3	369	304	303	-24
										11 -6	246	210	210	-8						4 3*	96	55	49	-24
										12 -6	688	500	497	40						5 3*	88	35	26	24
																				6 3*	76	82	82	00
																				7 3*	59	27	13	-23
																				7 -3	320	338	-337	-24
																				8 -3*	88	114	112	24
																				9 -3*	76	62	62	00
																				10 -3*	59	44	-43	-23
																				5 4*	78	54	-49	-24
																				6 4	197	302	201	23
																				7 4	242	264	-264	00
																				8 -4	257	276	-276	-24
																				10 -4	221	221	-220	23
																				11 -4	329	313	313	00
																				6 5	205	223	-222	-23

By means of subsequent Fourier and by steric considerations, all the nonhydrogen atoms were located. R index value was, at this stage, 0.18.

The refinement of the structure was carried out by the least-squares method (full-matrix) using the Busing and Levy program on a 360/65 I.B.M. computer.

In the first stage a statistical distribution of Al and Fe was assumed: the scattering factors curves of $(\text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Al}^{3+})$, S and O were prepared from the values given by Cromer and Waber [3]. The scale factors, the atomic coordinates and the isotropic thermal parameters were refined; anomalous dispersion correction for iron ($\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ given in The International Tables) was taken into account in structure factor calculation. R index dropped in few cycles to 0.091.

At this stage, on the basis of an accurate analysis of the cation-anion distances, it seemed very likely that the aluminium substitute for 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 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 _w (1)	1.893 (7) Å	(×6)	O _w (1)—O (3)	2.688 (10)
Fe(2)—O (2)	1.998 (7)	(×6)	O (4) ₁	2.657 (10)
Fe(3)—O (1)	1.969 (7)	(×3)		
O _w (2)	2.010 (8)	(×3)	O _w (2) ₃ —O (3)	2.661 (11)
			O _w (3)	2.622 (11)
S—O (1)	1.518 (8)			
O (2)	1.481 (8)		O _w (3)—O (4) ₂	2.751 (10)
O (3)	1.467 (8)		O _w (3) ₁	2.759 (11)
O (4)	1.451 (8)		O _w (3) ₂	2.741 (11)

TABLE VI.

Interatomic angles in coquimbite.

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

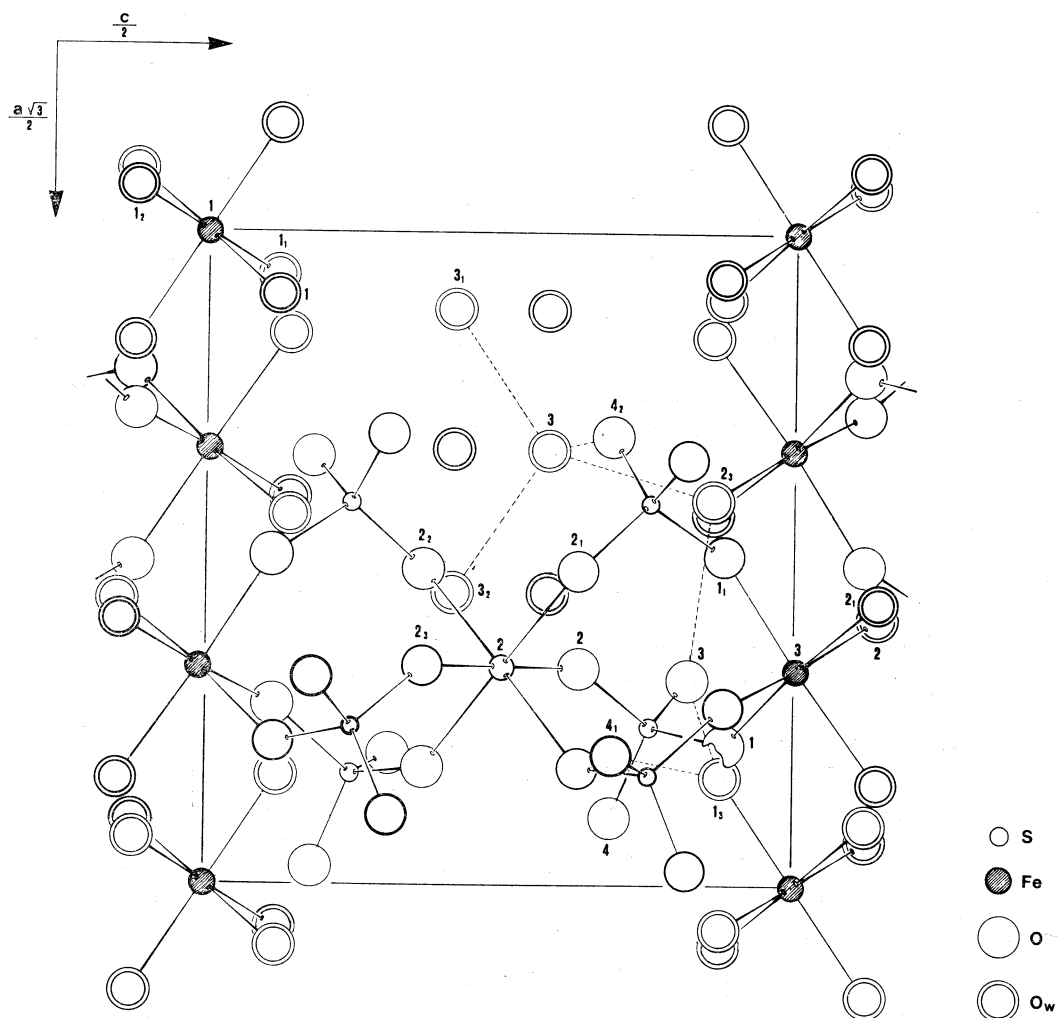


Fig. 1. — The crystal structure of coquimbite projected along the b axis. Postulated hydrogen bonds (one for each kind) are shown by dashed lines.

seems to be, confirmed also in coquimbite. The average S—O bond length is 1.499 Å for oxygen atoms linked to iron and 1.459 for the unlinked ones.

The structure of coquimbite consists of isolated Fe(I) octahedra and groups with composition $\text{Fe}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6(\text{SO}_4)_6$, given by 3 Fe octahedra and 6 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 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

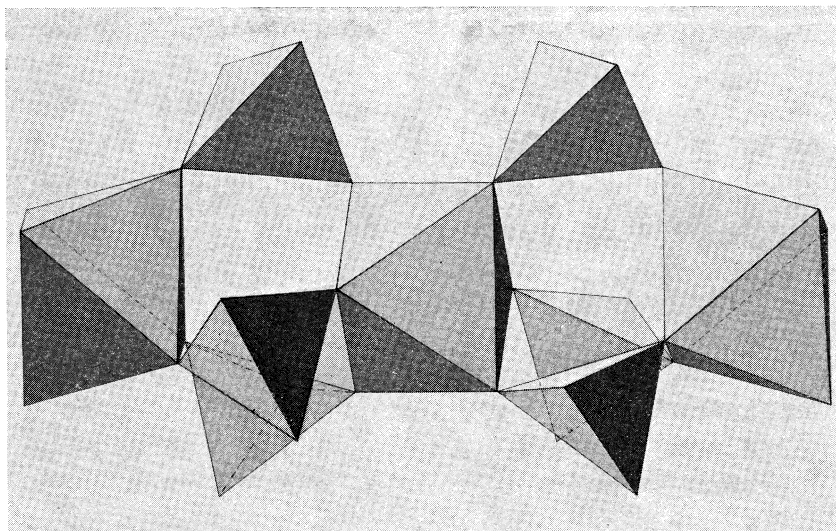


Fig. 2. - Group of octahedra and tetrahedra with composition $\text{Fe}_3(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6(\text{SO}_4)_6$,

atoms surrounding 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], $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}, \text{Zn}, \text{Mn}, \text{Mg})(\text{SO}_4)_2\text{OH} \cdot 7 \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Me}^{3+}(\text{I})$ is coordinated to 4 sulfate-oxygen atoms + 2 hydroxyl, $\text{M}^{3+}(\text{2})$ binds 2 sulfate-

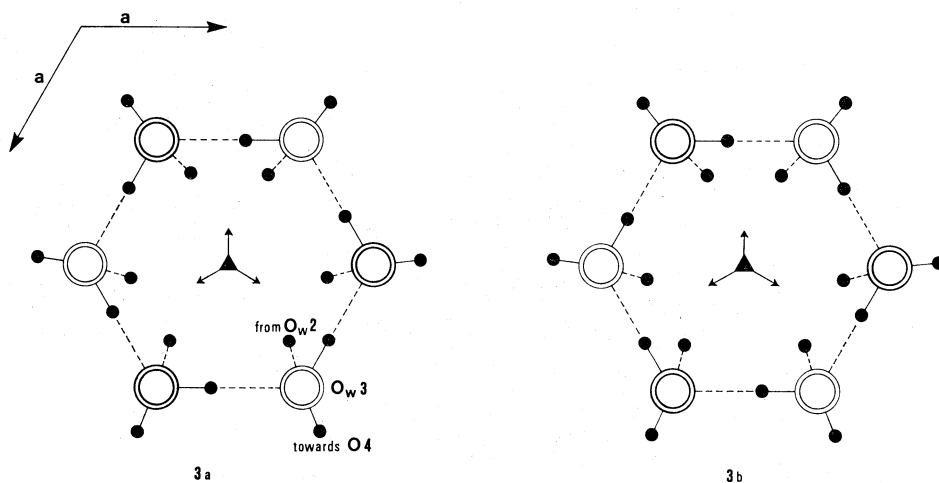


Fig. 3. - Scheme of the probable hydrogen bonds involving $\text{O}_w(3)$.

oxygen atoms + 2 hydroxyl + 2 water molecules, while Me^{2+} links 1 sulfate-oxygen atom + 5 water molecules. In roemerite [4] $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Fe}_2^{\text{III}}(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 14 \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 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, $\text{Fe(1)(H}_2\text{O)}_6$ 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 $\text{Al(H}_2\text{O)}_6$ 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 O(3) and $\text{O}_w(3)$; $\text{O}_w(1)$ makes H bonds with O(3) and 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 ($\text{O}_w(2)_3$, 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 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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