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Table 9. Shortest intermolecular distances

S(1) ··· S(1 <sup>iii</sup> )	3.60 Å
S(1) ··· O <sup>ii</sup>	3.59
S(1) ··· C(2 <sup>ii</sup> )	3.85
S(1) ··· C(3 <sup>ii</sup> )	3.86
S(2) ··· C(2 <sup>vi</sup> )	3.78
S(2) ··· C(3 <sup>vi</sup> )	3.81
O ··· O <sup>ii</sup>	3.89
O ··· C(2 <sup>v</sup> )	3.52
O ··· C(3 <sup>iv</sup> )	3.94
C(1) ··· C(3 <sup>iv</sup> )	3.92

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## On the Crystal Structure of Pumpellyite

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Pumpellyite,  $\text{Ca}_8\text{Al}_8(\text{Mg, Fe}^{\text{II}}, \text{Fe}^{\text{III}}, \text{Al})_4 [(\text{SiO}_4)_4/(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7)_4/(\text{OH})_8(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{OH})_4]$  is a mixed-group silicate, like epidote, which crystallizes in the monoclinic system, space group  $A2/m$ , with  $a = 8.83$ ,  $b = 5.90$ ,  $c = 19.17$  Å,  $\beta = 97^\circ 7'$  and  $Z = 1$ . The structure was refined, with isotropic thermal parameters, by the least-squares method to an  $R$  value of 12.3% for observed reflexions. Pumpellyite is characterized by the presence of two types of symmetrically independent chains of octahedra. The first type, through the point  $(a/2, c/4)$ , is made up of Al (50%), Mg (35%), Fe (15%), the second of Al only. Both types of chain are united by isolated tetrahedra,  $\text{SiO}_4$ , and double tetrahedra,  $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ . Finally, in the crystal structure there are two independent calcium atoms in sevenfold coordination. An interesting feature is the distorted coordination of one tetrahedron of the group  $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ . All other bond distances are within the limits given in the literature.

### Introduction

The silicate mineral pumpellyite, like epidote, is characteristic of low grade metamorphic rocks. Pumpellyite probably occurs in nature more frequently than is usually believed; it is easily mistaken for epidote.

This is a report of the refinement of the crystal structure of the mineral. A description of the unrefined structure has been given by Gottardi (1965).

### Experimental

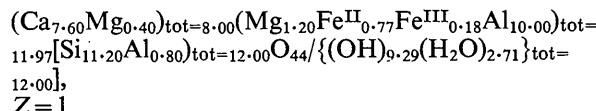
The pumpellyite studied was from Hicks Ranch, Sonoma County, California, U.S.A.

The unit-cell data,  $a = 8.83 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 5.90 \pm 0.01$ ,  $c = 19.17 \pm 0.02$ ,  $\beta = 97^\circ 7' \pm 5'$  were determined, and are similar to those given by Coombs (1953). These data were obtained by a least-squares method starting from the lattice spacings measured on a Guinier-De Wolff

powder diagram (Cu radiation) calibrated with 10% silicon powder. The space group was confirmed as  $A2/m$ .

The density was measured, on small splinters weighing a few milligrams, with a torsion microbalance; the result was  $D_{\text{exp}} = 3.18 \pm 0.03$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>.

A chemical analysis was performed by A. Alietti; the results of this analysis allows the calculation of the following formula, on the basis of 56 oxygen atoms:



The above formula and unit-cell constants lead to a calculated density of  $D_{\text{calc}} = 3.20$ .

The different atoms are grouped following the crystallochemical rules, to reach totals of atomic coefficients near to multiples of 4 (positions with a multipli-

city number smaller than 4 are improbable in space group  $A2/m$ .

Intensities of 588 reflexions were obtained by visual estimation from Weissenberg photographs of the zero, first, second and third layers, around **b** (Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation). The total number of possible reflexions in these layers was 793. Although the exposure time was as high as 120 hours for some films, the high number of non-observed reflexions, 205 or 26%, is a result of the dis-

tortion of single crystals of pumpellyite, resulting in the comet-like appearance of diffraction spots in the Weissenberg photographs (see Coombs, 1953). This particular appearance of the diffraction spots not only prevents the measurement of low intensity diffraction spots, but also lowers the precision of intensity measurements and, hence, of the refinement.

An absorption correction was applied by the Alberti & Gottardi (1966) method, the crystal dimensions be-

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

A minus sign for  $F_O$  means 'less than'.

H	L	$F_O$	$F_C$	H	L	$F_O$	$F_C$	H	L	$F_O$	$F_C$	H	L	$F_O$	$F_C$	H	L	$F_O$	$F_C$	H	L	$F_O$	$F_C$		
K	0	5 -10	515 -436	1	-1	501	467	0	13	+03	223	1	4	322	+49	9	-14	-117	-118	2	7	224	46		
0	-10	613 -588	2 -1	350	307	1	13	171	-121	2	4	1940	1772	0	-10	1595	-1579	3	7	-68	-72				
7	-10	608 -701	3 -1	1704	1878	2	13	339	-315	3	4	889	726	1	10	-195	-192	4	7	532	-60				
2	-7	732 -717	4 -1	720	757	2	13	477	-444	4	3	3201	-3345	2	10	539	583	5	7	-71	-65				
3	-10	1401 -1455	5 -1	145	175	5	-13	565	-513	5	-12	172	96	3	10	528	382	0	7	574	-564				
4	-12	1124 -1075	0 -12	2810	2713	7	-1	539	59	0	13	481	-103	4	-10	-140	-150	7	7	217	177				
5	-10	488 -446	1 -12	445	334	8	-1	497	593	7	13	447	-453	8	-4	428	-563	1	7	489	580				
6	-12	457 -397	3 -12	700 -748	10 -1	460	520	1	-1	557	90	9	-4	161	1325	1	-10	639	804	1	7	875	-940		
7	-10	511 -511	4 -12	700 -748	10 -1	460	520	1	-1	557	90	9	-4	161	1325	1	-10	639	804	1	7	875	-940		
8	-10	1251 -1227	4 -12	599	963	11	-1	333	-480	2	-13	583	310	1	-10	734	-608	3	-10	-135	-12	2	7	291	237
9	-10	1063 -1075	5 -12	124	-124	11	-1	37	14	3	-13	913	1010	2	-10	900	-859	4	-10	1006	-1011	4	7	895	1055
10	-10	692 -1000	6 -12	876	-590	1	-1	343	364	4	-13	192	217	3	-12	-128	-86	5	-10	534	505	5	7	722	-654
11	-10	155 -155	7 -12	111	-111	2	-13	550	513	3	-13	-286	4	14	1462	-1396	6	-10	567	480	6	7	392	-394	
12	-12	124 -349	8 -12	91	-247	4	-1	415	593	5	-13	180	184	9	-10	180	-183	8	-10	733	-688	8	-7	637	581
13	-12	171 -570	2 -12	975	-1018	5	-13	503	507	4	-13	487	505	7	-4	-195	-389	0	18	189	14	9	-7	-59	-89
14	-12	871 -871	3 -12	703	-703	6	-13	595	533	9	-13	-97	220	8	-4	400	-449	1	18	434	-435	10	-7	-38	59
15	-12	1278 -1278	2 -12	2110	-2234	7	-1	445	445	9	-13	-155	145	10	-4	445	445	1	-10	525	493	1	-7	493	445
16	-12	718 -672	5 -12	1119	-1311	8	-1	259	-351	1	15	195	165	10	-1	1395	1315	4	-18	150	178	2	7	88	118
17	-12	1427 -1410	6 -12	123	-109	9	-1	208	-310	2	15	985	90	10	-1	1395	1315	4	-18	150	178	2	7	88	118
18	-12	1247 -1247	7 -12	529	-688	10	-1	383	314	3	15	1314	-1114	2	-10	511	-512	3	-9	279	-189	3	7	233	-182
19	-12	124 -175	8 -12	529	-688	11	-1	342	-412	2	15	780	-533	2	-10	511	-512	3	-9	233	-182	3	7	233	-182
20	-12	683 -763	9 -12	399	-394	12	-1	303	313	5	-13	265	557	4	-10	107	134	3	-10	183	-341	5	-7	544	560
21	-12	556 -82	0 -12	793	-724	13	-1	319	-265	7	15	150	152	5	-10	422	-425	4	-10	178	-145	7	-7	809	-105
22	-12	419 -431	2 -12	2058	-2016	14	-1	504	-504	0	17	970	958	10	-1	472	-472	1	-10	172	307	8	-9	409	-516
23	-12	1163 -1389	3 -12	123	-114	15	-1	87	-28	3	-15	91	245	8	-4	607	-607	2	-10	389	-331	3	-7	207	273
24	-12	1481 -1544	4 -12	289	-328	16	-1	831	-1058	4	-15	202	241	9	-6	-150	-453	0	20	-167	274	3	-9	-68	-133
25	-12	1240 -1358	5 -12	853	-719	17	-1	393	-407	5	-15	191	76	10	-1	428	-454	1	20	495	432	4	-9	705	-863
26	-12	1077 -1077	6 -12	529	-529	18	-1	303	-310	5	-15	302	340	2	-10	570	-570	2	-10	150	-150	2	-9	684	-791
27	-12	1128 -1071	7 -12	29	-264	19	-1	313	313	5	-15	150	152	2	-10	303	-333	1	-10	245	-247	6	-7	656	-656
28	-12	1017 -1096	8 -12	117	-117	20	-1	208	197	6	-15	423	395	2	-10	445	-407	3	-10	445	-598	7	-7	489	-387
29	-12	110 -110	9 -12	117	-117	21	-1	267	-264	1	-10	481	416	1	-10	20	-172	118	-118	8	-9	295	-359		
30	-12	105 -105	10 -12	123	-119	22	-1	347	500	0	17	150	150	2	-10	161	-132	122	-122	8	-9	257	322		
31	-12	127 -127	11 -12	292	-291	23	-1	77	-150	3	-19	300	-251	4	-10	495	531	5	-10	53	-122	2	13	197	-112
32	-12	100 -103	12 -12	475	-608	24	-1	175	140	7	-10	370	-607	7	-10	967	992	5	-10	72	88	3	-10	333	-342
33	-12	431 -517	13 -12	580	-649	25	-1	602	-602	8	-10	175	175	10	-1	1156	-1272	0	10	477	-457	4	-10	219	178
34	-12	396 -476	14 -12	322	-440	26	-1	403	315	8	-10	249	265	9	-10	167	-134	5	-10	565	600	5	-7	177	-75
35	-12	270 -232	15 -12	186	-212	27	-1	507	-507	10	-1	326	272	9	-10	126	-126	6	-10	262	-262	3	11	662	632
36	-12	517 -517	16 -12	501	-501	28	-1	350	-350	11	-1	210	210	10	-1	191	-152	0	22	-128	118	6	11	268	168
37	-12	905 -882	17 -12	501	-501	29	-1	350	-350	12	-1	210	198	1	-10	150	-152	2	-10	245	-247	6	-7	595	-595
38	-12	523 -521	18 -12	528	-528	30	-1	344	341	2	-10	350	-350	13	-1	1251	-1521	2	-10	245	-247	6	-7	595	-595
39	-12	333 -309	19 -12	529	-529	31	-1	335	-335	3	-10	423	-423	14	-1	1251	-1521	3	-10	245	-247	6	-7	595	-595
40	-12	250 -163	20 -12	333	-333	32	-1	335	-335	4	-10	524	512	15	-1	1220	-818	9	-10	463	-63	0	11	268	168
41	-12	119 -223	21 -12	124	-115	33	-1	259	-259	5	-10	273	-254	16	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
42	-12	100 -120	22 -12	125	-125	34	-1	259	-259	6	-10	338	-338	17	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
43	-12	127 -127	23 -12	124	-124	35	-1	174	-174	7	-10	352	-352	18	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
44	-12	1016 -1053	24 -12	518	-525	36	-1	259	-259	8	-10	352	-352	19	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
45	-12	124 -130	25 -12	74	-74	37	-1	259	-259	9	-10	352	-352	20	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
46	-12	336 -341	26 -12	186	-158	38	-1	259	-259	10	-1	352	-352	21	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
47	-12	105 -105	27 -12	123	-123	39	-1	259	-259	11	-1	352	-352	22	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
48	-12	343 -430	28 -12	121	-181	40	-1	259	-259	12	-1	352	-352	23	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
49	-12	1772 -2303	29 -12	263	-251	41	-1	259	-259	13	-1	352	-352	24	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
50	-12	454 -329	30 -12	1972	-1972	42	-1	259	-259	14	-1	352	-352	25	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
51	-12	494 -571	31 -12	259	-317	43	-1	259	-259	15	-1	352	-352	26	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
52	-12	1289 -1260	32 -12	201	-1214	44	-1	259	-259	16	-1	352	-352	27	-1	1220	-818	0	13	283	248	0	11	268	168
53	-12	688 -688	33 -12	20	-112	45	-1	259	-259	17	-1	352	-352	28	-1	1220	-818	0							

## ON THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF PUMPELLYITE

Table 2. Atomic coordinates with their standard errors

Number of atoms in unit cell	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$B (\text{\AA}^2)$
Al, Mg, Fe	4	0.5000	0.2500	$0.57 \pm 0.14$
Ca(1)	4	$0.2502 \pm 0.0001$	0.5000	$0.35 \pm 0.12$
Ca(2)	4	$0.1895 \pm 0.0007$	0.5000	$0.95 \pm 0.13$
Si(1)	4	$0.0484 \pm 0.0009$	0.0000	$0.33 \pm 0.16$
Si(2)	4	$0.1674 \pm 0.0009$	0.0000	$0.38 \pm 0.15$
Si(3)	4	$0.4661 \pm 0.0008$	0.0000	$0.11 \pm 0.14$
Al	8	$0.2541 \pm 0.0005$	$0.2454 \pm 0.0020$	$0.08 \pm 0.10$
O(1)	8	$0.1360 \pm 0.0013$	$0.2218 \pm 0.0050$	$0.56 \pm 0.23$
O(2)	8	$0.2674 \pm 0.0014$	$0.2318 \pm 0.0047$	$0.86 \pm 0.25$
O(3)	8	$0.3684 \pm 0.0013$	$0.2220 \pm 0.0050$	$0.58 \pm 0.23$
O(4)	4	$0.1304 \pm 0.0023$	0.5000	$0.27 \pm 0.38$
O(5)	4	$0.1283 \pm 0.0023$	0.0000	$0.38 \pm 0.41$
O(6)	4	$0.3695 \pm 0.0023$	0.5000	$0.37 \pm 0.41$
O(7)	4	$0.3665 \pm 0.0022$	0.0000	$0.07 \pm 0.37$
O(8)	4	$0.0376 \pm 0.0021$	0.0000	$0.31 \pm 0.36$
O(9)	4	$0.4746 \pm 0.0023$	0.5000	$0.40 \pm 0.40$
O(10)	4	$0.0667 \pm 0.0021$	0.0000	$0.40 \pm 0.38$
O(11)	4	$0.4992 \pm 0.0022$	0.5000	$0.24 \pm 0.38$

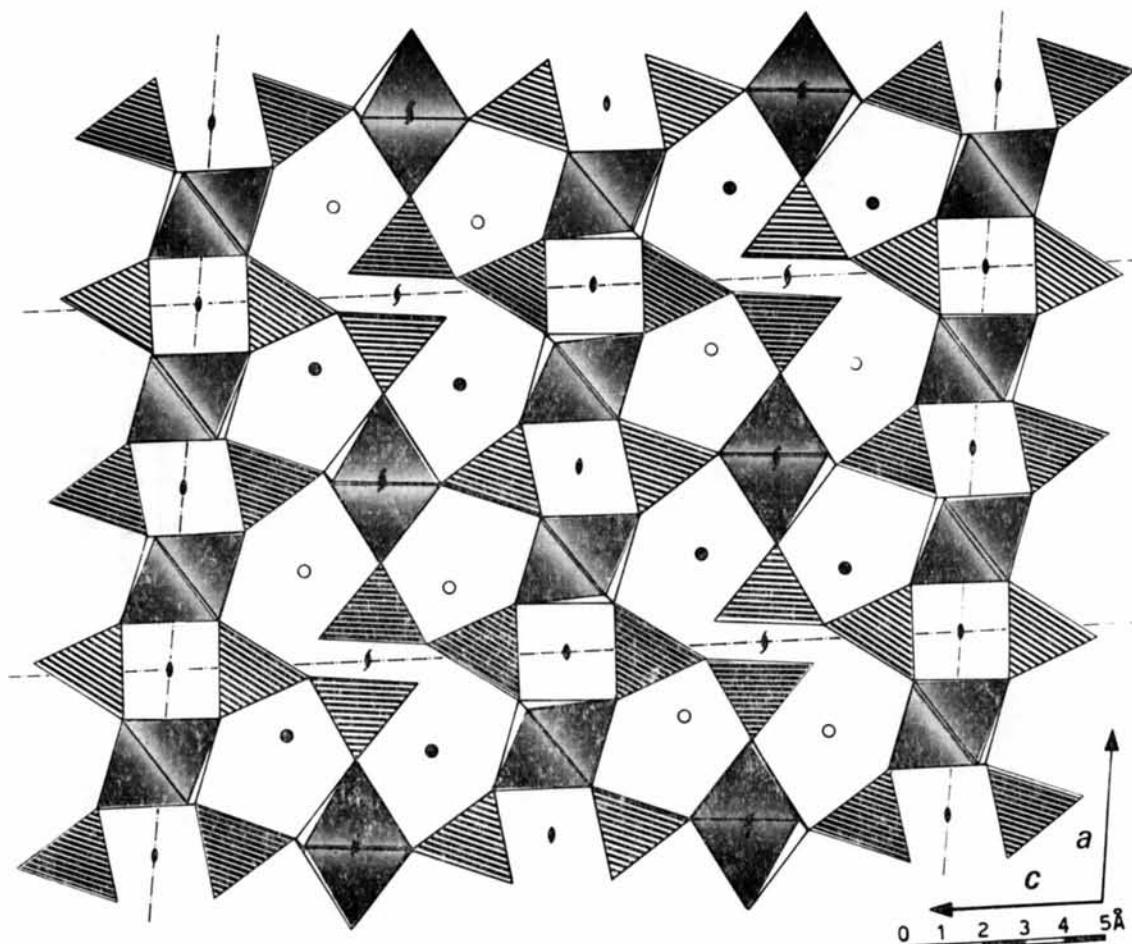


Fig. 1. A plane view, along the  $b$  axis of the arrangement of the tetrahedra and octahedra in the structure of pumellyite. The Ca atoms at  $y/b=0$  are represented by white circles and by black circles at  $y/b=\frac{1}{2}$ . Tetrahedra at  $y/b=0$  are marked by light stripes and those at  $y/b=\frac{1}{2}$  by heavier stripes.

ing  $0.09 \times 0.18 \times 0.04$  mm and  $\mu = 186.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation.

### Refinement

The refinement was carried out by the least-squares program of Busing, Martin & Levy (1962) with the atom form factors for neutral atoms given in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). During refinement the (isotropic) temperature factor of atom Si(3) became negative after each cycle, so it was necessary to fix it at  $B=0.11 \text{ \AA}^2$ , a value obtained by adding the calculated negative value to its positive standard deviation. The lowest residual obtained was as high as 12.3% without non-observed reflexions, and 15.9%

Table 3. Interatomic distances ( $\text{\AA}$ ) with their standard errors

The superscripts refer to the symmetry code

-	x	y	z
,	x	-y	z
"	x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$z-\frac{1}{2}$
'''	-x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
iv	$1-x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
v	x	$1-y$	z
vi	$1-x$	y	$-z$
vii	$1-x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$1-z$

Interatomic distances and bond angles which are symmetrically dependent are bracketed.

Distances		
<b>Si(1)-tetrahedron</b>		
Si(1)-O(1)		
Si(1)-O(1')		$1.60 \pm 0.03$
Si(1)-O(4'')		$1.64 \pm 0.02$
Si(1)-O(8)		$1.69 \pm 0.02$
Average		$1.64$
O(1)-O(1')		$2.62 \pm 0.06$
O(1)-O(4'')		$2.68 \pm 0.02$
O(1')-O(4'')		
O(1)-O(8)		$2.70 \pm 0.02$
O(1')-O(8)		
O(4'')-O(8)		$2.62 \pm 0.03$
<b>Si(2)-tetrahedron</b>		
Si(2)-O(2)		
Si(2)-O(2')		$1.63 \pm 0.02$
Si(2)-O(8)		$1.66 \pm 0.02$
Si(2)-O(10)		$1.65 \pm 0.02$
Average		$1.65$
O(2)-O(2')		$2.73 \pm 0.06$
O(2)-O(8)		$2.64 \pm 0.02$
O(2)-O(10)		$2.73 \pm 0.02$
O(2')-O(10)		
O(8)-O(10)		$2.61 \pm 0.03$
<b>Si(3)-tetrahedron</b>		
Si(3)-O(3)		
Si(3)-O(3')		$1.63 \pm 0.02$
Si(3)-O(6 <sup>iv</sup> )		$1.67 \pm 0.02$
Si(3)-O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )		$1.65 \pm 0.02$
Average		$1.65$
O(3)-O(3')		$2.62 \pm 0.06$
O(3)-O(6 <sup>iv</sup> )		$2.67 \pm 0.02$
O(3')-O(6 <sup>iv</sup> )		
O(3)-O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )		$2.79 \pm 0.02$
O(3')-O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )		
O(6 <sup>iv</sup> )-O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )		$2.58 \pm 0.03$

Table 3 (cont.)

### Al, Mg, Fe-octahedron

Al, Mg, Fe-O(2)	{}	$2.04 \pm 0.01$
Al, Mg, Fe-O(2 <sup>iv</sup> )		$2.03 \pm 0.01$
Al, Mg, Fe-O(9)		$2.03 \pm 0.01$
Al, Mg, Fe-O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )		$1.90 \pm 0.01$
Al, Mg, Fe-O(11)		$1.99$
Al, Mg, Fe-O(11 <sup>iv</sup> )		
Average		
O(2)-O(9)	{}	$2.85 \pm 0.02$
O(2 <sup>iv</sup> )-O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )		$2.92 \pm 0.02$
O(2)-O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )		$2.78 \pm 0.02$
(2 <sup>iv</sup> )-O(9)		
O(2)-O(11)		$2.81 \pm 0.02$
O(2 <sup>iv</sup> )-O(11 <sup>iv</sup> )		$2.60 \pm 0.02$
O(2)-O(11 <sup>iv</sup> )		
O(2 <sup>iv</sup> )-O(11)		$2.96 \pm 0.01$
O(9)-O(11)		
O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )-O(11 <sup>iv</sup> )		
O(9)-O(11 <sup>iv</sup> )		
O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )-O(11)		

### Al-octahedron

Al''-O(1)	{}	$1.84 \pm 0.01$
Al''-O(3'')		$1.87 \pm 0.01$
Al''-O(4'')		$2.04 \pm 0.02$
Al''-O(5'')		$1.93 \pm 0.02$
Al''-O(6)		$1.94 \pm 0.02$
Al''-O(7)		$1.89 \pm 0.02$
Average		$1.92$
O(1)-O(4'')		$2.70 \pm 0.02$
O(1)-O(5'')		$2.71 \pm 0.03$
O(1)-O(6)		$2.72 \pm 0.03$
O(1)-O(7)		$2.57 \pm 0.02$
O(3'')-O(4'')		$2.75 \pm 0.02$
O(3'')-O(5'')		$2.65 \pm 0.03$
O(3'')-O(6)		$2.71 \pm 0.03$
O(3'')-O(7)		$2.72 \pm 0.02$
O(4'')-O(5'')		$2.96 \pm 0.01$
O(4'')-O(7)		$2.53 \pm 0.03$
O(5'')-O(6)		$2.55 \pm 0.03$
O(6)-O(7)		$2.96 \pm 0.01$

### Distances

Distances			
Ca(1)-O(2)	{}	$2.43 \pm 0.02$	
Ca(1)-O(2 <sup>v</sup> )		$2.41 \pm 0.02$	
Ca(1)-O(3)			
Ca(1)-O(3 <sup>v</sup> )			
Ca(1)-O(4)		$2.39 \pm 0.02$	
Ca(1)-O(8'')		$2.52 \pm 0.02$	
Ca(1)-O(11)		$2.32 \pm 0.02$	
Average		$2.42$	
Ca(2)-polyhedron			
Ca(2)-O(1)	{}	$2.34 \pm 0.02$	
Ca(2)-O(1 <sup>v</sup> )		$2.37 \pm 0.02$	
Ca(2)-O(2)		$2.80 \pm 0.02$	
Ca(2)-O(2 <sup>v</sup> )		$2.50 \pm 0.02$	
Ca(2)-O(9)		$2.40 \pm 0.02$	
Ca(2)-O(10'')			
Average		$2.44$	
Ca(1'')-Si(1)			$3.10 \pm 0.01$
Ca(1)-Si(2)			$3.46 \pm 0.01$
Ca(1)-Si(3)			$3.63 \pm 0.01$
Ca(2)-Si(1)		$3.37 \pm 0.01$	
Ca(2)-Si(2)		$3.47 \pm 0.01$	
Ca(2)-Si(3 <sup>v</sup> )		$3.36 \pm 0.01$	

with non-observed reflexions taking half of the minimum observable value. This lack of precision in the intensity measurements made further refinement pointless.

The observed and calculated structure factors are shown in Table 1 and the coordinates of the atoms in Table 2.

### Description of the structure

The crystal structure of pumpellyite (see Fig. 1) is characterized by the presence of cation-oxygen coordination octahedra which share edges to form chains parallel to **b**. There are two symmetrically independent chains: in the first, the coordinating cations are Al (50%), Mg(35%) and Fe (15%), in the second only Al atoms are present. In the unit cell there are two symmetrically equivalent chains of the first type, and four of the second type. All magnesium and iron ions were set at the centres of the first chains, going through the point  $(a/2, c/4)$ , because such distributions gave the

lowest sum of  $|F_o - F_c|^2$ . Bond distances in the chains (see Table 3) are quite normal, with an average value of  $1.99 \text{ \AA}$  in the first, and of  $1.92 \text{ \AA}$  in the second. The O-O distances are also normal, with an average of  $2.80 \text{ \AA}$ ; smallest O-O distances were measured for the pairs O(5'')-O(6), 2.55; O(7)-O(4''), 2.53; O(11)-O(9), 2.60 \AA. In each of these pairs the first oxygen atom is not bound to the silicon atom, and this fact strongly supports the hypothesis that the unbound oxygen atoms are in fact hydroxyl groups (or even water molecules), so that these three distances are shortened as a result of the presence of a hydrogen atom (see Fig. 2).

All the other oxygen atoms are also coordinated by silicon atoms, to form both double tetrahedra,  $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$  [with Si(1) and Si(2)], and isolated tetrahedra,  $\text{SiO}_4$

Table 4. Bond angles with their standard errors  
Superscripts refer to the symmetry code of Table 3.

	Bond angle		Bond angle		Bond angle
O(1)—Si(1)—O(1')	$109.3 \pm 1.5^\circ$	O(2)—Si(2)—O(2')	$113.6 \pm 1.3^\circ$	O(3)—Si(3)—O(3')	$106.7 \pm 1.4^\circ$
O(1)—Si(1)—O(4'')		O(2)—Si(2)—O(8)	$106.6 \pm 0.7^\circ$	O(3)—Si(3)—O(6 <sup>iv</sup> )	$107.9 \pm 0.7^\circ$
O(1')—Si(1)—O(4'')	$111.2 \pm 0.7^\circ$	O(2')—Si(2)—O(8)		O(3')—Si(3)—O(6 <sup>iv</sup> )	
O(1)—Si(1)—O(8)		O(2)—Si(2)—O(10)	$112.4 \pm 0.7^\circ$	O(3)—Si(3)—O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )	$115.9 \pm 0.7^\circ$
O(1')—Si(1)—O(8)	$110.5 \pm 0.7^\circ$	O(2')—Si(2)—O(10)		O(3')—Si(3)—O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )	
O(4'')—Si(1)—O(8)	$103.9 \pm 1.0^\circ$	O(8)—Si(2)—O(10)	$104.4 \pm 1.0^\circ$	O(6 <sup>iv</sup> )—Si(3)—O(9 <sup>iv</sup> )	$102.0 \pm 1.0^\circ$
Average	$109.4^\circ$	Average	$109.3^\circ$	Average	$109.4^\circ$
Si(1)—O(8)—Si(2)	$133.5 \pm 1.2^\circ$				

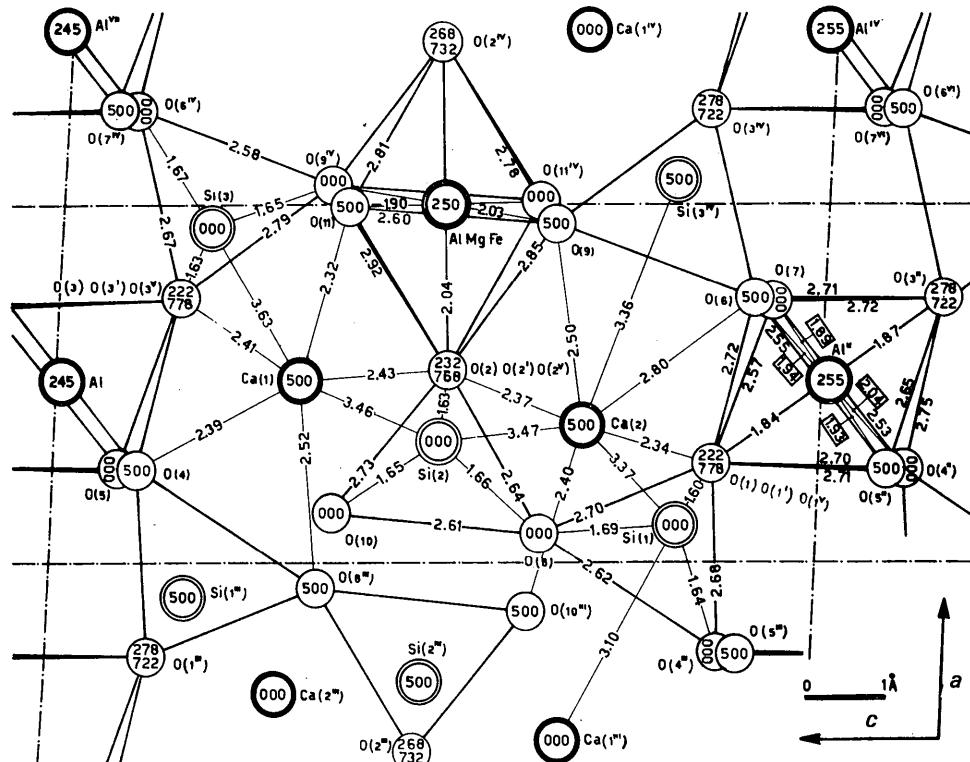


Fig. 2. A projection of the structure on the  $xz$  plane. Numbers inside the circles give the heights of the atoms in thousandths of the cell edge. The bond lengths are also shown.

[with Si(3)]. Most Si–O bond distances are normal, with an average value of 1.65 Å. Also the O–Si–O bond angles (see Table 4) are quite normal with an average value of 109°4'. The Si(1)–O(8)–Si(2) bond angle is 133°. In the tetrahedron containing Si(1) there is some deviation from the normal value: the Si(1)–O(8) distance is somewhat higher (1.69–0.02 Å) and Si(1)–O(1) lower (1.60±0.03 Å).

The experimental error alone seems an inadequate explanation for this deviation. To obtain a regular tetrahedron around Si(1) it would be necessary to admit a 2σ error in both Si–O distances, and this is highly improbable. We think that the rather short distance Ca(1'')–Si(1) (3.10 Å), the shortest distance Ca–Si in this structure, could explain the shortening of the Si(1)–O(1) bond. It should be noted also that the distance Al''–O(1) is the shortest of its kind (see Fig. 2). Besides, a lateral shift of Si(1) towards O(8) would be prohibited by two atoms Ca(2) and by Ca(1'').

The coordination of seven oxygen atoms around the calcium atoms is quite simple: Ca(1) is at the centre of a square [O(2), O(2v), O(3), O(3v)] parallel to **b**; two other oxygen atoms, O(4) and O(8''), lie close to the calcium atom at one side, and one oxygen atom, O(11), at the other.

The same situation holds for Ca(2); it is placed in a square [O(1), O(1v), O(2), O(2v)] with two oxygen atoms at one side [O(6), O(9)], and one at the other [O(10'')].

The 14 Ca–O distances average  $2.43 \pm 0.12$  Å which is smaller than usual.

It is worth noting that, although the whole refinement was carried out with isotropic temperature factors, some trials with difference syntheses revealed qualitatively strong anisotropic movements of calcium atoms in the direction normal to the coordination square. The low precision of intensity measurement mentioned above discouraged us from attempting any quantitative measurement of this anisotropic temperature factor.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of $\mu$ -Oxobis[bis(diethyldithiophosphato)oxomolybdenum(V)] 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3[\text{S}_2\text{P}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$

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$\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3[\text{S}_2\text{P}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2]_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$  crystallizes in space group  $P\bar{1}$  with  $a = 11.36 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 13.96 \pm 0.01$ ,  $c = 8.66 \pm 0.01$  Å,  $\alpha = 94.9 \pm 0.2^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 103.8 \pm 0.2^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 81.7 \pm 0.2^\circ$  and with  $Z = 1$ . Least-squares refinement with anisotropic temperature factors gave an  $R$  index of 0.117 for 3200 non-zero photographic data. The diamagnetic binuclear molecule consists of two distorted octahedra which share a linear bridging oxygen atom situated at an inversion centre. The molybdenum to bridging oxygen atom bond length is 1.863 Å and to the terminal oxygen atom, 1.647. The Mo–S bond *trans* to the terminal oxygen atom is 2.801 Å and the other Mo–S bonds have a mean length of 2.496 Å.

## Introduction

Oxidation of square-pyramidal  $\text{MoO}(\text{S}_2\text{P}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2)_2$  (Jowitt & Mitchell, 1966) gives  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3[\text{S}_2\text{P}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_4]_4$ , the structure of which we now report.

## Experimental

A compound with the formulation  $\text{MoO}(\text{dtp})_2$ , where  $\text{dtp} = \text{S}_2\text{P}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ , diethyldithiophosphate anion was supplied by R.N. Jowitt and P.C.H. Mitchell of Reading University. Recrystallization under nitrogen with 1,2-dichlorobenzene produced light-brown transparent crystals. When dried in air they became opaque and

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