

Enfin, les liaisons ioniques de ce cristal ( $K \dots O = 2,60; 2,60; 2,75 \text{ \AA}$ ) sont tout à fait comparables à celles que l'on trouve dans les sels de potassium d'acides organiques: acide fumarique:  $2,65; 2,89 \text{ \AA}$  (Gupta, 1956); acide maléique:  $2,82; 2,89; 2,87; 3,03 \text{ \AA}$  (Darlow & Cochran, 1961); acide glycuronique:  $2,79; 2,85; 2,97; 2,99 \text{ \AA}$  (Gurr, 1963).

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## The Crystal Structure of Clinoclase, $Cu_3AsO_4(OH)_3$

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The dark bluish green mineral clinoclase,  $Cu_3AsO_4(OH)_3$ , is monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$ , with  $a_0 = 7.24$ ,  $b_0 = 6.46$ ,  $c_0 = 12.38 \text{ \AA}$ ;  $\beta = 99^\circ 30'$ . The heavy atoms were located from three-dimensional Patterson sections, using Buerger's minimum function method. The light atom positions were revealed in the subsequent three-dimensional Fourier synthesis. The atomic parameters were refined by the method of full-matrix least squares, using three-dimensional data.

The coordination of the three independent copper atoms is essentially fivefold distorted tetragonal pyramidal. Cu–O (or OH) distances within the coordination plane average  $1.96 \text{ \AA}$ , while the fifth Cu–O (or OH) bond varies in length from  $2.30$  to  $2.51 \text{ \AA}$ , and the sixth from  $2.84$  to  $3.32 \text{ \AA}$ . The copper coordination plane is always curved in a boat shape towards the fifth ligand. Clinoclase contains two sets of  $Cu_2(OH)_4O_4$  dimeric groups, each formed by two tetragonal pyramids, sharing an edge of the equatorial plane. One set of dimers forms an infinite chain by sharing two OH corners with two adjacent dimers. These chains, occurring zigzag with respect to each other in the unit cell, sandwich between them isolated  $Cu_2(OH)_4O_4$  dimers and  $AsO_4$  tetrahedra, thus giving rise to a complex sheet structure running parallel to the (100) plane. These complex sheets are held to each other through long Cu–O and O–H ... O bonds.

### Introduction

As part of a structural study of basic copper arsenates and phosphates, the structure determination of clinoclase,

$Cu_3AsO_4(OH)_3$ , and cornetite,  $Cu_3PO_4(OH)_3$  has been undertaken. In spite of the chemical analogy, these two minerals are not isostructural. Clinoclase crystallizes in the monoclinic system, but cornetite in the orthorhombic system. In contrast, basic copper phosphate–arsenate pairs, like libethenite,  $Cu_2PO_4(OH)$ , and olivenite,  $Cu_2AsO_4(OH)$  (Heritsch, 1938,

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1940; Walitzi, 1963), pseudomalachite,  $\text{Cu}_5(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$  and erinite,  $\text{Cu}_5(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$  (Ghose, 1963; Berry, 1951) are isostructural. The structure of cornetite has been described recently (Fehlmann, Ghose & Finney, 1964). In this paper, the structure determination of clinoclase is reported.

### Crystal data and experimental

A very good description of the morphology, as well as the determination of the optical characters, unit-cell dimensions and space group is given by Palache & Berry (1946). Beautifully crystallized dark bluish green needles of clinoclase from Majuba Hill, Nevada (Harvard Museum, No. 100792) have been made available for this study through the courtesy of Prof. Clifford Frondel. The crystals are slender needles, elongated [010] and tabular parallel to [100]. The cell dimensions of clinoclase, determined by Berry (Palache & Berry, 1946), are given below (*a* and *c* interchanged):

Monoclinic,  $2/m$

$a_0 = 7.24$ ,  $b_0 = 6.46$ ,  $c_0 = 12.38$  Å;  $\beta = 99^\circ 30'$ .

Space group:  $P2_1/c$

Cell contents:  $4[\text{Cu}_3\text{AsO}_4(\text{OH})_3]$

$D_m = 4.38$  g.cm $^{-3}$ .  $D_x = 4.42$  g.cm $^{-3}$ .

$\mu$  for Cu  $K\alpha = 201.4$  cm $^{-1}$ .

Optical properties of clinoclase from Majuba Hill, determined by Hurlbut (Palache & Berry, 1946), corresponding to this orientation are as follows:

Orientation	<i>n</i>	Pleochroism
<i>X</i>	1.756	Pale blue-green Biaxial (-)
<i>Y b</i>	1.874	Light blue-green $2V = 50^\circ$ (meas.)
<i>Z near c</i>	1.896	Benzol-green $r < v$ , very strong

It should be noted that the refractive indices along *Y* and *Z* directions are approximately the same, while that along *X* is significantly smaller. This fact, coupled with the negative optic sign, indicates a sheet structure parallel to (100). The perfect (100) cleavage strongly favors this idea, which is ultimately confirmed by the following structure determination.

For the intensity measurements, a crystal measuring approximately  $0.15 \times 0.5 \times 0.25$  mm was used. Weissenberg multiple-film photographs of zero through the fourth layer about [010] and [100] were taken with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation. The intensities were visually estimated. To correct the intensities for  $\alpha_1$ - $\alpha_2$  splitting, the measured  $\alpha_1$  intensity was multiplied by 1.5, 1.3 and 1.2 for complete, semi-complete and incomplete resolution respectively. Since it was difficult to apply proper absorption corrections to the data taken about [100], they were corrected for Lp factors and were primarily used to normalize data taken about [010]. The  $h0l$ ,  $h1l$ ,  $h2l$ ,  $h3l$  and  $h4l$  intensities were corrected for Lp factors and absorption, the absorption corrections being made, assuming the crystal to be a cylinder with  $\mu R = 2.0$ .

The infrared spectrum of clinoclase was recorded on a Perkin Elmer spectrometer, model 13, with a calcium fluoride prism, the Nujol mull technique being used.

### The structure determination

Two Patterson projections along the shorter axes *a* and *b* were first computed. The Patterson projections along *a* showed that almost all the Patterson peaks are located in sections at  $v=0$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . As a first approximation to the three-dimensional Patterson function, sharpened Patterson sections along  $v=0$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  were computed, with programs written by Shiono (1960). The Patterson function was sharpened by multiplying  $F^2$  with  $M(S)$ , where

$$M(S) = \left[ \sum_{j=1}^N Z_j / \sum_{j=1}^N f_{0j} \right]^2 \cdot \exp[-2P \sin^2\theta/\lambda^2].$$

*P* was taken to be equal to 1.

The Harker section at  $v = \frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 1(c)) contains many strong peaks which made the correct choice of Harker peaks difficult. However, it was noticed that two sets of three strong peaks made two triangles, *ABC* and *DEF*. These triangles correspond to triangles *A'B'C'* and *D'E'F'* occurring on the section at  $v=0$  (Fig. 1(a)) in dimension, as well as, relative orientation. This fact suggested that these peaks are due to the extra symmetry present in the structure and are not true Harker peaks. Of the remaining smaller peaks, *K*, *L* and *M* are of equal height and have been chosen as possible Harker maxima. The fact that all the strong peaks in [100] Patterson projections are located at  $v=0$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  indicates that the *y* coordinates of the heavy atoms must be close to either  $\frac{1}{8}$  or  $\frac{3}{8}$ . A peak, corresponding to the vector (2*x*, 2*y*, 2*z*) must occur on the Patterson section at  $v = \frac{1}{4}$ . A systematic search for peaks of this type in the section corresponding to the Harker peaks *K*, *L*, *M*, led to the peak marked 2*K* (Fig. 1(b)). Use of this peak as the point of superposition led directly to the correct choice of origin of the  $M_2$  maps. The minimum function was derived graphically, as described by Buerger (1959), in two stages. The first  $M_2$  map was derived with the use of Patterson sections at  $v=0$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the second, using sections at  $v = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Occurrence of three strong peaks *k*, *l*, *m* on these minimum maps corresponded to the Harker maxima *K*, *L*, *M* respectively. Since the structure contains four heavy atoms, namely three copper and one arsenic, occurrence of only three strong peaks in the minimum maps was surprising. After the structure determination was completed, it was realized that the missing heavy atom corresponds almost exactly in position to that of peak *n* in the minimum maps. This peak was overlooked as a possible heavy atom position because of its lower peak height. A comparison of the  $M_2$  map (superposition of two sections) and the second three-dimensional Fourier synthesis is made in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b). It will be noticed that they are strikingly similar.

The first structure factor calculation of  $h0l$  reflections using the three heavy atom positions found from the  $M_2$  maps (treated as Cu atoms for calculation) yielded an  $R$  index of 0.51. The corresponding Fourier projections showed a peak at the  $l$  position, twice as high as the other peaks at positions  $k$  and  $m$ . This high peak at  $l$  was considered to be due to two overlapping heavy atoms. The next structure factor calculation including four heavy atoms decreased  $R$  to 0.41. Inclusion of some peaks in the structure factor calculation, which appeared in the electron-density projection as oxygen atoms, reduced  $R$  further to 0.38.

However, it was difficult to separate the two superposing heavy atoms, and this projection did not refine further. This difficulty was overcome through the application of the "Optimal Shift" method (Niggli, Vand & Pepinsky, 1961), using the expressions given below for the plane group  $P2$ :

$$\Delta x_i = -h\Delta F f_i \sin 2\pi (hx_i + ky_i) / 4\pi (h^2 + k^2) \sum_j f_j^2 \sin^2 2\pi (hx_j + ky_j)$$

$$\Delta y_i = -k\Delta F f_i \sin 2\pi (hx_i + ky_i) / 4\pi (h^2 + k^2) \sum_j f_j^2 \sin^2 2\pi (hx_j + ky_j)$$

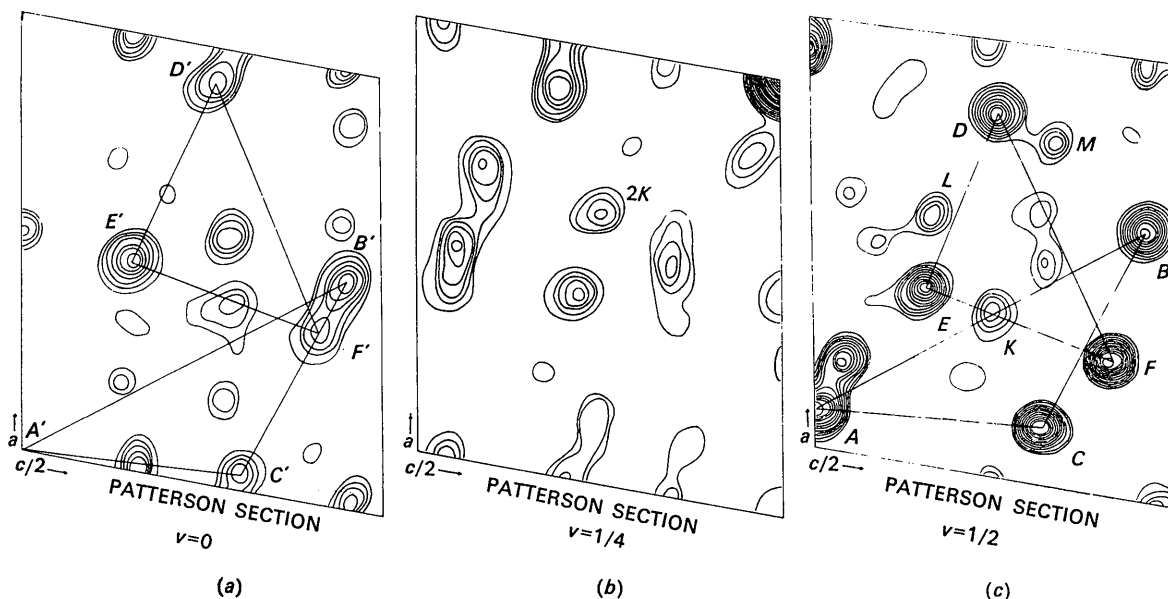


Fig. 1. Sharpened three-dimensional Patterson sections of clinoclase,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{AsO}_4(\text{OH})_3$  at  $v=0, \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  respectively.

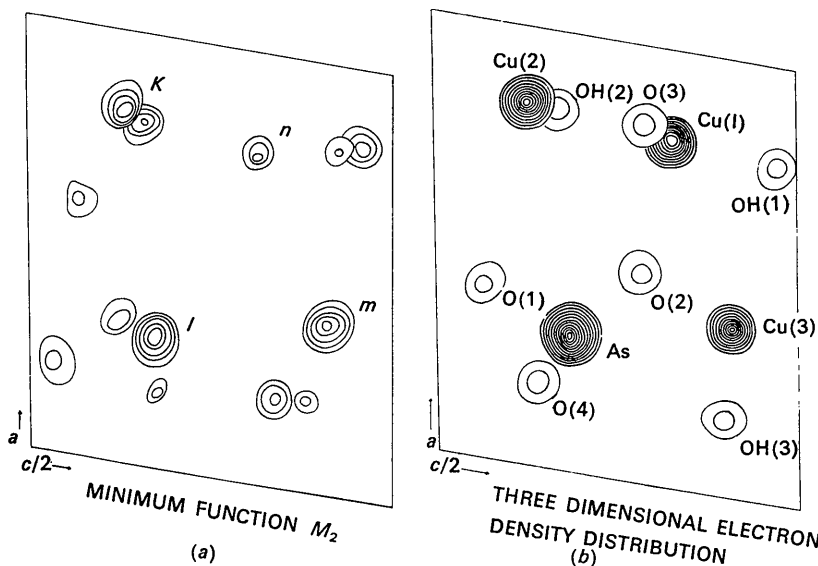


Fig. 2. (a) Superposition of two  $M_2$  maps, derived from Patterson sections of clinoclase at  $v=0$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $v=\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . (b) Three-dimensional electron density distribution of clinoclase between  $y=0$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Contours are drawn at equal but arbitrary intervals.

The two overlapping heavy atoms were successfully separated and the projection was refined by difference Fourier syntheses till  $R$  was 0.28.

The first  $0kl$  structure factor calculation with the contributions from the heavy atoms only, using the  $z$  parameters from the  $[010]$  projection and  $y$  parameters as  $\frac{1}{8}$  or  $\frac{3}{8}$ , yielded an  $R$  index of 0.43. Slight adjustments of the  $y$  parameters reduced  $R$  to 0.30. Inclusion of some peaks appearing in the electron-density projection as oxygen atoms reduced  $R$  further to 0.21. It was found, however, that some of the peaks, which were presumed to be due to oxygen atoms, did not agree in both projections. A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was computed next, using the signs of structure factors, calculated with the contributions from the four heavy atoms only. All the seven oxygen positions were found readily from the three-dimensional Fourier sections. The first three-dimensional structure factor calculation, including all the non-hydrogen atoms, yielded an  $R$  index of 0.33. A second three-dimensional Fourier synthesis, followed by a structure factor calculation, reduced  $R$  to 0.27.

Further refinement was carried out by the full-matrix least-squares method, using the program written by Busing, Martin & Levy (1962), on an IBM 7090 computer. Hughes's (1941) weighting scheme was used. The scattering factors for Cu, As and O were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). 33 positional, 11 isotropic thermal and 5 scale factor parameters were varied simultaneously. Convergence was reached after eight cycles of refinement. The final  $R$  index is 0.142 for all reflections and 0.137 omitting the unobserved reflections. The final atomic parameters are listed in Table 1 and the observed and calculated structure factors in Table 2. A list of bond lengths and angles is given in Table 3. The average standard deviations of bond lengths are: Cu–Cu,  $\pm 0.0038$ , Cu–As,  $\pm 0.0033$ , Cu–O,  $\pm 0.013$ , As–O,  $\pm 0.013$  and O–O,  $\pm 0.018$  Å. Since the absorption corrections could not be properly made, these values may be too low. A more realistic estimate of the standard errors would be to increase these values by 50%.

### Description of the structure

#### The stereochemistry of the cupric ions

The coordination of the three crystallographically different cupric ions in clinoclase is essentially distorted

tetragonal pyramidal. Two of them, however, have sixth ligands at much greater distances, completing the distorted tetragonal bipyramid.

The Cu(1) atom is surrounded by two OH groups and two oxygen atoms approximately in a plane at 1.91, 1.91, 1.97 and 2.07 Å. The fifth ligand oxygen, O(4), is at a distance of 2.31 Å, and the sixth ligand, OH(3) at a distance of 2.84 Å. The copper coordination plane is curved in a boat shape towards the fifth ligand, the deviation from planarity being as much as 19°. The fifth ligand, O(4) deviates somewhat from the expected pyramidal position, the angles subtended by O(4) at Cu(1) with the equatorial ligands being 89.4, 113.6, 92.4 and 84.0°. The sixth ligand deviates considerably from the expected octahedral position, as evidenced by the O(4)–Cu(1)–OH(3) angle, which is 161.7°.

The coordination of Cu(2) is tetragonal pyramidal. One oxygen atom and three OH ions surround Cu(2) approximately in a plane at 1.99, 1.95, 1.89 and 1.93 Å. The fifth ligand, O(2) lies at a distance of 2.51 Å. There is apparently no sixth ligand at a reasonable distance, the sixth nearest anion being O(4) at a distance of 3.32 Å. The Cu(2)-coordination plane is slightly curved towards the fifth ligand, the maximum deviation from planarity being about 8°.

The Cu(3) atom forms a planar group with three oxygen atoms and one OH ion at distances of 2.02, 1.99, 1.98 and 1.90 Å. The fifth ligand is an OH(2) group at 2.30 Å and the sixth, OH(1) at 2.99 Å. The Cu(3)-coordination plane is strongly curved in a boat shape towards the fifth ligand, the deviation from planarity being as much as 26°. The fifth ligand, OH(2), deviates from the expected pyramidal position, as shown by the angles subtended by OH(2) at Cu(3) with the equatorial ligands, which are 104.8, 87.2, 99.3 and 88.9°.

There are two sets of dimeric  $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_4\text{O}_4$  ions in clinoclase, each consisting of two tetragonal pyramids, sharing an equatorial edge. The first dimer is formed by tetragonal pyramids around Cu(1) and Cu(2) sharing the equatorial edge O(3)–OH(2). The second dimer is formed by two tetragonal pyramids around two Cu(3) atoms, related by a center of symmetry, sharing the equatorial edge O(1)–O(1). In the first dimer the pyramidal ligands are OH ions, but in the second, oxygen atoms. In both dimers, the pyramidal ligands occur *trans* to each other.

Table 1. Atomic parameters of clinoclase,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{AsO}_4(\text{OH})_3$

Cu(1)	0.7877 ± 0.00034	0.1389 ± 0.00052	0.3291 ± 0.00019	0.98 ± 0.078
Cu(2)	0.8150 ± 0.00032	0.3824 ± 0.00048	0.1275 ± 0.00018	0.85 ± 0.077
Cu(3)	0.3872 ± 0.00034	0.3532 ± 0.00052	0.4127 ± 0.00019	0.89 ± 0.075
As	0.3088 ± 0.00021	0.1510 ± 0.00040	0.1796 ± 0.00012	0.24 ± 0.069
O(1)	0.4121 ± 0.00138	0.0667 ± 0.00275	0.0724 ± 0.00082	0.20 ± 0.173
O(2)	0.1623 ± 0.00179	0.3453 ± 0.00265	0.1346 ± 0.00102	0.72 ± 0.217
O(3)	0.1758 ± 0.00148	–0.0568 ± 0.00280	0.2141 ± 0.00087	0.41 ± 0.180
O(4)	0.4728 ± 0.00137	0.2173 ± 0.00248	0.2861 ± 0.00081	0.20 ± 0.176
OH(1)	0.7797 ± 0.00137	0.2026 ± 0.00284	0.4791 ± 0.00081	0.26 ± 0.180
OH(2)	0.1911 ± 0.00158	0.5979 ± 0.00266	0.3209 ± 0.00090	0.48 ± 0.203
OH(3)	0.1780 ± 0.00159	0.1736 ± 0.00246	0.4080 ± 0.00093	0.47 ± 0.200

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors of clinoclase, Cu<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>.

h	k	l	F <sub>obs</sub>	F <sub>calc</sub>	h	k	l	F <sub>obs</sub>	F <sub>calc</sub>	h	k	l	F <sub>obs</sub>	F <sub>calc</sub>	h	k	l	F <sub>obs</sub>	F <sub>calc</sub>
0	0	2	102.3300	112.1801	1	-1	-11	12.6400	7.0508	5	1	-2	81.2300	71.9389	7	2	-4	83.8600	83.9646
0	0	4	178.3400	221.2647	1	1	-10	18.7300	19.2910	5	1	-1	64.8800	67.3520	7	2	-8	87.5000	11.8870
0	0	6	98.0600	88.4909	1	1	-8	49.9500	61.8178	5	1	0	44.6000	41.6704	7	2	-6	210.0400	26.0000
0	0	8	102.5600	95.0014	1	1	-6	21.1100	14.8092	5	1	1	0	3.1921	2	2	-2	50.3000	40.8063
0	0	10	98.1700	81.2093	1	1	-4	25.2600	16.6196	5	1	2	70.5400	84.1415	7	2	-5	49.1300	33.2779
0	0	12	67.8300	67.8300	1	1	-2	47.0700	55.7032	5	1	3	64.7100	72.0196	7	2	-3	72.2800	92.5978
0	0	14	56.4600	53.7680	1	1	0	35.2700	43.5278	5	1	4	51.3900	62.8694	7	2	-1	17.6200	21.6600
0	0	16	38.6700	25.3182	1	1	1	46.1400	54.9193	5	1	5	59.1300	67.6354	7	2	1	0	1.093
0	0	18	0	3.1985	1	1	3	49.6000	41.4614	5	1	6	58.4500	62.3141	7	2	3	10.2000	19.7436
1	0	-10	133.9600	161.1996	1	1	-2	49.2500	36.1414	5	1	7	38.7400	45.6488	7	2	5	28.4400	40.606
1	0	-8	176.2500	211.1493	1	1	-1	66.0500	65.8044	5	1	8	17.2700	15.0053	7	2	7	66.5300	51.2979
1	0	-6	191.5100	235.7696	1	1	0	8.7100	3.5711	5	1	9	35.9000	36.1161	7	2	9	82.1000	94.8724
1	0	-4	9.9400	1.7284	1	1	1	87.7300	132.8294	5	1	10	76.1400	84.8090	7	2	11	26.5200	24.9660
1	0	-2	51.4200	57.4629	1	1	2	51.9600	54.8640	5	1	11	82.3300	76.8939	7	2	13	71.9800	74.959
1	0	0	53.8500	46.1597	1	1	3	47.0400	46.4475	6	1	-12	29.0700	22.6762	7	2	15	20.7100	10.1096
1	0	2	82.5400	77.7082	1	1	4	37.7300	43.9729	6	1	-11	23.2900	58.0218	7	2	17	42.0000	35.9719
1	0	4	64.3400	48.8672	1	1	5	73.9200	70.1778	6	1	-10	33.3700	27.3076	7	2	19	28.4400	23.9966
1	0	6	61.4900	66.7633	1	1	6	102.3100	100.9621	6	1	-9	32.0400	28.7947	7	2	21	96.2600	107.5283
1	0	8	97.1100	101.8609	1	1	7	31.9200	20.0796	6	1	-8	13.2600	4.1760	7	2	23	0	1.3536
1	0	10	25.7000	33.0083	1	1	8	114.8800	117.7891	6	1	-7	75.7100	72.6102	7	2	25	43.8900	45.9240
1	0	12	106.5400	22.9298	1	1	9	7.2470	61.8178	6	1	-6	100.1500	67.6452	7	2	27	16.2400	16.2400
2	0	-12	53.7800	53.2177	1	1	10	66.6600	75.3884	6	1	-5	107.1700	93.1637	7	2	29	104.6200	126.8765
2	0	-10	11.8800	11.1105	1	1	11	59.9800	64.7396	6	1	-4	48.5600	41.7855	7	2	31	14.3700	16.1964
2	0	-8	24.6800	22.9909	1	1	12	26.1200	26.9570	6	1	-3	16.9600	8.4926	7	2	33	59.0600	74.1904
2	0	-6	148.7300	152.0650	1	1	13	33.7600	29.3967	6	1	-2	0	1.8927	0	7	35	28.4400	23.9966
2	0	-4	147.1700	185.0911	1	1	14	8.9200	11.4360	6	1	-1	99.1900	86.1100	7	2	37	95.4900	88.0096
2	0	-2	78.9400	77.4330	1	1	15	20.4700	27.7673	6	1	0	94.5600	87.7066	7	2	39	0	4.7600
2	0	0	106.5400	122.9298	1	1	16	39.9300	40.6812	6	1	1	27.8600	26.3469	7	2	41	38.0900	37.7878
2	0	2	46.0500	34.8624	1	1	17	14.8200	14.8200	6	1	2	104.4900	64.5977	7	2	43	31.7700	29.0116
2	0	4	154.4700	186.6797	2	1	-13	23.2500	19.1800	6	1	3	13.8100	13.0292	7	2	45	0	1.7019
2	0	6	89.1600	96.4207	2	1	-12	41.5700	33.6379	6	1	4	17.7200	19.0833	7	2	47	26.2000	20.7586
2	0	8	12.9200	12.3242	2	1	-11	14.0700	9.7125	6	1	5	35.3000	37.6664	7	2	49	90.0500	91.3588
2	0	10	14.5600	12.1483	2	1	-10	21.4500	4.0800	6	1	6	94.4400	115.4108	7	2	51	0	9.4000
3	0	-14	102.6200	108.1266	2	1	-4	22.9300	22.3242	6	1	7	40.4500	43.7861	7	2	53	37.4900	31.9524
3	0	-12	33.1000	23.7799	2	1	-3	56.2100	31.4076	6	1	8	47.0100	47.4354	7	2	55	16.0700	11.7348
3	0	-10	104.2100	119.0800	2	1	-2	19.0800	69.7758	6	1	9	84.0000	71.4340	7	2	57	27.0400	114.0400
3	0	-8	109.1100	113.9959	2	1	0	50.2300	49.5229	6	1	10	13.7700	16.9061	7	2	59	86.0400	86.3240
3	0	-6	87.6300	85.1972	2	1	1	46.6600	32.2087	7	1	-11	41.5600	35.4702	7	2	61	62.6400	97.4030
3	0	-4	116.8700	119.0800	2	1	-1	23.6100	27.2793	7	1	-10	56.2700	46.4922	7	2	63	14.9000	15.6339
3	0	-2	81.9500	81.9500	2	1	0	143.8600	132.4315	7	1	-9	43.6500	47.6765	7	2	65	34.3900	34.3900
3	0	0	126.1000	118.1216	2	1	1	83.8700	82.5138	7	1	-8	76.6600	65.5176	7	2	67	35.4700	31.2100
3	0	2	119.6500	135.4671	2	1	-1	57.7800	55.5342	7	1	-7	0	1.2507	0	7	69	70.2000	85.0032
3	0	4	0	0	2	1	2	60.2700	64.1781	7	1	-6	42.1400	28.4320	7	2	71	4.9100	10.8952
3	0	6	40.9700	30.2989	2	1	2	34.1400	6.92491	7	1	-5	8.1140	6.92491	7	2	73	60.6400	60.6400
3	0	8	81.0000	96.4207	2	1	3	71.0100	84.2370	7	1	-4	87.3100	76.9693	7	2	75	17.6000	28.3501
3	0	10	43.4300	48.4732	2	1	4	96.3800	102.8950	7	1	-3	15.2200	13.4984	7	2	77	56.5200	68.9524
3	0	12	73.2600	73.2600	2	1	5	91.1000	92.3388	7	1	-2	96.2100	92.3388	7	2	79	27.0400	29.0558
3	0	14	41.6700	37.7232	2	1	6	10.7100	4.0800	7	1	-1	91.8500	87.4513	7	2	81	78.4000	88.4295
3	0	16	45.7200	41.3241	2	1	7	114.1800	141.6846	7	1	0	11.8100	7.7184	7	2	83	10.1200	11.6084
3	0	18	40.1500	37.2020	2	1	8	62.3300	70.4605	7	1	1	38.8100	34.5447	7	2	85	42.4600	38.7714
3	0	20	83.3400	81.8443	2	1	9	7.1500	5.4581	7	1	2	13.1100	13.1100	7	2	87	18.9600	18.6788
3	0	22	24.3400	21.3481	2	1	10	36.8100	40.8345	7	1	3	55.3800	64.6793	7	2	89	7.1300	3.4560
3	0	24	56.0600	56.2776	2	1	11	49.6500	50.7885	7	1	4	7.4300	5.6309	7	2	91	4.7113	4.7113
3	0	26	35.6100	21.6158	2	1	12	45.9100	46.8562	7	1	5	39.1000	43.9014	7	2	93	72.0500	66.0957
3	0	28	105.7900	177.7619	2	1	13	52.1300	39.9988	7	1	6	70.2500	70.2500	7	2	95	6.2600	6.2600
3	0	30	83.0800	84.1131	2	1	14	52.1300	61.3839	7	1	7	14.0000	14.8091	7	2	97	80.5900	74.7769
3	0	32	108.7100	142.9209	2	1	-15	7.2800	5.6403	7	1	8	11.5200	13.8193	7	2	99	27.5700	26.7678
3	0	34	12.5800	12.5800	3	1	-14	16.7600	11.9069	7	1	-10	19.7600	21.2676	7	2	101	9.8100	14.1389
3	0	36	17.4900	13.2462	3	1	-13	15.0400	11.8403	7	1	-9	32.9400	29.2103	7	2	103	31.8400	31.8400
3	0	38	52.0700	58.2021	3	1	-12	24.3600	22.0364	8	1	-8	27.4800	21.9797	7	2	105	60.9100	61.7395
3	0	40	54.8400	57.5486	3	1	-11	11.5600	11.9794	8	1	-7	99.1000	47.4743	7	2	107	57.8800	52.0551
3	0	42</																	

Table 2 (cont.)

h	k	l	$F_{obs}$	$F_{calc}$	h	k	l	$F_{obs}$	$F_{calc}$	h	k	l	$F_{obs}$	$F_{calc}$
6	2	0	20,260h	23,3467	8	1	v	26,6300	27,3547	7	3	-10	30,2300	29,5350
6	2	v	35,476h	37,1148	8	3	10	35,0800	33,5155	7	3	-9	92,1800	93,1970
7	2	-11	30,9780	28,4004	8	3	11	49,4200	35,4900	7	3	-8	76,3400	76,3400
7	2	-10	34,1300	31,0161	8	3	12	28,1000	28,0940	7	3	-7	30,8800	29,3703
7	2	-9	7,8600	8,6031	8	3	13	39,1900	39,7154	7	3	-6	20,5000	15,4030
7	2	-8	15,3000	15,941	8	3	14	17,0800	16,0900	7	3	-5	42,1500	36,9136
7	2	-7	191,7800	92,3168	8	3	15	32,4800	27,0210	7	3	-4	20,5100	11,2507
7	2	-6	0	0	8	3	16	0	0	7	3	-3	21,5000	21,2467
7	2	-5	48,8700	35,4405	8	3	17	48,4000	64,0438	7	3	-2	90,5600	106,2071
7	2	-4	0	0	8	3	18	60,0100	54,1131	7	3	-1	62,5900	59,1445
7	2	-3	102,2200	83,4900	8	3	19	20,9200	20,1351	7	3	0	46,5400	50,4018
7	2	-2	17,850h	13,0496	8	3	20	30,7900	27,7615	7	3	1	23,9200	14,7380
7	2	-1	0	0	8	3	21	57,5400	56,7680	7	3	2	37,2700	36,7402
7	2	0	11,0672	0	8	3	22	72,1900	73,7614	7	3	3	18,9100	13,8091
7	2	1	0	0	8	3	23	0	0	7	3	4	61,6900	68,2323
7	2	2	33,430h	34,2369	8	3	24	17,1300	12,4484	7	3	5	20,5900	27,7091
7	2	3	46,7100	46,1194	8	3	25	47,8800	47,4284	7	3	6	43,1100	43,0723
7	2	4	0	0	8	3	26	96,5100	112,9926	7	3	7	21,3800	22,2038
7	2	5	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	27	119,0700	108,7905	7	3	8	111,7400	100,9495
7	2	6	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	28	42,4300	39,5851	7	3	9	17,4400	15,8512
7	2	7	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	29	80,6000	89,4927	7	3	10	0	4,8350
7	2	8	59,3000	72,0026	8	3	30	70,6000	67,9918	7	3	11	33,6900	38,4344
7	2	9	12,8600	10,9917	8	3	31	40,8800	38,0674	7	3	12	48,7400	41,1544
7	2	10	33,950h	33,4004	8	3	32	41,9500	39,4809	7	3	13	33,2900	28,6107
7	2	11	26,120h	27,5085	8	3	33	33,3300	37,2783	7	3	14	10,3800	8,8879
7	2	12	34,8600	33,0712	8	3	34	9,3900	8,8024	7	3	15	50,5600	56,4978
7	2	13	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	35	64,9500	72,8575	7	3	16	42,9000	37,5789
7	2	14	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	36	36,7200	35,4709	7	3	17	43,3500	52,4768
7	2	15	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	37	54,9100	58,0430	7	3	18	56,1100	59,2607
7	2	16	59,3000	72,0026	8	3	38	98,9500	96,9748	7	3	19	128,6900	156,4953
7	2	17	0	0	8	3	39	42,4300	39,5851	7	3	20	41,6900	44,3308
7	2	18	33,430h	34,2369	8	3	40	17,1300	12,4484	7	3	21	65,3100	60,5696
7	2	19	46,7100	46,1194	8	3	41	47,8800	47,4284	7	3	22	64,3700	68,9876
7	2	20	0	0	8	3	42	96,5100	112,9926	7	3	23	47,0700	47,4928
7	2	21	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	43	119,0700	108,7905	7	3	24	0	8,8932
7	2	22	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	44	66,2700	65,0422	7	3	25	24,4000	18,0708
7	2	23	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	45	30,9900	30,0325	7	3	26	25,4400	21,6808
7	2	24	59,3000	72,0026	8	3	46	112,2300	116,7495	7	3	27	35,7400	35,2020
7	2	25	0	0	8	3	47	54,9500	50,8413	7	3	28	23,7800	22,9806
7	2	26	33,950h	33,4004	8	3	48	39,3300	39,6992	7	3	29	15,3800	14,1803
7	2	27	26,120h	27,5085	8	3	49	67,6000	67,9532	7	3	30	0	6,7418
7	2	28	34,8600	33,0712	8	3	50	24,0900	24,0207	7	3	31	68,6100	67,1404
7	2	29	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	51	73,8000	71,4180	7	3	32	93,9800	119,4459
7	2	30	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	52	51,2500	40,7668	7	3	33	28,8600	25,2258
7	2	31	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	53	120,1300	120,1300	7	3	34	98,1100	97,4860
7	2	32	59,3000	72,0026	8	3	54	126,4100	124,7632	7	3	35	20,2100	17,8820
7	2	33	0	0	8	3	55	62,2900	62,4820	7	3	36	103,9500	112,2868
7	2	34	33,430h	34,2369	8	3	56	49,9200	46,3470	7	3	37	51,8800	48,4909
7	2	35	46,7100	46,1194	8	3	57	32,1500	32,1500	7	3	38	118,4600	117,4607
7	2	36	0	0	8	3	58	54,9500	62,3850	7	3	39	92,6100	106,9377
7	2	37	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	59	63,8400	63,8400	7	3	40	24,7600	25,4490
7	2	38	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	60	74,9800	66,7959	7	3	41	39,6700	35,0894
7	2	39	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	61	23,8100	23,8100	7	3	42	17,8800	8,4818
7	2	40	59,3000	72,0026	8	3	62	69,7200	66,5404	7	3	43	36,8800	41,9638
7	2	41	0	0	8	3	63	19,4500	12,7457	7	3	44	26,2300	25,4482
7	2	42	33,430h	34,2369	8	3	64	7,7400	2,3069	7	3	45	109,4800	126,3532
7	2	43	46,7100	46,1194	8	3	65	23,4200	21,2613	7	3	46	98,4800	92,2103
7	2	44	0	0	8	3	66	54,9500	2,6272	7	3	47	47,8900	44,3436
7	2	45	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	67	30,4900	25,4442	7	3	48	38,6200	43,3616
7	2	46	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	68	94,2800	94,1312	7	3	49	33,3200	38,9580
7	2	47	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	69	65,0000	69,1092	7	3	50	52,6500	56,8219
7	2	48	59,3000	72,0026	8	3	70	18,0500	15,2414	7	3	51	62,6100	65,7441
7	2	49	0	0	8	3	71	88,2700	68,0333	7	3	52	49,2900	46,8667
7	2	50	33,430h	34,2369	8	3	72	42,4300	42,4300	7	3	53	61,7000	66,3927
7	2	51	46,7100	46,1194	8	3	73	57,5600	50,5992	7	3	54	5,3300	5,1247
7	2	52	0	0	8	3	74	47,9900	45,8584	7	3	55	38,6600	42,8899
7	2	53	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	75	112,9100	128,2316	7	3	56	33,9900	27,0046
7	2	54	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	76	18,9100	18,7181	7	3	57	46,8900	41,1562
7	2	55	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	77	71,4600	72,3511	7	3	58	38,1900	38,6480
7	2	56	59,3000	72,0026	8	3	78	0	0	7	3	59	28,1180	19,3604
7	2	57	0	0	8	3	79	31,4900	31,4900	7	3	60	9,7800	12,3517
7	2	58	33,430h	34,2369	8	3	80	13,3780	9,3332	7	3	61	43,0600	38,4032
7	2	59	46,7100	46,1194	8	3	81	88,4800	111,0475	7	3	62	88,6600	89,9615
7	2	60	0	0	8	3	82	31,2000	29,3759	7	3	63	24,1580	15,3761
7	2	61	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	83	75,7900	113,2074	7	3	64	118,6280	138,0393
7	2	62	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	84	37,0800	47,7177	7	3	65	49,2500	49,4949
7	2	63	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	85	23,1000	19,9417	7	3	66	55,6280	60,2464
7	2	64	59,3000	72,0026	8	3	86	34,4600	28,0960	7	3	67	86,3700	90,9445
7	2	65	0	0	8	3	87	99,3600	99,1508	7	3	68	41,1500	45,9198
7	2	66	33,430h	34,2369	8	3	88	44,6100	40,2535	7	3	69	73,7800	93,7662
7	2	67	46,7100	46,1194	8	3	89	13,2900	12,6131	7	3	70	73,4100	91,0648
7	2	68	0	0	8	3	90	77,9700	69,6710	7	3	71	11,1980	13,5298
7	2	69	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	91	12,3600	10,2108	7	3	72	93,6460	95,3646
7	2	70	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	92	32,2000	31,8929	7	3	73	47,3200	52,9475
7	2	71	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	93	0	0	7	3	74	76,7300	93,3178
7	2	72	59,3000	72,0026	8	3	94	96,6300	77,3989	7	3	75	31,9600	38,2648
7	2	73	0	0	8	3	95	16,4000	16,0441	7	3	76	93,3600	95,3646
7	2	74	33,430h	34,2369	8	3	96	91,5000	98,4035	7	3	77	24,6600	22,0724
7	2	75	46,7100	46,1194	8	3	97	60,4800	58,4475	7	3	78	33,9800	31,8800
7	2	76	0	0	8	3	98	28,3600	26,1613	7	3	79	77,2100	5,1149
7	2	77	59,4400	56,0447	8	3	99	19,8800	9,0483	7	3	80	89,9200	126,3397
7	2	78	13,5900	14,0074	8	3	100	71,9600	70,1945	7	3	81	39,5800	33,4930
7	2	79	27,4100	36,8742	8	3	101	11,9500	7,9940	7	3			

Table 3. *Interatomic distances and angles in clinoclase, Cu<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>*

(I)	$x, y, z$		
(II)	$-x, -y, -z$		
(III)	$-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$		
(IV)	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$		
(V)	$1+x, y, z$		
(VI)	$1-x, 1-y, -z$		
(VII)	$1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$		
(VIII)	$1-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$		
(IX)	$x, -1+y, z$		
(X)	$1+x, -1+y, z$		
(XI)	$1-x, 1-y, 1-z$		
(XII)	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z$		
(XIII)	$1+(1-x), -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$		
(XIV)	$-1+x, y, z$		
Within the Cu(1) polyhedron			
Cu(1)(I)–OH(1)(I)	1.913 Å	OH(1)–Cu(1)(I)–O(2)(VIII)	91.1°
–O(2)(VIII)	1.969	O(2)(VIII)–Cu(1)(I)–OH(2)(VII)	92.7
–OH(2)(VII)	1.906	OH(2)(VII)–Cu(1)(I)–O(3)(VII)	81.2
–O(3)(VII)	2.066	O(3)(VII)–Cu(1)(I)–OH(1)(I)	94.1
–O(4)(I)	2.310	O(4)(I)–Cu(1)(I)–OH(1)(I)	89.4
–OH(3)(V)	2.842	O(4)(I)–Cu(1)(I)–O(2)(VIII)	113.6
OH(1)(I)–O(2)(VIII)	2.771	O(4)(I)–Cu(1)(I)–OH(2)(VII)	92.4
O(2)(VIII)–OH(2)(VII)	2.805	O(4)(I)–Cu(1)(I)–O(3)(VII)	84.0
OH(2)(VII)–O(3)(VII)	2.586	OH(3)(V)–Cu(1)(I)–OH(1)(I)	80.6
O(3)(VII)–OH(1)(I)	2.915	OH(3)(V)–Cu(1)(I)–O(2)(VIII)	82.1
O(4)(I)–OH(1)(I)	2.984	OH(3)(V)–Cu(1)(I)–OH(2)(VII)	96.3
O(4)(I)–O(2)(VII)	3.586	OH(3)(V)–Cu(1)(I)–O(3)(VII)	81.5
O(4)(I)–OH(2)(VII)	3.055	OH(1)(I)–Cu(1)(I)–OH(2)(VII)	174.8
O(4)(I)–O(3)(VII)	2.934	O(2)(VIII)–Cu(1)(I)–O(3)(VII)	161.7
OH(3)(V)–OH(1)(I)	3.156	O(4)(I)–Cu(1)(I)–OH(3)(V)	161.7
OH(3)(V)–O(2)(VIII)	3.227		
OH(3)(V)–OH(2)(VII)	3.593		
OH(3)(V)–O(3)(VII)	3.256		
Within the Cu(2) polyhedron			
Cu(2)(I)–O(3)(VII)	1.990 Å	O(3)(VII)–Cu(2)(I)–OH(2)(VII)	82.1°
–OH(2)(VII)	1.949	OH(2)(VII)–Cu(2)(I)–OH(1)(XII)	92.2
–OH(1)(XII)	1.894	OH(1)(XII)–Cu(2)(I)–OH(3)(VII)	93.8
–OH(3)(VII)	1.934	OH(3)(VII)–Cu(2)(I)–O(3)(VII)	92.0
–O(2)(V)	2.513	O(2)(V)–Cu(2)(I)–O(3)(VII)	96.6
–O(4)(VII)	3.320	O(2)(V)–Cu(2)(I)–OH(2)(VII)	88.6
O(3)(VII)–OH(2)(VII)	2.586	O(2)(V)–Cu(2)(I)–OH(1)(XII)	88.9
OH(2)(VII)–OH(1)(XII)	2.769	O(2)(V)–Cu(2)(I)–OH(3)(VII)	92.1
OH(1)(XII)–OH(3)(VII)	2.795	O(3)(VII)–Cu(2)(I)–OH(1)(XII)	172.0
OH(3)(VII)–O(3)(VII)	2.822	OH(2)(VII)–Cu(2)(I)–OH(3)(VII)	174.0
O(2)(V)–O(3)(VII)	3.379	O(2)(V)–Cu(2)(I)–O(4)(VII)	136.8
O(2)(V)–OH(2)(VII)	3.142		
O(2)(V)–OH(1)(XII)	3.116		
O(2)(V)–OH(3)(VII)	3.227		
Within the Cu(3) polyhedron			
Cu(3)(I)–O(1)(IV)	2.023 Å	O(1)(IV)–Cu(3)(I)–O(1)(VII)	77.6°
–O(1)(VII)	1.990	O(1)(VII)–Cu(3)(I)–O(4)(I)	93.5
–O(4)(I)	1.983	O(4)(I)–Cu(3)(I)–OH(3)(I)	93.3
–OH(3)(I)	1.901	OH(3)(I)–Cu(3)(I)–O(1)(IV)	97.4
–OH(2)(I)	2.296	OH(2)(I)–Cu(3)(I)–O(1)(IV)	104.8
OH(1)(I)	2.988	OH(2)(I)–Cu(3)(I)–O(1)(VII)	87.2
O(1)(IV)–O(1)(VII)	2.516	OH(2)(I)–Cu(3)(I)–O(4)(I)	99.3
O(1)(VII)–O(4)(I)	2.894	OH(2)(I)–Cu(3)(I)–OH(3)(I)	88.9
O(4)(I)–OH(3)(I)	2.824	O(1)(IV)–Cu(3)(I)–O(4)(I)	153.7
OH(3)(I)–O(1)(IV)	2.948	O(1)(VII)–Cu(3)(I)–OH(3)(I)	172.6
OH(2)(I)–O(1)(IV)	3.427	OH(2)(I)–Cu(3)(I)–OH(1)(I)	147.4
OH(2)(I)–O(1)(VII)	2.964		
OH(2)(I)–O(4)(I)	3.268		
OH(2)(I)–OH(3)(I)	2.953		

Table 3 (cont.)

Within the $\text{AsO}_4$ group			
As(1)–O(1)(I)	1.716 Å	O(1)(I)–As(1)–O(2)(I)	108.2°
–O(2)(I)	1.678	O(1)(I)–As(1)–O(3)(I)	105.9
–O(3)(I)	1.746	O(1)(I)–As(1)–O(4)(I)	110.3
–O(4)(I)	1.677	O(2)(I)–As(1)–O(3)(I)	108.2
O(1)(I)–O(2)(I)	2.750	O(2)(I)–As(1)–O(4)(I)	113.4
O(1)(I)–O(3)(I)	2.762	O(3)(I)–As(1)–O(4)(I)	110.5
O(1)(I)–O(4)(I)	2.785		
O(2)(I)–O(3)(I)	2.774		
O(2)(I)–O(4)(I)	2.804		
O(3)(I)–O(4)(I)	2.814		
Copper–copper distances			
Cu(1)(I)–Cu(2)(I)	2.984 Å	Cu(3)(I)–Cu(2)(VII)	3.376 Å
Cu(1)(I)–Cu(2)(XIII)	3.286	Cu(3)(I)–Cu(3)(XI)	3.127
Cu(2)(I)–Cu(3)(VII)	3.376		
Copper–arsenic distances			
As(1)–Cu(1)(VII)	3.226 Å	As(1)–Cu(3)(VIII)	3.268 Å
As(1)–Cu(3)(I)	3.132		
Hydrogen bond distances and angles			
	OH(1)(I)–O(1)(VII)	2.752 Å*	
Cu(2)(IV)–OH(1)(I)–O(1)(VII)	117.0°	Cu(1)(I)–OH(1)(I)–Cu(2)(IV)	149.2°
O(1)(VII)–OH(1)(I)–Cu(1)(I)	93.1		
	OH(2)(I)–O(3)(V)	2.804 Å	
O(3)(V)–OH(2)(I)–Cu(1)(I)	97.2°	Cu(1)(I)–OH(2)(I)–Cu(2)(I)	101.4°
O(3)(V)–OH(2)(I)–Cu(2)(I)	108.3	Cu(1)(I)–OH(2)(I)–Cu(3)(VIII)	115.8
O(3)(V)–OH(2)(I)–Cu(3)(VIII)	108.9	Cu(2)(I)–OH(2)(I)–Cu(3)(VIII)	122.2
	OH(3)–O(2)(IV)	2.828 Å	
O(2)(IV)–OH(3)(I)–Cu(1)(XIV)	97.9°	Cu(1)(XIV)–OH(3)(I)–Cu(2)(VIII)	84.7°
O(2)(IV)–OH(3)(I)–Cu(2)(VIII)	101.0	Cu(1)(XIV)–OH(3)(I)–Cu(3)(I)	143.2
O(2)(IV)–OH(3)(I)–Cu(3)(I)	99.1	Cu(2)(VII)–OH(3)(I)–Cu(3)(I)	123.3

\* See text.

suggested that in the  $\text{AsO}_4$  distorted tetrahedra of arsenates, bond lengths of about  $1.64 \pm 0.04$  Å represent essentially covalent double bonds, while those of about  $1.74 \pm 0.03$  Å represent covalent single bonds. It is most likely that As–O(2) and As–O(4) bonds in clinoclase possess considerable double bond character. The difference in the As–O bond lengths can be explained on the basis of bonding schemes of the oxygens concerned. Thus, O(1) and O(3) are involved in two further short Cu–O bonds, while O(2) and O(4) are involved in one short and one long Cu–O bond. It is interesting to note that the bonds with considerable double bond character, As–O(2) and As–O(4), subtend the largest angle (O(2)–As–O(4)),  $113.4^\circ$ , consistent with the largest bond-pair/bond-pair interaction.

#### The complex sheet structure

Two sets of Cu(1)–Cu(2) dimeric chains are arranged in a zigzag fashion with respect to each other in the unit cell. These chains sandwich between them isolated Cu(3)–Cu(3) dimers and  $\text{AsO}_4$  tetrahedra. The complex sheet structure thus formed runs parallel to the (100) plane. The first set of chains, occurring at  $x \approx 0.2$ ,  $y \approx 0.75$  in neighboring cells, are bonded to each other through the  $\text{AsO}_4$  tetrahedra and the Cu(3)–

tetragonal pyramids. The  $\text{AsO}_4$  tetrahedron shares corners O(2), O(3) with two Cu(1)–coordination planes, while the Cu(3)–tetragonal pyramid shares corners OH(2), OH(3) with two Cu(2)–coordination planes, belonging to two adjacent dimeric chains (Fig. 4). The Cu(3)–Cu(3) dimers are connected to each other through  $\text{AsO}_4$  groups, sharing corners, O(1) and O(4). Two sets of dimeric chains, occurring at  $x \approx 0.2$ ,  $y \approx 0.75$  and  $x \approx 0.8$ ,  $y \approx 0.25$ , are cross linked by the Cu(3)–Cu(3) dimeric groups, sharing one OH(3) corner each with two Cu(2)–coordination planes, belonging to two different dimeric chains (Fig. 5). The chains are further joined together by long Cu–O bonds between Cu(1) and O(4) (2.31 Å). The complex sheets are held together by long Cu–O bonds, namely Cu(1)–OH(3), 2.84 Å, Cu(2)–O(2), 2.51 Å, and a hydrogen bond O–H(2)  $\cdots$  O(3), 2.80 Å (Fig. 3). These long bonds are naturally weak and the perfect (100) cleavage breaks just these bonds.

#### The hydrogen bonds

The infrared spectrum of clinoclase at the  $3\mu$  region consists of a sharp peak at  $3530\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and a broad band, presumably due to superimposition of two separate peaks, at  $3325\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The sharp peak at  $3530\text{ cm}^{-1}$



indicates a practically free OH group, while the broad band at  $3325\text{ cm}^{-1}$  indicates that the other two OH groups are hydrogen bonded.

The hydrogen bond between OH(3) and O(2) ( $\text{O}-\text{H}(3) \cdots \text{O}(2) = 2.83\text{ \AA}$ ) binds two adjacent Cu(1)-Cu(2) dimers closer together, while that between OH(2) and O(3) ( $\text{O}-\text{H}(2) \cdots \text{O}(3) = 2.80\text{ \AA}$ ) helps bind the complex sheets to each other. The distance between OH(1) and O(1) ( $2.75\text{ \AA}$ ) is a reasonable hydrogen bonding distance. However, if OH(1) is really hydrogen bonded to O(1), the configuration of the OH(1) oxygen would be highly distorted trigonal planar. In view of this fact, as well as the infrared evidence, it is suggested that the OH(1) group is virtually free. In contrast,

all the three OH groups in the structure of cornetite,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{OH})_3$  are involved in hydrogen bonding.

### Discussion

The stereochemistry of the copper(II) ions in the structure of clinoclase, though essentially tetrahedral pyramidal, shows a transitional state between tetragonal bipyramidal on the one hand, as evidenced by a sixth ligand at a much greater distance, and a trigonal bipyramidal on the other, by means of a curvature of the coordination plane in a boat shape towards the fifth ligand. A similar stereochemistry of the copper(II) ions has previously been noted in the structure of

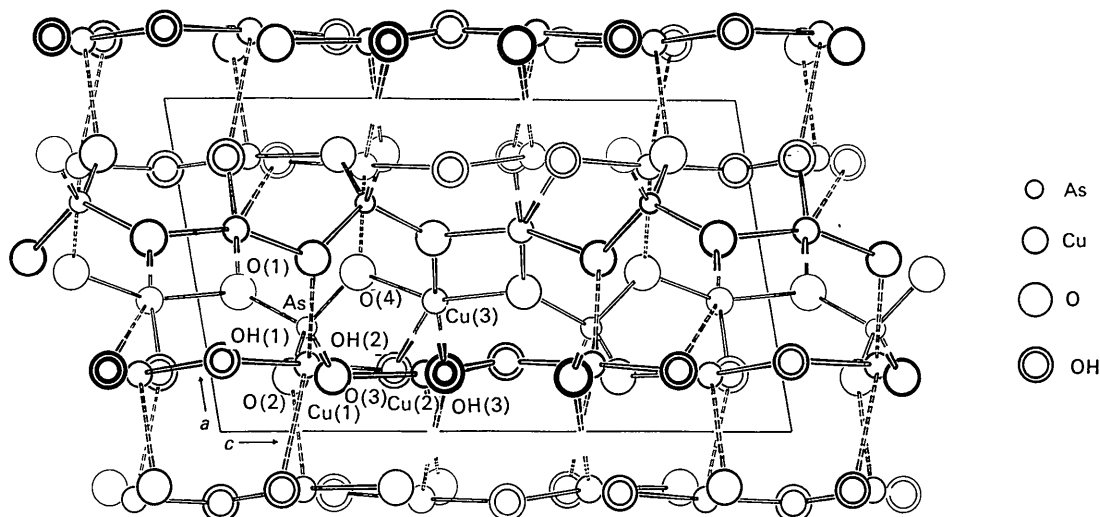


Fig. 3. A view of the clinoclase structure down the  $b$  axis, showing the complex sheet structure.

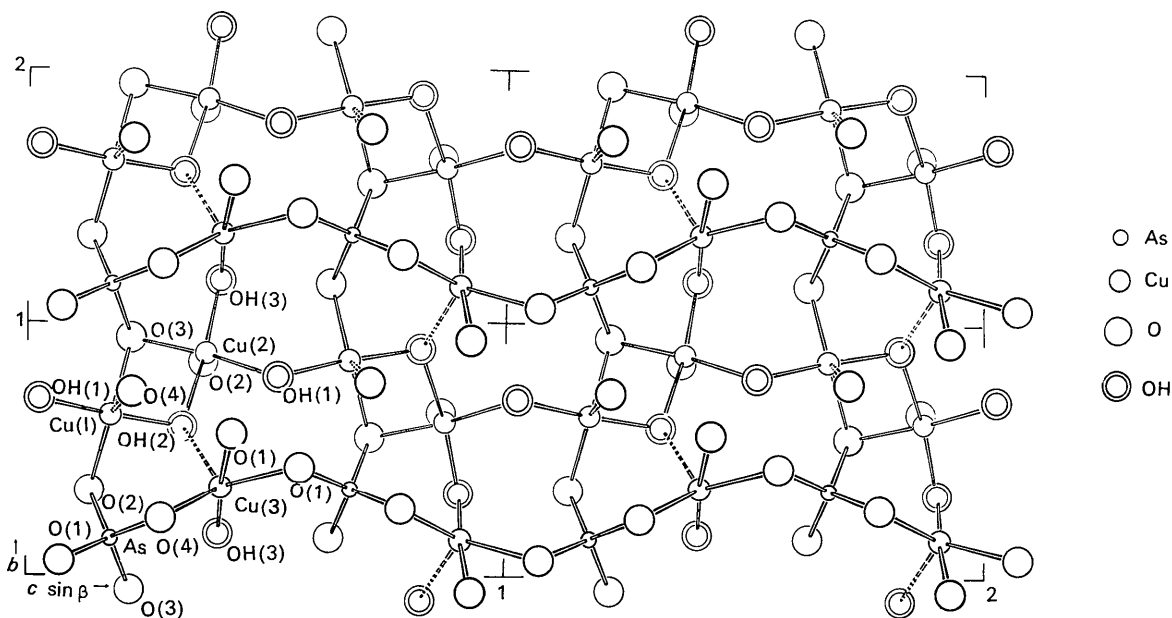


Fig. 4. A part of the complex sheet structure in clinoclase viewed down the  $a$  axis between  $x=0$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , showing the linkage of the Cu(1)-Cu(2) dimeric chains through  $\text{AsO}_4$  groups and Cu(3)-tetragonal pyramids.

cornetite,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{OH})_3$  (Fehlmann, Ghose & Finney, 1964). Cornetite, however, possesses a three-dimensional network structure. In both of these structures, the cupric ions occur in two sets of dimers, one set of which polymerizes further into an infinite chain. The dimeric chain found in clinoclase is apparently a new type, while that found in cornetite is similar in principle to the chain found in euchroite,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{AsO}_4(\text{OH}) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Giuseppetti, 1963).

The tendency of the cupric ions to form isolated dimers by sharing an edge of the coordination plane or a pyramidal edge has been noted recently in a number of inorganic, as well as metal-organic, cupric complexes; e.g. libethenite,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{PO}_4(\text{OH})$  and olivenite,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{AsO}_4(\text{OH})$  (Heritsch, 1938, 1940; Walitzi, 1963), callaghanite,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Mg}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Brunton, Steinfink & Beck, 1962), dolerophanite,  $\text{CuOSO}_4$  (Flügel-Kahler, 1963),  $\text{LiCuCl}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Vossos, Fitzwater & Rundle, 1963),  $\text{KCuCl}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{CuCl}_3$  (Willet, Dwiggins, Kruh & Rundle, 1963),  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$  and  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$  (Willet & Rundle, 1964), acetylacetonone-mono-(*o*-hydroxyanil) copper(II) (Barclay & Hoskins, 1963), anhydrous copper formate (Barclay & Kennard, 1961), *N,N'*-ethylenebis(salicylidemineiminato)copper(II) (Hall & Waters, 1960), copper bis-8-hydroxyquinoline (Bevan, Graddon & MacConnell, 1963), etc. The polymerization of the dimers to form an infinite chain is known so far in the structures of clinoclase,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{AsO}_4(\text{OH})_3$ , cornetite,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{OH})_3$  and euchroite,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{AsO}_4(\text{OH}) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

The complex sheet structure found in clinoclase is a new type, in contrast to the simple distorted-octahedral sheet structures, found so far in basic cupric

compounds (Ghose, 1963). The arsenate group forms an integral part of the sheet in clinoclase, while in erinite,  $\text{Cu}_5(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_4$  it binds the distorted octahedral sheets together into a three-dimensional network.

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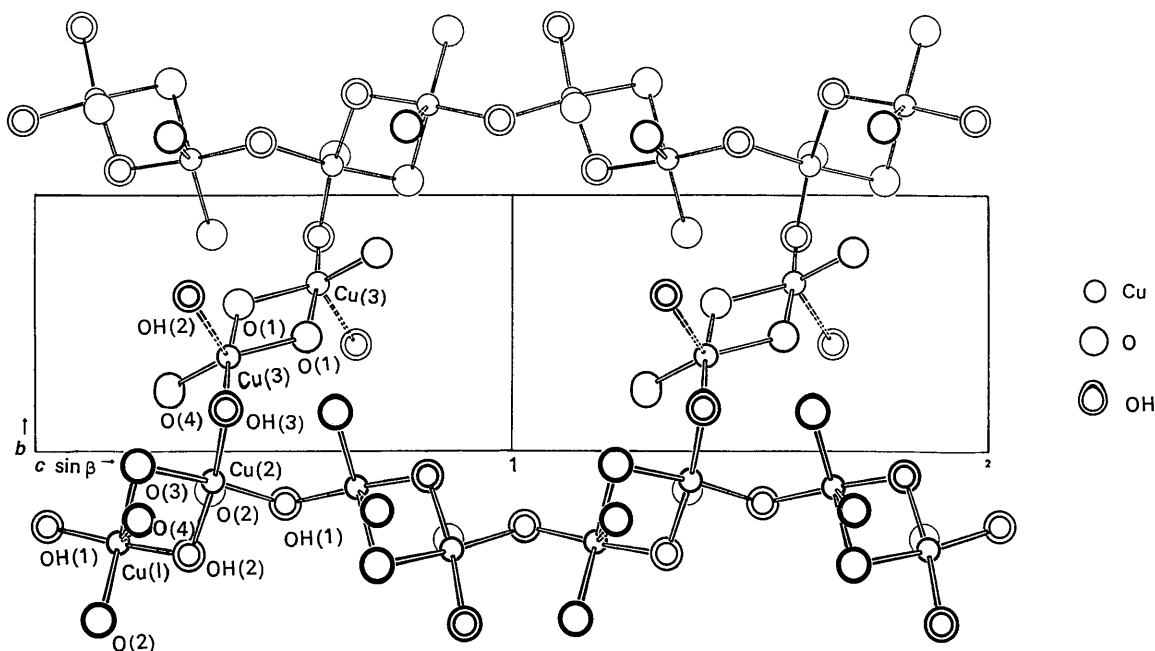


Fig. 5. A partial view of the clinoclase structure down the *a* axis, showing the cross-linkage of two Cu(1)–Cu(2) dimeric chains through Cu(3)–Cu(3) dimers.

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## The Crystal Structure of $\gamma$ -Dicalcium Silicate

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Least-squares analysis of three-dimensional single-crystal data confirms that  $\gamma$ -Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> is isostructural with olivine, Mg<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>. The relative positions of the SiO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra and half the Ca atoms are similar to those in the  $\beta$  and  $\alpha'$  forms. The remaining Ca atoms are surrounded by corresponding tetrahedra but considerably displaced. The  $\gamma$  form hydrates less rapidly than the  $\beta$  and  $\alpha'$  forms because of the greater strength and uniformity of Ca-O bonding.

### Introduction

The polymorphism of dicalcium silicate has been the subject of many investigations because of its importance to portland cement clinker and slag chemistry. Bredig (1950), Nurse (1952), Roy (1958), Smith, Majumdar & Ordway (1961) and others have agreed that four distinct crystalline modifications of Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> do exist. These forms, designated  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha'$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  in order of decreasing temperatures of stability, exhibit complex equilibrium phase relations which are still not established beyond doubt. The presently accepted schematic free energy-temperature diagram (Smith, Majumdar & Ordway, 1961) is shown in Fig. 1.

Several authors discuss possible structure types for the various modifications and their interrelations. O'Daniel & Tscheischwili (1942) proposed the olivine-type structure for  $\gamma$ -Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> by its analogy with Na<sub>2</sub>BeF<sub>4</sub>. Greer (1932) apparently reached the same conclusion, from a study of (Ca,Mg)<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> solid solutions. The  $\alpha$ -Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> unit-cell dimensions were deter-

mined by Bredig (1950) and Douglas (1952) from the high temperature X-ray data of Van Valkenburg & McMurdie (1947), by showing an analogy with glaserite, Na<sub>3</sub>K(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. The cell dimensions for the  $\alpha'$  form, based on analogy with the K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> structure, were determined by Bredig (1950) from the data of Trömel and verified by Douglas (1952). Although similarities between the  $\alpha'$  and  $\alpha$  forms were obvious from a com-

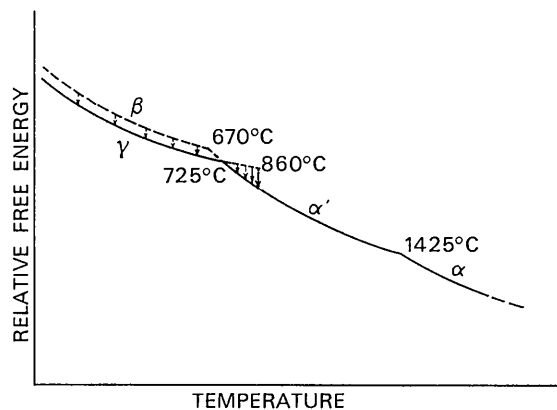


Fig. 1. The schematic free energy-temperature diagram for the polymorphs of Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>. The solid lines indicate regions of apparent stability; the dotted lines, of apparent metastability.

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