

dihedral angle of $5.3(3)^\circ$, such that the two halves of the chelate system are each more planar than the ligand as a whole. The carboxylate and peptide groups have retained their expected planarity, and the steric requirements associated with this retention of planarity in these groups and the formation of the Cu–N(8) bond probably precludes a more coplanar arrangement of the complete ligand framework. The copper atom, as in the trihydrate, is significantly displaced from the equatorial plane about 0.13 \AA toward the loosely bound water molecule. In this respect, it is interesting that the copper lies nearly in the plane of the carboxylate half of the ligand (deviation 0.006 \AA), while it lies substantially out of the plane of the peptide half of the ligand (deviation 0.091 \AA).

The crystal packing in $[(\text{glygly})\text{Cu}^{II}]\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is dominated by a series of intermolecular hydrogen bonds involving all of the acidic protons in the complex (Table 4). As noted in the structure of glycyglycinato-copper(II) trihydrate (Strandberg, Lindqvist & Rosenstein, 1961), the strongly coordinated water molecule $[\text{O}(1)\text{H}_2]$ forms two strong hydrogen bonds while the loosely bound water molecule $[\text{O}(2)\text{H}_2]$ is involved in a weaker set of hydrogen bonds.

There also seems to be some contribution to packing stability owing to the presence of weak dimerization of the complexes about centers of symmetry $(\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -z)$ involving Cu and O(1) [Cu–O(1) distance $3.083(1) \text{ \AA}$]. This weak dimerization extends, in a very qualitative sense, the coordination of the copper from five to six.

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Refinement of the Crystal Structure of Fe_3BO_6

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Fe_3BO_6 is orthorhombic with $a = 10.048(2)$, $b = 8.531(2)$, $c = 4.466(1) \text{ \AA}$, space group $Pnma$ (No. 62), $Z = 4$. It is isostructural with the mineral norbergite, $\text{Mg}_3\text{SiO}_4(\text{OH})_2$ [White, Miller & Nielsen, *Acta Cryst.* (1965). 19, 1060–1061]. X-ray intensities were collected on a four-circle automatic single-crystal diffractometer with Zr-filtered $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ radiation. The structure has been refined from 1241 reflexions to $R = 0.031$. Both structurally independent iron atoms are surrounded by six oxygen atoms forming distorted octahedra. Boron is exclusively tetrahedrally coordinated by oxygen.

Introduction

The crystal structure of Fe_3BO_6 (White, Miller & Nielsen, 1965) has been found to be isotypic with that of the mineral norbergite, $\text{Mg}_3\text{SiO}_4(\text{OH})_2$ (Taylor & West, 1929). In the paper of White *et al.* (1965) only mean bond distances Fe–O (2.04 \AA) and B–O (1.47 \AA)

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are reported because of the limited accuracy of the oxygen coordinates which resulted from an overlap of the oxygen positions in an $h0l$ electron density projection. Isotropic temperature factors are given: 0.52 \AA^2 for the iron atoms, 0.90 \AA^2 for the lighter atoms. Fe_3BO_6 is a so-called easy-axis ferrimagnet with a Néel temperature of 235°C . In order to study the op-

tical and magnetic properties of this substance accurate structural information is required. We therefore decided to perform a full-matrix least-squares refinement of the Fe₃BO₆ crystal structure including anisotropic thermal coefficients for all atoms.

Polycrystalline Fe₃BO₆ was synthesized by reacting a mixture of Fe₂O₃ and B₂O₃ in a molar ratio of 1:1.5 at 850°C and subsequently leaching off the excess

B₂O₃. Prismatic single crystals were obtained by chemical transport with chlorine in evacuated quartz ampoules (Diehl, 1975).

Crystal data

Lattice constants of Fe₃BO₆ were obtained by least-squares refinement from Guinier powder photographs

Table 1. Crystal data for Fe₃BO₆

	Present study	White <i>et al.</i> (1965)		
<i>a</i>	10.048 (2) Å	10.05 (1) Å	$\rho_{\text{exp}} = 4.78$ (2) g cm ⁻³	$\rho_x = 4.76$ g cm ⁻³
<i>b</i>	8.531 (2) Å	8.55 (1) Å		<i>Z</i> = 4
<i>c</i>	4.466 (1) Å	4.470 (5) Å	F.W. 274.35	<i>F</i> (000) = 524
<i>V</i>	382.82 Å ³	384.1 Å ³		

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors

H ₀ 0	10 175	-168	1	H ₁₁ 1	5 174	47	9 382	284	13 156	156	15 194	-282	5 729	766	H ₂ 2	H ₃ 3	11 191	-187	3 581	274	3 167	140		
2 124	121			1 796	-726	7 667	-639	11 92	70				7 318	-297	0 201	192	1 265	-255	15 427	534	5 274	220		
0 808	-746			H ₁₁ 10	4 108	149	9 135	-99	13 153	-167			H ₂ 2	H ₃ 3	2 195	-145	5 136	134			7 465	-478		
0 807	783	2 582	505	4 48	37	10 134	-129	14 184	174	1 185	-181	1 980	906	3 748	72	8 74	55			8 466	-420			
10 459	243	5 513	-504	5 573	522	11 530	538	15 143	-160	2 878	843	2 598	551	4 289	-265	5 367	370	1 352	-330	9 184	-25	0 191	-210	
12 688	648	6 435	-828	6 47	-18	12 55	-18	16 597	571	3 55	49	1 658	-591	6 334	-260	6 422	-413	3 334	-326	10 374	-34	1 191	-270	
16 407	392	6 87	490	6 490	-357	6 446	-409	13 29	14	4 421	103	4 42	76	13 111	105	7 18	12	5 57	58	11 87	132	2 81	-24	
16 18	-32	10 786	815	6 380	351			5 175	163	5 414	-876			7 39	25	6 210	-221	4 151	-150	12 64	-54	3 440	-56	
16 392	-405	12 37	-333	10 115	93	H ₁₁ 11	H ₁ 3	6 236	-24	6 112	-62			8 584	568	8 584	568	8 584	568	8 584	568	8 584	568	
				11 308	-930	0 333	-322	1 453	408	4 230	-214	1 11	-129	0 112	114	10 347	-332	11 331	-31	7 245	235	H ₁ 6	H ₂ 6	
				12 61	40	1 630	635	2 214	-2231	9 326	-42	0 369	34	1 174	34	11 89	100	0 360	362	1 51	-36	1 134	125	
2 73	-39	0 653	625	13 226	-226	2 117	103	3 167	-110	10 168	12	10 27	26	3 563	339	12 764	-888	10 84	-74	5 174	6	2 202	222	
4 731	647	2 244	215	14 73	-75	3 792	791	4 594	-55	11 184	-97	2 91	-109	3 18	-85	13 24	-230	10 186	153	5 67	-37	3 301	-314	
6 603	558	4 215	-211	15 87	40	4 86	-66	5 307	-357	12 18	-20	12 17	-28	8 29	36	14 188	-24	0 334	-544	11 154	-166	4 137	145	
8 415	-368	6 345	-317	16 134	-125	5 406	-357	6 446	-409	13 29	14	14 29	14	10 338	-355	15 238	-268	1 203	-287	12 184	-23	5 174	38	
10 618	-562	8 18	37	17 265	271	6 25	9	7 177	160	14 64	71	14 18	-23	6 152	-134	17 142	-130	13 132	-132	6 145	139	6 87	-30	
12 507	275	10 128	135	18 152	-55	7 152	-55	8 44	72	16 24	24	16 24	24	7 52	56	19 142	-136	14 202	-136	7 343	362	7 314	370	
14 517	405			19 152	-55	9 0	62	H ₁₀ 2	16 194	57	8 214	-207			8 214	-207	20 142	-136	14 202	-136	8 214	-207	8 214	-207
16 48	357			20 152	-55	10 208	190	10 671	-441					10 671	-441	21 142	-136	15 202	-136	9 214	-207	9 214	-207	
16 362	-360			21 152	-55	11 208	190	11 671	-441	0 851	-873	H ₁ 3	H ₂ 3	10 652	566	1 539	514	2 424	-399	0 737	742	10 200	-307	
				22 152	-55	12 208	190	12 671	-441	1 170	-160	1 170	174	11 207	218	3 382	-367	7 229	225	1 529	-528	11 244	-266	
				23 152	-55	13 208	190	13 671	-441	2 309	-140	2 309	194	12 238	233	4 195	-185	8 218	-220	2 60	36	12 45	25	
0 4	37			24 152	-55	14 208	190	14 671	-441	3 523	-510	3 523	510	13 268	258	5 585	-566	9 524	43	3 518	-499	11 244	-266	
2 72	-57			25 152	-55	15 208	190	15 671	-441	4 737	-598	4 737	598	14 298	287	6 1017	904	10 85	-49	4 300	-390	11 244	-266	
4 808	-523			26 152	-55	16 208	190	16 671	-441	5 951	-667	5 951	667	15 328	316	7 88	93	11 85	-32	5 324	318	12 45	25	
6 1038	1022			27 152	-55	17 208	190	17 671	-441	7 165	-736	7 165	736	16 357	345	9 692	1020	12 86	-66	6 185	-153	7 216	220	
8 990	954	0 18	25	28 152	-55	18 208	190	18 671	-441	8 379	-805	8 379	805	17 396	374	11 308	27	13 86	-22	7 482	-467	8 276	-213	
10 629	-581	2 86	351	29 152	-55	19 208	190	19 671	-441	9 593	-874	9 593	874	18 415	403	15 328	316	15 86	-22	8 682	-467	9 276	-213	
12 306	-940	4 36	355	30 152	-55	20 208	190	20 671	-441	10 805	-943	10 805	943	19 437	432	17 348	165	17 86	-22	9 872	-467	10 276	-213	
14 103	-101	6 420	422	31 152	-55	21 208	190	21 671	-441	12 017	-1012	12 017	1012	20 459	461	19 461	165	18 86	-22	10 462	-467	11 276	-213	
16 624	627	8 480	480	32 152	-55	22 208	190	22 671	-441	13 229	-1081	13 229	1081	21 481	489	20 489	165	19 86	-22	11 462	-467	12 276	-213	
18 64	64			33 152	-55	23 208	190	23 671	-441	14 441	-1160	14 441	1160	22 503	512	21 512	165	20 86	-22	12 462	-467	13 276	-213	
				34 152	-55	24 208	190	24 671	-441	15 653	-1239	15 653	1239	23 525	541	22 541	165	21 86	-22	13 462	-467	14 276	-213	
				35 152	-55	25 208	190	25 671	-441	16 865	-1318	16 865	1318	24 547	570	23 570	165	22 86	-22	14 462	-467	15 276	-213	
				36 152	-55	26 208	190	26 671	-441	18 077	-1397	18 077	1397	25 571	600	24 600	165	23 86	-22	15 462	-467	16 276	-213	
				37 152	-55	27 208	190	27 671	-441	19 289	-1476	19 289	1476	26 595	629	25 629	165	24 86	-22	16 462	-467	17 276	-213	
				38 152	-55	28 208	190	28 671	-441	20 501	-1555	20 501	1555	27 619	658	26 658	165	25 86	-22	17 462	-467	18 276	-213	
				39 152	-55	29 208	190	29 671	-441	21 713	-1634	21 713	1634	28 643	687	27 687	165	26 86	-22	18 462	-467	19 276	-213	
				40 152	-55	30 208	190	30 671	-441	22 925	-1713	22 925	1713	29 667	716	28 716	165	27 86	-22	19 462	-467	20 276	-213	
				41 152	-55	31 208	190	31 671	-441	24 137	-1792	24 137	1792	30 691	745	29 745	165	28 86	-22	20 462	-467	21 276	-213	
				42 152	-55	32 208	190	32 671	-441	25 349	-1871	25 349	1871	31 715	774	30 774	165	29 86	-22	21 462	-467	22 276	-213	
				43 152	-55	33 208	190	33 671	-441	26 561	-1950	26 561	1950	32 739	803	31 803	165	30 86	-22	22 462	-467	23 276	-213	
				44 152	-55	34 208	190	34 671	-441	27 773	-2029	27 773	2029	33 763	832	32 832	165	31 86	-22	23 462	-467	24 276	-213	
				45 152	-55	35 208	190	35 671	-441	28 985	-2108	28 985	2108	34 787	861	33 861	165	32 86	-22	24 462	-467	25 276	-213	
				46 152	-55	36 208	190	36 671	-441	30 197	-2187	30 197	2187	35 811	890	34 890	165	33 86	-22	25 462	-467	26 276	-213	
				47 152	-55	37 208	190	37 671	-441	31 409	-2266	31 409	2266	36 835	919	35 919	165	34 86	-22	26 462	-467	27 276	-213	
				48 152	-55	38 208	190	38 671	-441	32 621	-2345	32 621	2345	37 859	948	36 948	165	35 86	-22	27 462	-467	28 276	-213	
				49 152	-55	39 208	190	39 671	-441	33 833	-2424	33 833	2424	38 883	977									

taken with Ni-filtered $\text{Cu } K\alpha_1$ radiation ($\lambda=1.5405 \text{ \AA}$) using NaCl ($a=5.6399 \text{ \AA}$) as an internal standard. They are listed in Table 1. The cell parameters reported by White *et al.* (1965) are given for comparison. Other relevant items are also given in Table 1.

Single crystals are black; the Moh hardness is about 6. Systematic extinctions are $0kl: k+l=2n+1$ and $hk0: h=2n+1$, indicating the space group to be either $Pnma$ or $Pn2_1a$. From reflexion statistics using normalized structure factors (Karle & Karle, 1966) the structure was found to be centrosymmetric. Refinement was therefore carried out in the centrosymmetric space group $Pnma$. Fig. 1 gives an idealized drawing of the observed crystal morphology, $[001]$ being the prism axis.

Experimental

For X-ray intensity data collection a single crystal was ground to a sphere of radius $R=208.5 \mu\text{m}$ in an air-operated crystal grinder. The sphere was mounted on a Nonius CAD-4 four-circle automatic single-crystal diffractometer with κ geometry. A total of 1241 independent reflexions up to $(\sin \theta)/\lambda=0.91 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ was measured with a scintillation counter (NaI:Tl) using Zr-filtered monochromatized $\text{Mo } K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=0.7107 \text{ \AA}$). Slow drift of the intensity of the primary beam was corrected by measuring the intensities of the standard reflexions 232, 042, and 123 every 20 measurements. The background-corrected integrated intensities were further corrected for Lorentz, polarization and absorption factors. The linear absorption coefficient μ for $\text{Mo } K\alpha$ radiation was found to be 114.3 cm^{-1} giving rise to a μR of 2.4. Absorption correction factors as a function of θ were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1959). Standard deviations were obtained only from counting statistics. 119 reflexions had an integrated intensity less than three times their standard deviation and were omitted as zeros from the structure refinement.

Refinement of the crystal structure

The crystal structure of Fe_3BO_6 was refined using the atomic coordinates given by White *et al.* (1965) as starting parameters. $\text{Fe}^{3+}(1)$, $\text{O}^{2-}(1)$, and $\text{O}^{2-}(2)$ are located at position $8(d)$, $\text{Fe}^{3+}(2)$, B^{3+} , $\text{O}^{2-}(3)$, and $\text{O}^{2-}(4)$ at position $4(c)$ of the space group $Pnma$ (No. 62). The atomic scattering factors for Fe^{3+} and B^{3+} were taken from Cromer & Waber (1965), those of O^{2-} from Baur (1965). $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ corrections for anomalous dispersion in the neutral atoms of Fe and O (Cromer & Liberman, 1970) were applied. A full-matrix least-squares refinement was performed using the program *CRYLSQ* of the X-ray 70 System (Stewart, Kundell & Baldwin, 1970). Weights were taken automatically as the reciprocals of the standard deviations of the observed structure factors. No additional weighting scheme was applied. In the case of

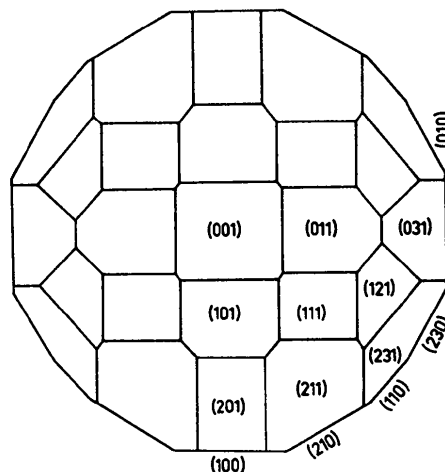


Fig. 1. Observed morphology of an Fe_3BO_6 single crystal (idealized).

Table 3. Atomic positional parameters

		x	y	z
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(1)$	8(d)	0.12835 (4)	0.06466 (5)	0.98047 (9)
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(2)$	4(c)	0.41246 (6)	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.9749 (1)
B^{3+}	4(c)	0.2177 (4)	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.4106 (9)
$\text{O}^{2-}(1)$	8(d)	0.2856 (2)	0.1114 (2)	0.2647 (5)
$\text{O}^{2-}(2)$	8(d)	0.4654 (2)	0.0823 (2)	0.7351 (5)
$\text{O}^{2-}(3)$	4(c)	0.0813 (3)	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.2736 (7)
$\text{O}^{2-}(4)$	4(c)	0.2186 (3)	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.7333 (7)

Table 4. Anisotropic temperature coefficients $\times 10^2$

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(1)$	51 (2)	49 (2)	57 (2)	-1 (1)	-1 (1)	-5 (1)
$\text{Fe}^{3+}(2)$	51 (2)	54 (2)	52 (2)	0	6 (2)	0
B^{3+}	46 (13)	64 (14)	32 (13)	0	-5 (11)	0
$\text{O}^{2-}(1)$	56 (7)	45 (6)	54 (7)	10 (6)	-2 (6)	1 (6)
$\text{O}^{2-}(2)$	61 (7)	59 (7)	61 (7)	3 (6)	3 (6)	-22 (6)
$\text{O}^{2-}(3)$	43 (9)	58 (10)	53 (10)	0	-8 (8)	0
$\text{O}^{2-}(4)$	73 (10)	56 (10)	42 (10)	0	-4 (8)	0

Table 5. Interatomic distances (\AA) and angles ($^\circ$)

Ionic charges are omitted for simplicity.

Coordinates of bonding atoms: for Fe(1), Fe(2), B, O(1¹), O(2¹), O(3¹), and O(4¹) see Table 3.

O(1 ¹¹)	x	y	1+z
O(1 ¹¹¹)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	\bar{y}	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
O(1 ^{1v})	x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	1+z
O(1 ^v)	x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	z
O(2 ¹¹)	x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	z
O(2 ¹¹¹)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	\bar{y}	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
O(2 ^{1v})	\bar{x}	y	$\frac{3}{2}-z$
O(3 ¹¹)	x	y	1+z
O(3 ¹¹¹)	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	y	$\frac{3}{2}-z$

Fe(1)O ₆ octahedron		Fe(2)O ₆ octahedron	
Fe(1)-O(1 ¹¹)	2.069 (4)	Fe(2)-O(1 ¹¹)	} 2.166 (4)
-O(1 ¹¹¹)	1.989 (4)	-O(1 ^{1v})	
-O(2 ¹¹¹)	1.935 (4)	-O(2 ¹)	
-O(2 ^{1v})	1.904 (4)	-O(2 ¹¹)	
-O(3 ¹¹)	2.107 (3)	-O(3 ¹¹¹)	2.041 (5)
-O(4 ¹)	2.132 (4)	-O(4 ¹)	2.227 (5)

Table 5 (cont.)

O(4 ⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(1 ⁱⁱ)	81.14 (17)	O(2 ⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(4 ⁱ)	}	88.33 (15)
O(4 ⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)	81.84 (15)	O(4 ⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(2 ⁱⁱ)		
O(4 ⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	97.40 (15)	O(2 ⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(1 ⁱⁱ)	}	95.52 (15)
O(4 ⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(2 ^{iv})	92.67 (18)	O(1 ^{iv})—Fe(2)—O(2 ⁱⁱ)		
O(1 ⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)	68.66 (17)	O(2 ⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)	}	94.52 (15)
O(1 ⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	96.61 (14)	O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(2 ⁱⁱ)		
O(1 ⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(2 ⁱⁱⁱ)	97.92 (15)	O(4 ⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(1 ⁱⁱ)	}	76.93 (15)
O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(2 ⁱⁱⁱ)	90.76 (16)	O(4 ⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(1 ^{iv})		
O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(2 ^{iv})	93.74 (18)	O(1 ⁱⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)	}	99.36 (16)
O(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(2 ⁱⁱⁱ)	90.23 (15)	O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(1 ^{iv})		
O(2 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(2 ^{iv})	85.96 (16)	O(1 ⁱⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(1 ^{iv})	}	65.56 (13)
O(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(2 ^{iv})	101.04 (15)	O(2 ⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(2 ⁱⁱ)		
O(4 ⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(2 ⁱⁱⁱ)	172.37 (16)	O(2 ⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(1 ^{iv})	}	158.04 (15)
O(1 ⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(2 ^{iv})	161.93 (15)	O(1 ⁱⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(2 ⁱⁱ)		
O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Fe(1)—O(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	165.22 (17)	O(4 ⁱ)—Fe(2)—O(3 ⁱⁱⁱ)	}	175.55 (20)
BO ₄ tetrahedron				
B—O(1 ⁱ)	}	O(1 ⁱ)—B—O(3 ⁱ)	}	103.58 (37)
—O(1 ^v)				
—O(3 ⁱ)	1.494 (9)	O(1 ⁱ)—B—O(4 ⁱ)	}	115.50 (36)
—O(4 ⁱ)	1.439 (9)	O(4 ⁱ)—B—O(1 ^v)		
		O(1 ⁱ)—B—O(1 ^v)		102.44 (46)
		O(3 ⁱ)—B—O(1 ^v)		114.58 (55)

individual isotropic thermal motion a residual $R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$ of 0.054 was obtained. Refinement with anisotropic temperature coefficients and isotropic extinction correction with Larson's (1967) method resulted in an extinction factor of 2×10^{-3} , an absolute scale of 2.884, an R of 0.031 with zeros omitted, and $R = 0.035$ with them included. After the final refinement cycle the shifts of all positional and temperature parameters were less than 1% of the corresponding standard deviations. The difference Fourier map calculated with all reflexions was featureless. The F_o, F_c listing is given in Table 2.

Results and discussion

The final atomic coordinates are listed in Table 3, the anisotropic temperature coefficients in Table 4. The lattice constants given in the first row of Table 1 and the atomic coordinates of Table 3 were used to calculate interatomic distances and angles in the Fe₃BO₆ structure by means of the program *BONDLA* of the X-ray 70 System (Stewart *et al.*, 1970). The results are compiled in Table 5.

The crystal structure of Fe₃BO₆ consists of a slightly distorted hexagonal close-packed arrangement of oxygen atoms. Close-packed oxygen layers are stacked along [001]. A relationship to the olivine structure is obvious. The 'Fe₂BO₄' part of the chemical formula forms 'olivine' regions in the structure which are connected in the [010] direction by means of 'FeO₂' units

representing 'brucite' regions. For a more detailed description of the norbergite structure see Taylor & West (1929), but note the different setting of the space group which is given as *Pbnm*!

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