

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Bis-(3-amino-1-phenyl-2-buten-1-one)copper (II)

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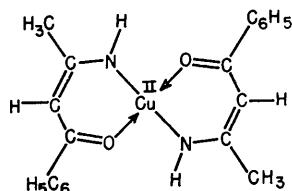
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Olive-green crystals of bis-(3-amino-1-phenyl-2-buten-1-one)copper(II), $(C_{10}H_{10}NO)_2Cu$, are monoclinic with $a = 6.456$, $b = 13.437$, $c = 12.440$ Å, $\beta = 123.31^\circ$, $Z = 2$, space group $P2_1/c$. They are isomorphous with red-brown crystals of the corresponding nickel(II) compound. The structure of the copper complex was determined by the heavy-atom method with use of visually estimated $Cu K\alpha$ data. Positional and anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms except H were refined by the full-matrix least-squares method, the final R index being 0.099 for 1312 observed reflections. The molecule has an internal center of symmetry at the Cu atom, requiring that the 4-coordination of the Cu be planar. The molecules are packed in the cell in a herringbone pattern, with no close intermolecular approaches (all > 3.5 Å). The metal-chelate bond lengths are $Cu-N$ 1.919, $Cu-O$ 1.954 Å.

Introduction

The inner complex chelates of divalent copper and nickel with 3-amino-1-phenyl-2-buten-1-one have been prepared by N. P. Sweeny of these Laboratories.

Archer (1963) used the trivial name 'acim' (acetyl-acetone-imine) to denote the ligand bis-(4-amino-3-pentene-2-one). Using the same system of nomenclature bis-(3-amino-1-phenyl-2-buten-1-one) would be 'bacim' from benzoylacetone-imine, and the chelates would be denoted $Ni(bacim)_2$ or $Cu(bacim)_2$. One of the possible resonance forms for $Cu(bacim)_2$ is:



The Ni and Cu compounds are respectively dia- and paramagnetic and were expected to involve square-planar dsp^2 coordination of the metal atoms. However, in view of the reported resolution of some closely related Cu(II) and Ni(II) β -ketoimines into optical isomers and the inference that these might be tetrahedral or distorted tetrahedral (Hseu, Martin & Moeller, 1963), it seemed desirable to undertake a complete X-ray structure analysis of $Cu(bacim)_2$ to determine the nature of the metal coordination.

Experimental

Weissenberg photographs of acicular crystals of olive-green $Cu(bacim)_2$ and red-brown $Ni(bacim)_2$ were obtained using both copper and chromium radiation. The crystals are isomorphous, having similar unit cells and an almost identical distribution of intensities.

A standard Weissenberg camera (Supper) was modified in a manner similar to that described by

Herbstein (1963) to allow reflections to be recorded at high angles ($\theta \leq 86.50^\circ$). Cell dimensions of the Cu complex were obtained by full-matrix least-squares refinement (Burnham, 1964) of data measured from $0kl$ and $h0l$ zones recorded with Cr radiation. Camera eccentricity and crystal absorption correction terms were refined along with the lattice dimensions. The camera radius was determined with use of Al ($a_0 = 4.04100$ kX) and NaCl ($a_0 = 5.62800$ kX) powders, converting these dimensions to Å by using the relationship $\text{Å} \approx \text{kX}/1.00202$. The quoted standard deviations are those obtained from the full matrix. The X-ray wavelengths used were Cr $K\alpha_1 = 2.28962$, Cr $K\alpha_2 = 2.29351$ and Cr $K\beta_1 = 2.08480$ Å (International Tables for X-ray Crystallography, 1962).

The measured density (mercury penetrometer method) is 1.411 g.cm^{-3} , while the density calculated for two molecules per unit cell is 1.414 g.cm^{-3} .

Crystal data

Bis-(3-amino-1-phenyl-2-buten-1-one)copper(II)
 $(C_{10}H_{10}NO)_2Cu$ M.W. 383.9

Monoclinic

Olive-green acicular crystals elongated along **a**

$a = 6.456 \pm 0.002$, $b = 13.437 \pm 0.002$, $c = 12.440 \pm 0.003$ Å, $\beta = 123.31 \pm 0.01^\circ$, $V = 901.8 \pm 0.7$ Å 3
 $Z = 2$, $\rho_o = 1.411 \pm 0.01$, $\rho_c = 1.414 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$.

The $h0l$ reflections were observed only when $l = 2n$, the $0k0$ only when $k = 2n$. Space group $P2_1/c$.

Complete three-dimensional intensity data for $Cu(bacim)_2$ were visually estimated from multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs recorded with $Cu K\alpha$ radiation. The observed intensities from layers 0–5 about **a** and 0–11 about **b** were scaled, correlated by least-squares, and reduced to 1312 independent structure amplitudes using the FORTRAN programs of Craven (1962). The unobserved reflections were given an $|F_o|$ value equal to 0.7 times the

local minimum observable value, giving a total of 1985 recorded reflections. The relatively large number of unobserved reflections is a result of the Cu atoms being in special positions such that they do not contribute to hkl reflections for which $(k+l)$ is odd. The reflections 011, 100 and $\bar{1}11$ were inaccessible. No absorption corrections were applied to the data.

Structure determination

Since there are only two molecules in a unit cell having four general positions, the molecules must have the same point symmetry as the special positions of the cell, and the centers of symmetry of the molecules must coincide with the special positions of the cell. Thus the molecules have $\bar{1}$ point symmetry about the copper atoms and hence must have the *trans* configuration (Gurr, 1964). The copper atoms were placed at

the special positions (*a*) of the space group; *i.e.* 0, 0, 0 and $0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$.

The structure was determined from the $0kl$ and $h0l$ projections, by the heavy-atom method. Because of the special positions of the copper atoms the $0kl$ Fourier synthesis based only on the heavy-atom signs showed a false mirror symmetry. By comparing the two projections the correct arrangement of atoms was found, and the false symmetry was eliminated by including the lighter atoms in the structure-factor calculation. Programs written for the IBM 1620 computer by Shiono, Hall & Chu (1963) were used for these calculations. Atomic scattering factors used throughout this study were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962).

Using the coordinates obtained from the two-dimensional work, a three-dimensional structure-factor calculation gave an agreement $R=0.48$ for 1858 reflections. The three-dimensional electron density synthesis based on these calculated signs is shown in Fig. 1. Approximate coordinates obtained from this Fourier synthesis were used in the first cycle of refinement.

Refinement

A total of eight cycles of structure-factor and least-squares calculations were made. The first six cycles (minimizing $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$) made use of the programs of Jacobson (1963) and his coworkers for the Control Data Corporation 1604 computer. The weighting scheme of Hughes (1941) was used, with $4|F|_{\min}=4.0$, and full calculated shifts were applied. Reflections for which $|F_c| < 0.7$ were excluded from the least-squares calculation, as were those for which $|F_o| > 5|F_c|$ and $|F_o| < 0.01|F_c|$.

In the first three least-squares cycles the copper atom was allowed anisotropic thermal vibration parameters, while the light atoms were kept isotropic. At this stage ($R=0.15$) a three-dimensional difference

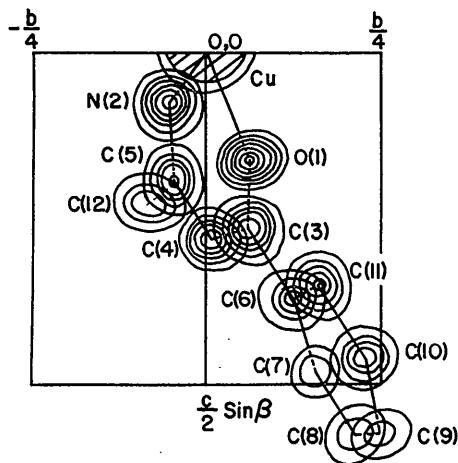


Fig. 1. First 3-D Fourier synthesis for $\text{Cu}(\text{bacim})_2$, represented sectionally with respect to the a axis. One half of the molecule, *i.e.* the asymmetric unit, is shown.

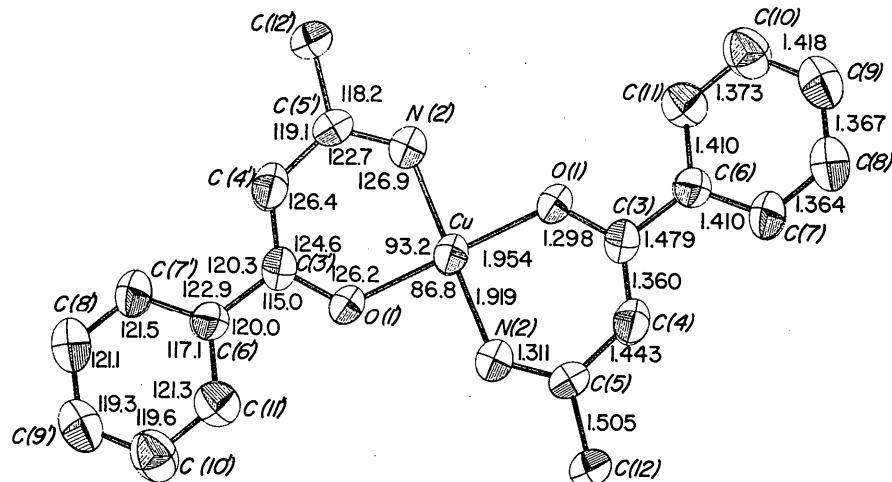


Fig. 2. Bond lengths, bond angles and ellipsoids of thermal vibration for $\text{Cu}(\text{bacim})_2$.

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates in Cu(bacim)₂

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>		<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> †
O(1)	0.0963 (9)	0.0671 (4)	0.1604 (5)		H(N2*)	0.346	-0.099	0.008
N(2)	0.3229 (12)	-0.0568 (5)	0.0713 (6)		H(C4)	0.685	0.010	0.386
C(3)	0.3124 (13)	0.0632 (4)	0.2677 (6)		H(Cl2-1)	Not located		
C(4)	0.5098 (15)	0.0116 (5)	0.2851 (7)		H(C12-2)	0.767	-0.170	0.270
C(5)	0.5158 (12)	-0.0470 (5)	0.1896 (7)		H(C12-3)	0.760	-0.120	0.146
C(6)	0.3365 (13)	0.1228 (4)	0.3739 (6)		H(C7)	0.739	0.129	0.490
C(7)	0.5676 (15)	0.1524 (6)	0.4821 (8)		H(C8)	0.764	0.234	0.648
C(8)	0.5833 (19)	0.2123 (7)	0.5748 (9)		H(C9)	0.390	0.293	0.639
C(9)	0.3749 (21)	0.2486 (6)	0.5641 (8)		H(C10)	-0.019	0.240	0.462
C(10)	0.1388 (20)	0.2163 (6)	0.4607 (9)		H(C11)	-0.051	0.133	0.290
C(11)	0.1225 (14)	0.1555 (5)	0.3676 (7)					3.4
C(12)	0.7535 (14)	-0.0976 (5)	0.2254 (7)					
Cu	0	0	0					

* The symbol in parenthesis denotes the atom to which the hydrogen atom is bonded.

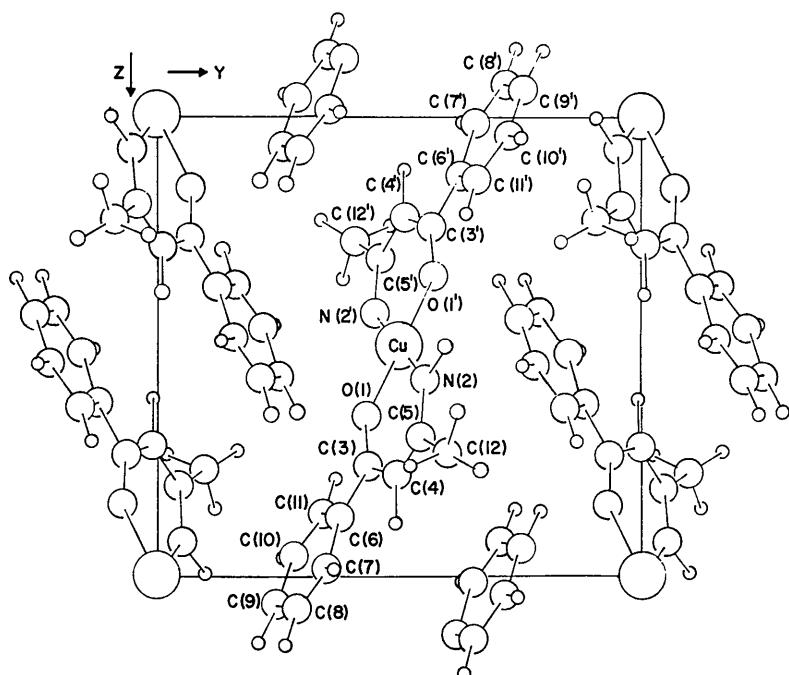
† Assumed value of isotropic temperature factor.

Table 3. Anisotropic thermal parameters in Cu(bacim)₂

The temperature factor expression used was:

$$\exp [-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$$

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
O(1)	0.0241 (16)	0.0084 (3)	0.0074 (4)	0.0015 (5)	0.0049 (7)	-0.0006 (3)
N(2)	0.0301 (22)	0.0089 (4)	0.0086 (6)	0.0015 (7)	0.0060 (10)	-0.0014 (4)
C(3)	0.0299 (22)	0.0061 (3)	0.0070 (5)	-0.0012 (7)	0.0063 (9)	-0.0002 (3)
C(4)	0.0334 (23)	0.0083 (4)	0.0074 (5)	-0.0003 (9)	0.0056 (9)	-0.0004 (4)
C(5)	0.0248 (20)	0.0066 (4)	0.0092 (6)	0.0019 (7)	0.0072 (9)	0.0001 (4)
C(6)	0.0316 (23)	0.0061 (3)	0.0079 (5)	0.0015 (7)	0.0085 (10)	0.0003 (3)
C(7)	0.0323 (26)	0.0095 (5)	0.0095 (7)	-0.0029 (10)	0.0061 (12)	-0.0030 (5)
C(8)	0.0494 (42)	0.0106 (6)	0.0103 (8)	-0.0016 (13)	0.0089 (16)	-0.0032 (6)
C(9)	0.0612 (44)	0.0080 (4)	0.0107 (8)	-0.0010 (12)	0.0153 (17)	-0.0010 (5)
C(10)	0.0549 (41)	0.0092 (5)	0.0131 (10)	-0.0038 (12)	0.0182 (18)	-0.0017 (6)
C(11)	0.0411 (29)	0.0064 (3)	0.0115 (7)	-0.0020 (8)	0.0145 (13)	0.0000 (4)
C(12)	0.0298 (23)	0.0073 (4)	0.0105 (7)	0.0034 (8)	0.0072 (11)	-0.0006 (4)
Cu	0.0261 (5)	0.0083 (1)	0.0070 (1)	0.0001 (2)	0.0055 (2)	-0.0010 (1)

Fig. 3. Packing of molecules of Cu(bacim)₂ in the crystal. The view shown is a parallel projection down the α axis.

atomic distances of approach less than 4.0 Å were calculated with the FORTRAN program of Shiono *et al.* (1963). No atoms of one molecule (except hydrogen) approach within 3.5 Å of the atoms (except hydrogen) of any surrounding molecules. Close copper–copper approach is not observed. Hydrogen bonding is not possible. The molecules pack in a herringbone pattern (Fig. 3) that fills space very effectively (Kitaigorodskii, 1957). Van der Waals forces are the only type of intermolecular interaction that stabilize the structure. One might speculate that the deviations from planarity

observed in similar molecules are the result of molecular interactions in the crystalline state, rather than being an inherent property of the molecules.

The benzene rings are inclined at an angle of 18.1° to the least-squares plane through the copper atom and both chelate rings.

Anisotropic thermal motion

An attempt was made to analyze the thermal motion in terms of rigid-body libration and translation, using

Table 4. Principal axes of thermal ellipsoids for Cu(bacim)₂

	<i>B</i> *	<i>U</i> †	θ_a ‡	θ_b	θ_c		<i>B</i>	<i>U</i>	θ_a	θ_b	θ_c
O(1)	4.30	0.181	52	93	71		6.37	0.215	86	67	44
		0.224	43	110	153						
		0.283	108	159	72						
N(2)	4.87	0.201	60	87	63		5.73	0.226	110	72	21
		0.232	41	121	139						
		0.301	115	149	62						
C(3)	3.85	0.192	73	82	51		5.81	0.231	140	89	17
		0.225	37	59	135						
		0.242	122	32	71						
C(4)	4.74	0.195	73	86	51		4.51	0.205	148	116	43
		0.256	18	96	140						
		0.276	95	173	83						
C(5)	4.01	0.186	33	106	94		4.73	0.196	39	115	92
		0.233	68	112	156						
		0.251	114	153	66						
C(6)	3.85	0.207	83	103	42		4.24	0.186	65	84	58
		0.212	26	113	132						
		0.242	65	26	96						
C(7)	5.33	0.192	65	70	62		Cu	0.220	27	105	144
		0.260	28	111	137						
		0.313	102	150	60						

* Value of equivalent isotropic temperature factor.

† r.m.s. amplitudes of vibration (Å) along the minor, semi-major and major directions respectively of the vibration ellipsoid.

‡ Angles of inclination (°) of the corresponding ellipsoid axes to the *a*, *b* and *c* crystallographic axes respectively.

Table 5. Molecular dimensions in Cu(bacim)₂

Bond distances

Cu	O(1)	1.954 (5*) Å
Cu	N(2)	1.919 (7)
O(1)	C(3)	1.298 (8)
N(2)	C(5)	1.311 (9)
C(3)	C(4)	1.360 (10)
C(4)	C(5)	1.443 (10)
C(5)	C(12)	1.505 (9)
C(3)	C(5)	1.379 (8)
C(6)	C(7)	1.410 (10)
C(7)	C(8)	1.364 (11)
C(8)	C(9)	1.367 (14)
C(9)	C(10)	1.418 (13)
C(10)	C(11)	1.373 (10)
C(6)	C(11)	1.410 (10)

Bond angles

O(1)	Cu	N(2)†	93.2 (3*)°
O(1)	Cu	N(2)	86.8 (3)
Cu	O(1)	C(3)	126.2 (5)
Cu	N(2)	C(5)	126.9 (6)
O(1)	C(3)	C(4)	124.6 (7)
N(2)	C(5)	C(4)	122.7 (7)
C(3)	C(4)	C(5)	126.4 (7)
C(4)	C(5)	C(12)	119.1 (7)
N(2)	C(5)	C(12)	118.2 (7)
O(1)	C(3)	C(6)	115.0 (7)
C(4)	C(3)	C(6)	120.3 (7)
C(6)	C(7)	C(8)	121.5 (9)
C(7)	C(8)	C(9)	121.1 (10)
C(8)	C(9)	C(10)	119.3 (8)
C(9)	C(10)	C(11)	119.6 (10)
C(10)	C(11)	C(6)	121.3 (8)
C(11)	C(6)	C(7)	117.1 (7)

* Figures in parentheses are the estimated standard deviations and refer to the last decimal position.

† ‘Bite’ angle of the chelate ring.

Table 6. Least-squares planes in Cu(bacim)₂

Phenyl ring

$$0.30539X + 0.80428Y - 0.59351Z = -0.80956^*$$

Atoms forming the plane:

C(6)	0.020†	C(9)	0.032
C(7)	-0.006	C(10)	-0.017
C(8)	-0.006	C(11)	-0.009

Plane of Cu and both chelate rings

$$0.51516X + 0.81079Y - 0.51752Z = 0^*$$

Atoms forming the plane	Deviation of other atoms from the plane		
Cu	0.000†	C(6)	0.037
O(1), O(1')	0.010	C(7)	0.432
N(2), N(2')	0.011	C(8)	0.532
C(3), C(3')	-0.001	C(9)	0.293
C(4), C(4')	-0.007	C(10)	-0.180
C(5), C(5')	-0.001	C(11)	-0.288
		C(12)	0.020

* The X, Y and Z coordinates refer to the crystal axial system, the units being Å.

† Deviation from the best plane (Å) of those atoms used in the calculation of the plane equation. For the second plane the sign of the deviation applies to the unprimed atoms (coordinates given in Table 2).

the FORTRAN program of Gantzel, Coulter & Trueblood (1961). Assuming the centroid of libration of the phenyl ring to be at C(3), its point of attachment to the chelate ring, gives reasonably good agreement between measured and calculated mean square amplitudes of vibration (r.m.s. $\Delta U^2=0.0059\text{ \AA}^2$). Agreement is worse if the centroid is assumed to be at the center of the phenyl ring (r.m.s. $\Delta U^2=0.0102\text{ \AA}^2$). If the chelate ring is assumed to be a rigid body librating around a centroid at the copper atom the agreement is good (r.m.s. $\Delta U^2=0.0043\text{ \AA}^2$).

The above leads one to picture the thermal motion as being comprised of motion of the two rigid chelate

rings about their center of gravity at the copper atom, and the independent motion of the rigid phenyl rings 'flapping' about the point at which they are attached to the chelate rings. However, in view of the relatively low accuracy of this determination, no strong emphasis should be placed on this description.

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Table 7. Previously reported Cu–O and Cu–N bond lengths (Å)

	Cu–O	Cu–N
Bis-(β-aminobutyrate)copper(II) dihydrate Bryan, Poljak & Tomita (1961)	2.00	1.99
<i>N,N'</i> -Ethylenebis(acetylacetoneiminato)copper(II) Hall, Rae & Waters (1963)	1.96	1.95
<i>N,N'</i> -Disalicylidene-propane-1,2-diaminecopper monohydrate Llewellyn & Waters (1960)	1.92	1.99
Bis-(8-hydroxyquinolinato)copper(II) Bevan, Graddon & McConnell (1963)	1.94	1.78
<i>N,N'</i> -Disalicylidene-ethylenediaminecopper Hall & Waters (1960)	1.88	1.95
$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2\text{Cu}$ Barclay, Harris, Hoskins & Kokot (1961)	2.00	1.94
α-Copper 8-hydroxyquinolinate Hoy & Moriss (1967)	2.03	2.08
β-Copper 8-hydroxyquinolinate Palenik (1964)	1.91	1.94
	1.97	2.00
	1.99	1.97
	1.91	
	2.02	
	1.91	
	1.89	
	1.939	1.984
Average values	1.935	1.974
	1.95	1.96 Å

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The Crystal Structure of Grandidierite, $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})\text{Al}_3\text{SiBO}_9$

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Grandidierite, $(\text{Mg}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1})\text{Al}_3\text{SiBO}_9$, $a = 10.335 \pm 0.002$, $b = 10.978 \pm 0.002$, $c = 5.760 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$, $Pbnm$, $Z = 4$, has Al-O octahedra, Al-O and Mg-O trigonal bipyramids, Si-O tetrahedra, and B-O triangles. Two independent sets of edge-linked Al-O octahedral chains run parallel to c [001] and are connected along a [100] by the B-centered triangles and Al-centered trigonal bipyramids and along b [010] by the Mg-centered trigonal bipyramids and silicate tetrahedra. The crystal structure of grandidierite is related to andalusite. Average M-O distances are Al^{VI}-O 1.897 and 1.910, Al^V-O 1.838, Mg^V-O 2.042, Si^{IV}-O 1.619, and B^{III}-O 1.358 Å.

1. Introduction and description of the material

Grandidierite was described and named as a new mineral by Lacroix (1902). Its type locality is Andrahomana, near Fort Dauphin, in the southern extremity of Madagascar, where the mineral occurs as elongated anhedral individuals up to 8 cm in length associated with quartz, orthoclase, almandine, spinel, biotite, and andalusite, often poikilitically enclosing grains of these minerals. Our specimen label simply gave the location as Fort Dauphin, the bluish-green grandidierite occurring as small rounded grains and aggregates associated with pale blue spinel and distributed through platy masses of phlogopite.

The precise chemistry of grandidierite was not revealed until recently. The original analysis of Pisani in Lacroix appears in Table 1 along with a recent analysis by Scoon in McKie (1965). Our sample was qualitatively examined for Mg, Fe, Al, and Si by X-ray emission microanalysis and it gave good agreement with the element ratios cited in McKie's paper. Thus, we elected the composition $(\text{Mg}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1})\text{Al}_3\text{SiBO}_9$ for our structure analysis.

Prior to the appearance of McKie's article, we obtained crystal data for grandidierite which proved to be in very good agreement with his data. These data are given in Table 2. It was then considered that grandidierite may be structurally related to sillimanite,

Table 1. *Grandidierite. Chemical analyses*

	Pisani in Lacroix (1902)	Scoon in McKie (1965)
SiO ₂	20.46	20.39
TiO ₂	—	0.13
Al ₂ O ₃	51.75	52.12
B ₂ O ₃	2.81	11.57
Fe ₂ O ₃	7.29	0.80
FeO	4.11	2.87
MnO	—	0.04
MgO	7.91	12.04
CaO	0.86	nil
Na ₂ O	2.94	0.04
K ₂ O	0.38	0.09
H ₂ O ⁺	1.64	—
H ₂ O ⁻	—	nil
	100.15	100.09

Table 2. *Grandidierite. Crystal data*

	This paper*	McKie†
<i>a</i>	10.34 Å	10.335 Å
<i>b</i>	10.99	10.978
<i>c</i>	5.75	5.760
Space group	<i>Pbnm</i>	
<i>Z</i>	4	
Formula	$(\text{Mg}_{0.9}\text{Fe}_{0.1})\text{Al}_3\text{SiBO}_9$	
α_{obs}	2.99	2.97 ₆
α_{calc}		2.96
β		1.590
γ		1.618
$2V$		1.623
		30°

* Estimated standard errors $\pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$.

† Estimated standard errors $\pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$. These data were used in the final refinement.

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