

Redetermination of despujolsite, Ca₃Mn⁴⁺(SO₄)₂(OH)₆·3H₂O

Madison C. Barkley,*‡ Hexiong Yang, Stanley H. Evans,
Robert T. Downs and Marcus J. Origlieri

Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, 1040 E. 4th Street, Tucson,
Arizona 85721-0077, USA

Correspondence e-mail: mbarkley@azhs.gov

Received 22 July 2011; accepted 1 August 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{Mn}-\text{O}) = 0.006$ Å;
 R factor = 0.024; wR factor = 0.048; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.8.

The crystal structure of despujolsite [tricalcium manganese bis(sulfate) hexahydroxide trihydrate], the Ca/Mn member of the fleischerite group, ideally $\text{Ca}_3\text{Mn}^{4+}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, was previously determined based on X-ray diffraction intensity data from photographs, without H-atom positions located [Gaufrey *et al.* (1968). *Bull. Soc. Fr. Minéral. Crystallogr.* **91**, 43–50]. The current study redetermines the structure of despujolsite from a natural specimen, with all H atoms located and with higher precision. The structure of despujolsite is characterized by layers of CaO_8 polyhedra ($m..$ symmetry) interconnected by $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_6$ octahedra ($32..$ symmetry) and SO_4 tetrahedra ($3..$ symmetry) along [001]. The average Ca—O, Mn—O and S—O bond lengths are 2.489, 1.915, and 1.472 Å, respectively. There are two distinct hydrogen bonds that stabilize the structural set-up. This work represents the first description of hydrogen bonds in the fleischerite group of minerals.

Related literature

For the previous determination of the despujolsite crystal structure, see: Gaufrey *et al.* (1968). For background to fleischerite, see: Otto (1975). For the crystal structures of sulfate minerals with split O sites, see: Hill (1977); Jacobsen *et al.* (1998). For TLS (translation, libration, and screw motions) rigid-body analysis, see: Downs (2000). Parameters for bond-valence analysis were taken from Brese & O'Keeffe (1991).

Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{Ca}_3\text{Mn}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$c = 10.8094$ (9) Å
$M_r = 523.40$	$V = 682.81$ (8) Å ³
Hexagonal, $P\bar{6}2c$	$Z = 2$
$a = 8.5405$ (5) Å	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

‡ Arizona Historical Society, 1502 W Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, USA.

$\mu = 2.49$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K

$0.07 \times 0.06 \times 0.04$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer	6018 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2008a)	871 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.845$, $T_{\max} = 0.907$	758 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.051$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.024$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.45$ e Å ⁻³
$wR(F^2) = 0.048$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.30$ e Å ⁻³
$S = 1.06$	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 305 Friedel pairs
871 reflections	Flack parameter: 0.0 (9)
49 parameters	
All H-atom parameters refined	

Table 1
Selected bond lengths (Å).

Mn—OH ³ⁱ	1.9149 (11)	Ca—OW ⁴	2.578 (9)
Ca—O ²ⁱⁱ	2.3465 (11)	Ca—OW ^{4iv}	2.690 (9)
Ca—OH ³ⁱ	2.456 (5)	S—O ²	1.4697 (11)
Ca—OH ³ⁱⁱⁱ	2.518 (5)	S—O ¹	1.4806 (18)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + y + 1, -x + 1, z$; (ii) $x, y, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (iii) $x - 1, y, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (iv) $-x + y, -x + 1, z$.

Table 2
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$\text{OH}3-\text{H}1 \cdots \text{O}2^v$	0.75 (2)	2.11 (2)	2.8193 (16)	158 (3)
$\text{OW}4-\text{H}2 \cdots \text{O}1^vi$	0.77 (2)	2.10 (2)	2.7892 (18)	150 (3)

Symmetry codes: (v) $-x + 1, -x + y, -z$; (vi) $y, x, -z$.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2003); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008b); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008b); molecular graphics: Xtal-Draw (Downs & Hall-Wallace, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008b).

The authors gratefully acknowledge support of this study by the Carnegie-DOE Alliance Center under cooperative agreement DE FC52-08 N A28554, BP p.l.c., Tucson Gem and Mineral Society and the Arizona Science Foundation.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: WM2518).

References

- Brese, N. E. & O'Keeffe, M. (1991). *Acta Cryst.* **B47**, 192–197.
 Bruker (2003). *SMART*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Bruker (2005). *SAINTE*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Downs, R. T. (2000). *RiMG*, **41**, 61–88.
 Downs, R. T. & Hall-Wallace, M. (2003). *Am. Mineral.* **88**, 247–250.
 Flack, H. D. (1983). *Acta Cryst.* **A39**, 876–881.
 Gaufrey, P. C., Granger, M. M., Permingeat, F. & Protas, J. (1968). *Bull. Soc. Fr. Minéral. Crystallogr.* **91**, 43–50.
 Hill, R. J. (1977). *Can. Mineral.* **15**, 522–526.

Jacobsen, S. D., Smyth, J. R., Swope, R. J. & Downs, R. T. (1998). *Can. Mineral.* **36**, 1045–1055.
Otto, H. H. (1975). *Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Abh.* **123**, 160–190.

Sheldrick, G. M. (2008a). *SADABS*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008b). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, i47-i48 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811030911]

Redetermination of despujolsite, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Mn}^{4+}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

M. C. Barkley, H. Yang, S. H. Evans, R. T. Downs and M. J. Origlieri

Comment

Despujolsite, ideally $\text{Ca}_3\text{Mn}^{4+}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is a member of the fleischerite group of minerals, which includes fleischerite, $\text{Pb}_3\text{Ge}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, mallestigite, $\text{Pb}_3\text{Sb}(\text{SO}_4)(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})_6\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and schauerteite, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Ge}^{4+}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Thus far, only the structures of despujolsite and fleischerite (from a synthetic sample with the O1 site split) in this group have been determined (Gaufrey *et al.*, 1968; Otto, 1975), both of which were based on X-ray diffraction intensity data measured from photographs, without H atom positions located. An *R*-factor of 0.162 was obtained for the structure model of despujolsite (Gaufrey *et al.*, 1968). In our efforts to understand hydrogen bonding environments in general and the relationships in the hydrogen bonding schemes in the minerals of the fleischerite group in particular, we noted that the structural information of despujolsite needed to be improved.

The structure of despujolsite consists of layers of CaO_8 polyhedra (*m.* symmetry), interconnected by $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_6$ octahedra (32. symmetry) and SO_4 tetrahedra (3. symmetry). The average Mn—O bond length is 1.915 Å (Table 1). Calculations of bond-valence sums using the parameters from Brese & O'Keeffe (1991) yield 3.86 (v.u.) for Mn, indicating that the assigned valence of 4+ for Mn is consistent with the structure. The average S—O bond length is 1.472 Å. Ca atoms are eight coordinated with 4 $(\text{OH})^-$ ions, 2 H_2O molecules, and 2 O atoms. The average Ca—O bond length is 2.489 Å. There are two distinct hydrogen bonds: $\text{OH}3\text{—H}1\cdots\text{O}2$ and $\text{OW}4\text{—H}2\cdots\text{O}1$ (Table 2).

The isostructural mineral fleischerite was previously modeled (Otto, 1975) with a split site for the O1 position. Similarly, studies of the sulfate mineral, barite BaSO_4 , refined the O atoms that lie on special positions with a split atom model (Hill, 1977). However, Hill notes that there are no significant improvements in the refinement with a split-site model over the symmetry-constrained model. Further structure refinement with significantly better data by Jacobsen *et al.* (1998) led to a TLS (translation, libration, and screw motions) rigid body analysis (Downs, 2000) of the sulfate group. The results indicated that the SO_4 group behaves as a rigid body with significant translational and librational motions, demonstrating that the O atom sites are not split and that the large sizes of the displacement parameters are due entirely to thermal motion.

In contrast to the fleischerite study, our refinement of despujolsite did not indicate a split site. A TLS analysis of the displacement parameters indicate that the SO_4 group in despujolsite behaves likewise as a rigid body with a translational amplitude of 0.72 Å and a large libration angle of 7.95°. The libration angle for the SO_4 group in despujolsite, which is consistent with the 7°–8° range found in celestine, anglesite, and barite, indicates that the S—O bond lengths are ~0.009 Å longer than their apparent values. If the libration angle is also large in fleischerite, then this may account for the effectiveness of splitting the O1 site, but our study indicates that the O1 site in fleischerite may not actually split.

Experimental

The despujolsite specimen used in this study is from N'Chwaning III mine, Kalahari Manganese field, Northern Cape Province, South Africa and is in the collection of the RRUFF project (deposition No. R100208; <http://rruff.info>). The composition was determined with a CAMECA SX100 electron microprobe (<http://rruff.info>) on a single-crystal from the same parent sample as the crystal used for the collection of X-ray diffraction intensity data. Electron microprobe analysis (15 points) with a 15 K eV accelerating voltage, 20 nA beam current, and a 5 μm beam size yielded an empirical chemical formula $\text{Ca}_{3.45}\text{Mn}^{4+}_{0.86}(\text{S}_{0.96}\text{O}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (based on 11 O atoms). Because despujolsite crystals are not stable under the electron beam, which has also been observed by Gaudefroy *et al.* (1968), the electron microprobe data were used only for the estimation of cation ratios. The actual composition was determined by a combination of microprobe and X-ray structural analyses. Details of the sample chemistry and structural formula calculations can be found on the RRUFF Project website (<http://rruff.info/R100208>).

Refinement

The H atoms were located from difference Fourier maps and their positions were refined with isotropic displacement parameters. The final refinement assumed an ideal chemistry, as the overall effects of the trace amount of Fe and Si on the final structure results are negligible. The highest residual peak in the difference Fourier maps was located 0.66 \AA from O1, and the deepest hole was located 0.40 \AA from Mn.

Figures

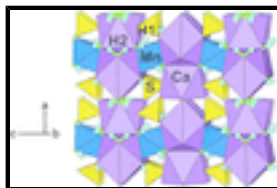


Fig. 1. The crystal structure of despujolsite. Yellow tetrahedra represent SO_4 groups. Blue octahedra and purple polyhedra represent $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_6$ groups and $\text{Ca}(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_8$ groups, respectively. Light blue spheres represent H1 and H2.

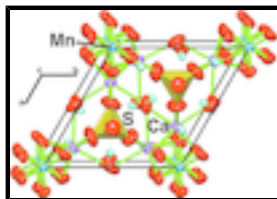


Fig. 2. Atoms in despujolsite with corresponding ellipsoids at 99% probability. SO_4 groups are treated as rigid bodies and shown as yellow tetrahedra. Blue, purple, and red ellipsoids represent Mn, Ca, and O atoms, respectively. Hydrogen atoms are shown as light-blue spheres.

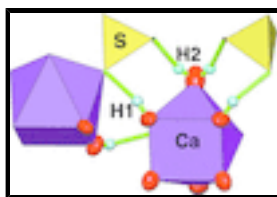
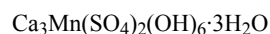


Fig. 3. H-bonding interactions in despujolsite. Yellow tetrahedra represent SO_4 groups. Purple polyhedra represent $\text{Ca}(\text{O},\text{OH},\text{H}_2\text{O})_8$ groups. Red ellipsoids and blue spheres represent O and H atoms, respectively.

tricalcium manganese bis(sulfate) hexahydroxide trihydrate

Crystal data



$$D_x = 2.546 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$$

$M_r = 523.40$
 Hexagonal, $P\bar{6}2c$
 Hall symbol: P -6c -2c
 $a = 8.5405$ (5) Å
 $c = 10.8094$ (9) Å
 $V = 682.81$ (8) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 $F(000) = 530$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
 Cell parameters from 1145 reflections
 $\theta = 2.8\text{--}32.0^\circ$
 $\mu = 2.49$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 Euhedral, yellow
 $0.07 \times 0.06 \times 0.04$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2008a)
 $T_{\min} = 0.845$, $T_{\max} = 0.907$
 6018 measured reflections

871 independent reflections
 758 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.051$
 $\theta_{\max} = 32.6^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.8^\circ$
 $h = -12 \rightarrow 11$
 $k = -12 \rightarrow 12$
 $l = -16 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.024$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.048$
 $S = 1.06$
 871 reflections
 49 parameters
 0 restraints
 0 constraints
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
 Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map
 All H-atom parameters refined
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0113P)^2 + 0.2266P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.45$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.30$ e Å⁻³
 Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008),
 $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
 Extinction coefficient: 0.0142 (11)
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 305 Friedel pairs
 Flack parameter: 0.0 (9)

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -

supplementary materials

factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Mn	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00846 (12)
Ca	0.1521 (3)	0.30348 (5)	0.2500	0.01085 (10)
S	0.3333	0.6667	0.02544 (5)	0.00936 (12)
O1	0.3333	0.6667	-0.11153 (15)	0.0167 (4)
O2	0.2419 (10)	0.47842 (15)	0.06891 (10)	0.0188 (3)
OH3	0.8945 (8)	0.0966 (8)	0.11070 (10)	0.0109 (3)
OW4	0.5006 (12)	0.4853 (12)	0.2500	0.0171 (5)
H1	0.836 (6)	0.125 (6)	0.076 (2)	0.026 (8)*
H2	0.521 (9)	0.445 (9)	0.193 (2)	0.046 (10)*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Mn	0.00919 (15)	0.00919 (15)	0.0070 (2)	0.00460 (8)	0.000	0.000
Ca	0.0137 (10)	0.00918 (19)	0.00980 (16)	0.0058 (10)	0.000	0.000
S	0.01001 (16)	0.01001 (16)	0.0081 (2)	0.00501 (8)	0.000	0.000
O1	0.0213 (6)	0.0213 (6)	0.0075 (7)	0.0107 (3)	0.000	0.000
O2	0.027 (3)	0.0106 (5)	0.0170 (5)	0.008 (2)	0.004 (3)	0.0033 (4)
OH3	0.0084 (15)	0.0148 (19)	0.0107 (4)	0.0067 (6)	-0.0006 (16)	-0.0004 (16)
OW4	0.019 (2)	0.023 (2)	0.0136 (6)	0.0138 (12)	0.000	0.000

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Mn—OH3 ⁱ	1.9149 (11)	Ca—OH3 ^{viii}	2.456 (5)
Mn—OH3 ⁱⁱ	1.9149 (11)	Ca—OH3 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.518 (5)
Mn—OH3 ⁱⁱⁱ	1.9149 (11)	Ca—OH3 ^{ix}	2.518 (5)
Mn—OH3 ^{iv}	1.9149 (11)	Ca—OW4	2.578 (9)
Mn—OH3 ^v	1.9149 (11)	Ca—OW4 ^x	2.690 (9)
Mn—OH3 ^{vi}	1.9149 (11)	S—O2 ^x	1.4697 (11)
Ca—O2 ^{vii}	2.3465 (11)	S—O2 ^{xi}	1.4697 (11)
Ca—O2	2.3465 (11)	S—O2	1.4697 (11)
Ca—OH3 ⁱ	2.456 (5)	S—O1	1.4806 (18)
OH3 ⁱ —Mn—OH3 ⁱⁱ	177.7 (4)	OH3 ⁱⁱ —Mn—OH3 ^{vi}	85.08 (5)
OH3 ⁱ —Mn—OH3 ⁱⁱⁱ	85.08 (5)	OH3 ⁱⁱⁱ —Mn—OH3 ^{vi}	96.5 (3)
OH3 ⁱⁱ —Mn—OH3 ⁱⁱⁱ	93.4 (3)	OH3 ^{iv} —Mn—OH3 ^{vi}	177.7 (4)
OH3 ⁱ —Mn—OH3 ^{iv}	85.08 (5)	OH3 ^v —Mn—OH3 ^{vi}	85.08 (5)
OH3 ⁱⁱ —Mn—OH3 ^{iv}	96.5 (3)	O2 ^x —S—O2 ^{xi}	110.28 (5)
OH3 ⁱⁱⁱ —Mn—OH3 ^{iv}	85.08 (5)	O2 ^x —S—O2	110.28 (5)
OH3 ⁱ —Mn—OH3 ^v	96.5 (3)	O2 ^{xi} —S—O2	110.28 (5)

OH3 ⁱⁱ —Mn—OH3 ^v	85.08 (5)	O2 ^x —S—O1	108.65 (5)
OH3 ⁱⁱⁱ —Mn—OH3 ^v	177.7 (4)	O2 ^{xi} —S—O1	108.65 (5)
OH3 ^{iv} —Mn—OH3 ^v	93.4 (3)	O2—S—O1	108.65 (5)
OH3 ⁱ —Mn—OH3 ^{vi}	93.4 (3)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+y+1, -x+1, z$; (ii) $x-y-1, -y, -z$; (iii) $x-1, y, z$; (iv) $-y, x-y-1, z$; (v) $y, x-1, -z$; (vi) $-x+1, -x+y+1, -z$; (vii) $x, y, -z+1/2$; (viii) $-x+y+1, -x+1, -z+1/2$; (ix) $x-1, y, -z+1/2$; (x) $-x+y, -x+1, z$; (xi) $-y+1, x-y+1, z$.

Hydrogen-bond geometry ($\text{\AA}, ^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
OH3—H1 \cdots O2 ^{xii}	0.75 (2)	2.11 (2)	2.8193 (16)	158 (3)
OW4—H2 \cdots O1 ^{xiii}	0.77 (2)	2.10 (2)	2.7892 (18)	150 (3)

Symmetry codes: (xii) $-x+1, -x+y, -z$; (xiii) $y, x, -z$.

Fig. 1

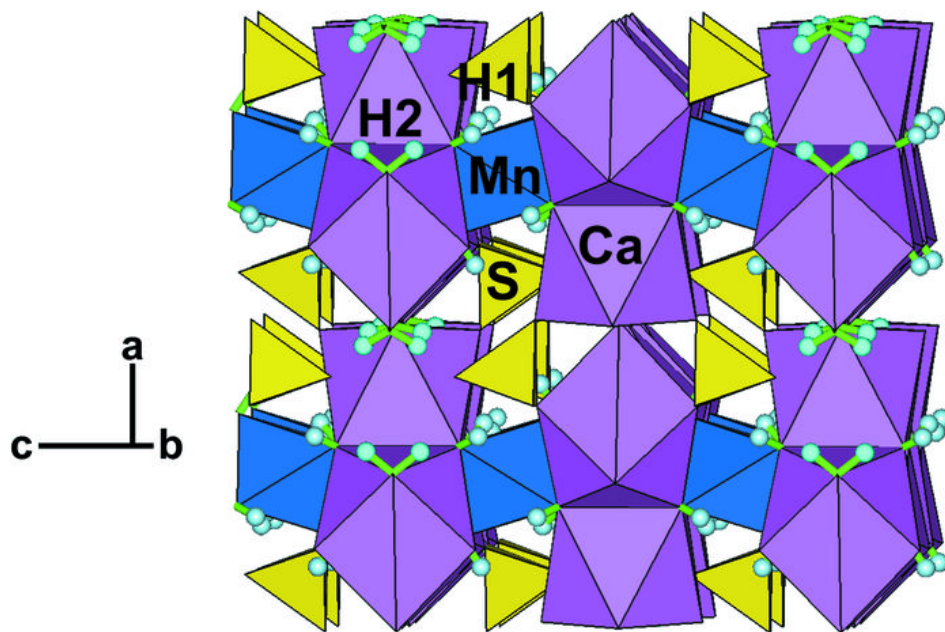


Fig. 2

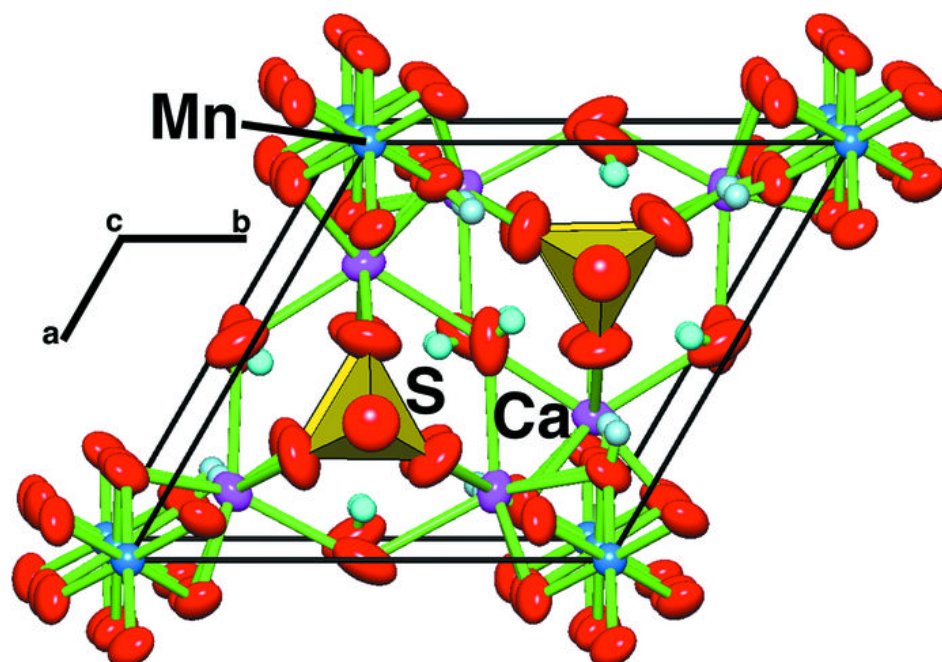


Fig. 3

