

## ANHYDROUS SULPHATES. I : REFINEMENT OF THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF CELESTITE WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE STRUCTURE OF THENARDITE

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### ABSTRACT

Three-dimensional counter-diffractometer data and a full-matrix least-squares method have been used to refine the crystal structure of celestite,  $\text{SrSO}_4$ ,  $a = 8.360(1)$ ,  $b = 5.352(1)$ ,  $c = 6.858(1)\text{\AA}$ , space group  $Pnma$ . The final  $R$ -factor for 355 observed reflections was 4.1%.

Bond-strength considerations show that the Sr atom is twelve-coordinate, resulting in formal charge balance of all anions. Structural distortion can be related to the geometry of the large cation site and cation-cation repulsions. Celestite is isostructural with barite and anglesite, and the geometry of the tetrahedral  $\text{SO}_4$  group is identical in all three structures. A type I stability diagram for the divalent metal sulphates of the form  $M^{2+}\text{SO}_4$  shows that anhydrite ( $\text{CaSO}_4$ ) is intermediate between the barite structures ( $M^{2+}$  coordination = 12) and the nickel sulphate structures ( $M^{2+}$  coordination = 6), and lies in the stability field of the mercuric sulphate structures ( $M^{2+}$  coordination = 4). However, the ionic radius of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  is incompatible with the bond strength requirements of tetrahedral coordination for a third row cation, thus forcing  $\text{CaSO}_4$  to crystallize in a structure with a higher  $M^{2+}$  (and anion) coordination number.

### INTRODUCTION

Celestite is the most common strontium mineral in the earth's crust and is the main commercial source of strontium. Although it does occur as a primary phase in hydrothermal veins, its principal parageneses are sedimentary environments. It is commonly found as fissure and cavity fillings in dolomitic limestones and as concretions and nodules in clays and marls.

Celestite ( $\text{SrSO}_4$ ) is isostructural with barite ( $\text{BaSO}_4$ ) and anglesite ( $\text{PbSO}_4$ ), the structures of which were first determined by James & Wood (1925). Two-dimensional refinements of barite and anglesite by Sahl (1963) confirmed the structures suggested by James & Wood (1925). A refinement of the structure of celestite was reported by Garske & Peacor (1965); however, the S-O distances listed by them are rather large ( $\langle \text{S-O} \rangle = 1.52\text{\AA}$ ) and they suggested that further refinement of all three structures was desirable. An accurate refinement of the struc-

ture of barite was presented by Colville & Staudhammer (1967); this showed that the S-O distances given for barite by Sahl (1963) were too long, and that the refined bond lengths were in fact statistically identical to those of anglesite. Comparison of the S-O bond lengths in barite (Colville & Staudhammer 1967) and anglesite (Sahl 1963) with those of celestite (Garske & Peacor 1965) showed that differences of up to  $0.1\text{\AA}$  occur. The structure of celestite was refined in this study to compare the geometry of the sulphate group in this series, and to examine the relationship between these minerals and the structure of anhydrite which has recently been refined (Hawthorne & Ferguson, 1975a).

### EXPERIMENTAL

The crystals used in this investigation were from Bristol, England. Single-crystal precession photographs confirmed the space group  $Pnma$  and least-squares refinement of 15 reflections automatically aligned on a 4-circle diffractometer gave the following cell dimensions:  $a = 8.360(1)$ ,  $b = 5.352(1)$ ,  $c = 6.858(1)\text{\AA}$ ,  $V = 306.81\text{\AA}^3$ . These values correspond closely to those for synthetic  $\text{SrSO}_4$  (Swanson & Fuyat 1953), indicating no significant solid solution of other components in the structure.

The crystal used in the collection of the intensity data was a regular cleavage fragment which showed sharp extinction under the polarizing microscope and had  $\sim 0.15$  mm average dimension. The experimental procedure was as described by Hawthorne & Ferguson (1975b). A total of 548 reflections were collected out to a value of  $65^\circ 2\theta$  ( $\text{MoK}\alpha$  radiation). The crystal faces were indexed using a spindle stage with an over-all geometry corresponding to that of the  $\chi$  and  $\phi$  circles of the diffractometer together with the calculated setting angles for the data collection. Polyhedral absorption corrections were carried out with maximum and minimum transmission factors of 6.91 and 3.54 respectively. This was followed by the standard corrections for Lorentz, polarization and background effects. A reflection was considered as

observed if its magnitude exceeded four standard deviations based on counting statistics; this resulted in 355 observed reflections.

### REFINEMENT

Neutral scattering factors were taken from Cromer & Mann (1968) with anomalous dispersion corrections from Cromer & Liberman (1970). The final atomic parameters of Garske & Peacor (1965) were used as input to the least-squares program RFINE (Finger 1969). Full matrix refinement of all variables for an isotropic thermal model resulted in convergence at  $R$ -

and  $R_w$ -factors<sup>1</sup> of 5.3 and 5.6% respectively (observed data only). Temperature factors were converted to anisotropic of the form

$$\exp \left[ - \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 h_i h_j \beta_{ij} \right]$$

and a correction was made for (isotropic) extinction (Zachariasen 1968) with the extinction coefficient included as a variable in the refinement.

$$^1R = \Sigma [ |F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}| ] / \Sigma |F_{\text{obs}}|;$$

$$R_w = [ \Sigma w [ |F_{\text{obs}}| - |F_{\text{calc}}| ]^2 / \Sigma w |F_{\text{obs}}|^2 ]^{1/2}, w = 1$$

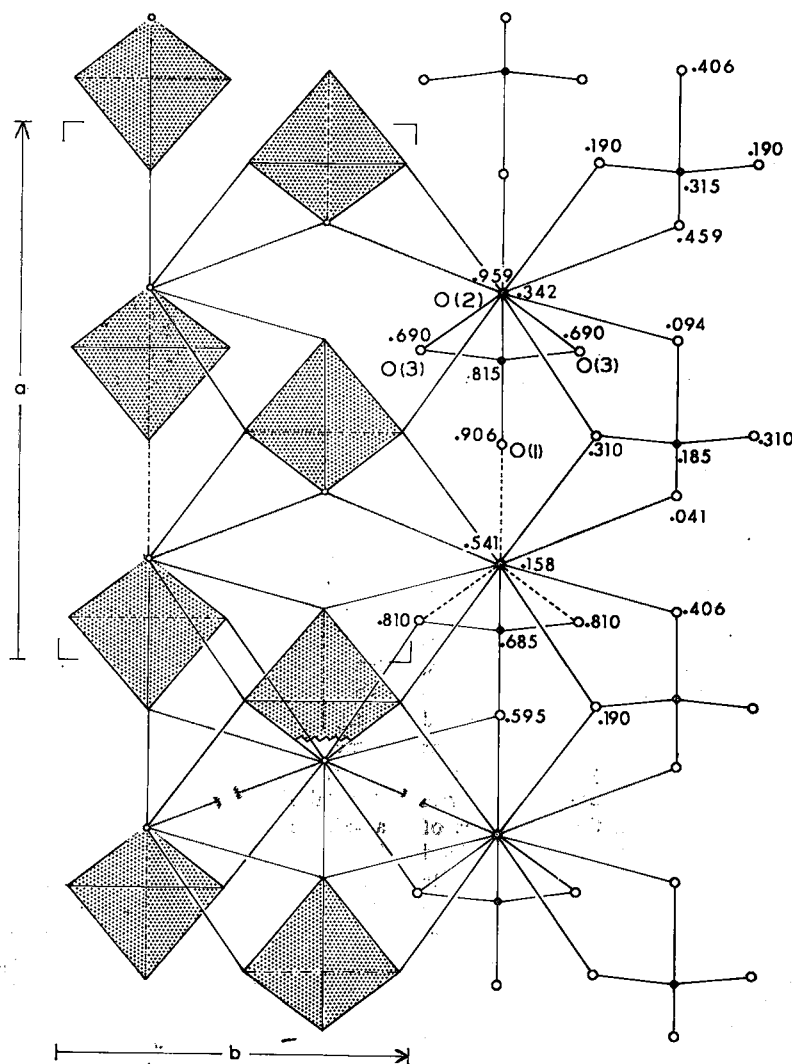


FIG. 1. The crystal structure of celestite viewed down the  $c$ -axis.

ment. Refinement of all variables resulted in convergence at  $R$ -factors of 4.1% (observed) and 7.1% (all data) and  $R_w$ -factors of 4.7% (observed) and 7.8% (all data). Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 1,

atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic temperature factors in Table 2 and anisotropic temperature factor coefficients in Table 3. Interatomic distances and angles and the magnitudes and orientations of the principal axes of the

TABLE 1. OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR CELESTITE.

F(OBS)			F(CALC)			F(OBS)			F(CALC)			F(OBS)			F(CALC)		
P	K	L	P	K	L	P	K	L	P	K	L	P	K	L	P	K	L
0	0	0	92.220	88.888		2	4	3	23.414	22.389		7	5	0	11.979	12.397	
0	0	2	68.615	65.668		2	4	4	18.900	22.099		7	5	1	12.221	12.099	
0	0	4	97.866	92.812		2	4	5	30.881	31.423		7	5	2	12.479	12.394	
0	0	6	46.571	42.526		2	4	6	17.669	18.181		7	5	3	16.677	16.822	
0	0	8	75.953	74.943		2	4	7	26.499	26.499		7	5	4	16.822	16.822	
0	0	10	27.126	27.302		2	4	8	10.850	10.850		7	5	5	16.822	16.822	
0	0	12	14.347	14.522		2	4	9	23.414	23.414		7	5	6	16.822	16.822	
0	0	14	39.764	39.764		2	4	10	21.300	20.400		7	5	7	16.822	16.822	
0	0	16	15.915	15.945		2	4	11	39.218	41.024		7	5	8	16.822	16.822	
0	0	18	60.919	60.919		2	4	12	66.108	66.002		7	5	9	16.822	16.822	
0	0	20	66.246	67.504		2	4	13	28.510	28.110		7	5	10	16.822	16.822	
0	0	22	20.860	19.904		2	4	14	18.750	18.900		7	5	11	16.822	16.822	
0	0	24	28.690	28.690		2	4	15	21.300	21.323		7	5	12	16.822	16.822	
0	0	26	31.402	32.253		2	4	16	11.489	11.420		7	5	13	16.822	16.822	
0	0	28	11.985	11.985		2	4	17	22.000	22.000		7	5	14	16.822	16.822	
0	0	30	63.562	62.195		2	4	18	4.350	4.750		7	5	15	16.822	16.822	
0	0	32	11.981	12.107		2	4	19	11.914	11.914		7	5	16	16.822	16.822	
0	0	34	38.930	37.641		2	4	20	22.215	22.201		7	5	17	16.822	16.822	
0	0	36	104.673	102.682		2	4	21	14.773	14.881		7	5	18	16.822	16.822	
0	0	38	11.981	12.107		2	4	22	12.517	12.676		7	5	19	16.822	16.822	
0	0	40	46.434	44.282		2	4	23	28.075	27.247		7	5	20	16.822	16.822	
0	0	42	12.909	12.954		2	4	24	30.334	30.300		7	5	21	16.822	16.822	
0	0	44	32.709	32.603		2	4	25	8.600	7.761		7	5	22	16.822	16.822	
0	0	46	16.140	11.148		2	4	26	34.456	34.850		7	5	23	16.822	16.822	
0	0	48	11.150	7.641		2	4	27	11.013	10.123		7	5	24	16.822	16.822	
0	0	50	32.004	31.377		2	4	28	50.101	51.233		7	5	25	16.822	16.822	
0	0	52	11.613	11.613		2	4	29	110.313	101.000		7	5	26	16.822	16.822	
0	0	54	21.475	22.110		2	4	30	4.061	4.061		7	5	27	16.822	16.822	
0	0	56	31.473	32.680		2	4	31	23.771	23.771		7	5	28	16.822	16.822	
0	0	58	11.985	12.107		2	4	32	4.720	4.645		7	5	29	16.822	16.822	
0	0	60	21.475	22.110		2	4	33	61.029	61.868		7	5	30	16.822	16.822	
0	0	62	11.985	12.107		2	4	34	13.703	13.703		7	5	31	16.822	16.822	
0	0	64	21.475	22.110		2	4	35	35.400	36.237		7	5	32	16.822	16.822	
0	0	66	11.985	12.107		2	4	36	11.981	11.981		7	5	33	16.822	16.822	
0	0	68	21.475	22.110		2	4	37	10.024	11.174		7	5	34	16.822	16.822	
0	0	70	31.473	32.680		2	4	38	33.260	33.523		7	5	35	16.822	16.822	
0	0	72	11.985	12.107		2	4	39	11.985	11.985		7	5	36	16.822	16.822	
0	0	74	21.475	22.110		2	4	40	17.102	16.400		7	5	37	16.822	16.822	
0	0	76	11.985	12.107		2	4	41	22.000	22.000		7	5	38	16.822	16.822	
0	0	78	21.475	22.110		2	4	42	43.491	43.332		7	5	39	16.822	16.822	
0	0	80	31.473	32.680		2	4	43	26.929	27.012		7	5	40	16.822	16.822	
0	0	82	11.985	12.107		2	4	44	33.260	33.523		7	5	41	16.822	16.822	
0	0	84	21.475	22.110		2	4	45	11.985	11.985		7	5	42	16.822	16.822	
0	0	86	31.473	32.680		2	4	46	6.953	7.802		7	5	43	16.822	16.822	
0	0	88	11.985	12.107		2	4	47	30.465	30.413		7	5	44	16.822	16.822	
0	0	90	21.475	22.110		2	4	48	38.901	40.401		7	5	45	16.822	16.822	
0	0	92	31.473	32.680		2	4	49	25.850	26.789		7	5	46	16.822	16.822	
0	0	94	11.985	12.107		2	4	50	30.465	30.413		7	5	47	16.822	16.822	
0	0	96	21.475	22.110		2	4	51	32.822	33.100		7	5	48	16.822	16.822	
0	0	98	31.473	32.680		2	4	52	11.985	11.985		7	5	49	16.822	16.822	
0	0	100	11.985	12.107		2	4	53	14.087	14.087		7	5	50	16.822	16.822	
0	0	102	21.475	22.110		2	4	54	37.822	38.347		7	5	51	16.822	16.822	
0	0	104	31.473	32.680		2	4	55	14.087	14.087		7	5	52	16.822	16.822	
0	0	106	11.985	12.107		2	4	56	44.863	44.781		7	5	53	16.822	16.822	
0	0	108	21.475	22.110		2	4	57	57.007	56.406		7	5	54	16.822	16.822	
0	0	110	31.473	32.680		2	4	58	30.465	30.413		7	5	55	16.822	16.822	
0	0	112	11.985	12.107		2	4	59	35.991	36.093		7	5	56	16.822	16.822	
0	0	114	21.475	22.110		2	4	60	27.643	27.643		7	5	57	16.822	16.822	
0	0	116	31.473	32.680		2	4	61	15.644	15.644		7	5	58	16.822	16.822	
0	0	118	11.985	12.107		2	4	62	13.644	13.644		7	5	59	16.822	16.822	
0	0	120	21.475	22.110		2	4	63	43.491	43.332		7	5	60	16.822	16.822	
0	0	122	31.473	32.680		2	4	64	26.929	27.012		7	5	61	16.822	16.822	
0	0	124	11.985	12.107		2	4	65	33.260	33.523		7	5	62	16.822	16.822	
0	0	126	21.475	22.110		2	4	66	11.985	11.985		7	5	63	16.822	16.822	
0	0	128	31.473	32.680		2	4	67	6.953	7.802		7	5	64	16.822	16.822	
0	0	130	11.985	12.107		2	4	68	30.465	30.413		7	5	65	16.822	16.822	
0	0	132	21.475	22.110		2	4	69	38.901	40.401		7	5	66	16.822	16.822	
0	0	134	31.473	32.680		2	4	70	25.850	26.789		7	5	67	16.822	16.822	
0	0	136	11.985	12.107		2	4	71	30.465	30.413		7	5	68	16.822	16.822	
0	0	138	21.475	22.110		2	4	72	32.822	33.100		7	5	69	16.822	16.822	
0	0	140	31.473	32.680		2	4	73	11.985	11.985		7	5	70	16.822	16.822	
0	0	142	11.985	12.107		2	4	74	14.087	14.087		7	5	71	16.822	16.822	
0	0	144	21.475	22.110		2	4	75	37.822	38.347		7	5	72	16.822	16.822	
0	0	146	31.473	32.680		2	4	76	14.087	14.087		7	5	73	16.822	16.822	
0	0	148	11.985	12.107		2	4	77	44.863	44.781		7	5	74	16.822	16.822	
0	0	150	21.475	22.110		2	4	78	57.007	56.406		7	5	75	16.822	16.822	
0	0	152	31.473	32.680		2	4	79	30.465	30.413		7	5	76	16.822	16.822	
0	0	154	11.985	12.107		2	4	80	35.991	36.093		7	5	77	16.822	16.822	
0	0	156	21.475	22.110		2	4	81	27.643	27.643		7	5	78	16.822	16.822	
0	0	158	31.473	32.680		2	4	82	1								

thermal ellipsoids were calculated with the program ERRORS (L. W. Finger, personal communication) and are presented in Tables 4 and 5 respectively.

### DISCUSSION

The structure of celestite consists of isolated ( $\text{SO}_4$ ) tetrahedra linked by Sr atoms, as shown in Figure 1. The six shortest Sr-O bonds link together a layer of tetrahedra in the X-Y plane, and these layers are bonded together by the longer (weaker) Sr-O bonds; this accounts for the perfect (001) cleavage exhibited by the minerals of this group. The tetrahedral bond lengths and angles obtained here are statistically identical with those of barite and anglesite (see Table 6) and differ significantly from those reported by Garske & Peacor (1965). This indicates that the tetrahedral distortions that do occur in this series

of structures are a function of the geometry of the structure rather than the chemistry of the large cation. The Sr is surrounded by twelve oxygens; six of these lie between 2.5 and 2.7 Å and bond in the plane of the sheet, four lie between 2.8 and 3.0 Å and the remaining two lie further out at 3.25 Å. Examination of the bond strength table for celestite (see Table 7), calculated using the bond-strength curves of Brown & Shannon (1973) and Brown (1975), shows that all twelve Sr-O interactions are significant. Disregarding the two longest Sr-O interactions (3.25 Å) leads to low bond-strength sums around O(1) and Sr; these discrepancies disappear with the inclusion of these two long bonds to O(1). The coordination polyhedron of Sr is shown in Figure 2a; it consists of a distorted tetrahedron with the triangular base above the Sr and the tetrahedral apex below, with an additional eight staggered meridional anions. This coordination somewhat resembles that of the Ca(2) polyhedron in merwinite (Moore & Araki 1972; Moore 1973) with an additional two meridional anions. This is illustrated in Figures 2c and d which show the corresponding 10-coordinate Sr polyhedron as compared with the ideal merwinite Ca(2) polyhedron.

As is apparent from Table 7, all oxygens are four-coordinate and thus formally charge-balanced. However, the Sr-O distances vary greatly, both because of the site geometry and because of distortion due to cation-cation repulsion. Thus

TABLE 2. ATOMIC POSITIONS AND EQUIVALENT ISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS FOR CELESTITE

	x	y	z	$B_{\text{equiv.}}$
Sr	0.1841(1)	1/4	0.1582(2)	0.85(2)
S	0.4379(3)	3/4	0.1849(3)	0.53(4)
O(1)	0.5970(9)	3/4	0.0937(10)	1.56(14)
O(2)	0.3101(9)	3/4	0.0406(11)	1.34(13)
O(3)	0.4219(6)	0.9745(9)	0.3101(7)	1.00(9)

TABLE 3. ANISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS FOR CELESTITE

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Sr	0.00289(11)	0.01022(32)	0.00334(16)	0	0.00010(18)	0
S	0.00284(27)	0.00444(64)	0.00182(44)	0	0.00009(30)	0
O(1)	0.00325(95)	0.01042(346)	0.00814(154)	0	0.00325(94)	0
O(2)	0.00496(84)	0.01082(301)	0.00612(134)	0	-0.00191(98)	0
O(3)	0.00397(69)	0.00548(140)	0.00668(91)	-0.00107(94)	0.00077(76)	-0.00082(91)

TABLE 4. SELECTED INTERATOMIC DISTANCES AND ANGLES FOR CELESTITE

Sr-O(1)	2.516(8)	Sr-O(1)-O(2)	112.0(5)*
Sr-O(1)-O(2)	112.0(5)*	O(1)-O(2)-O(3)	109.1(3)
Sr-O(2)	2.622(8)	O(2)-O(3)-O(1)	109.1(3)
Sr-O(2)-O(3)	2.685(8)	O(3)-O(1)-O(2)	108.2(4)
Sr-O(3)	2.651(8)	O(1)-O(2)-O(3)	109.5
Sr-O(3)-O(2)	2.816(8)		
<S-O>	1.473	<Sr-O>	2.827
O(1)-O(2)	2.426(14)	O(1)-O(2)-O(3)	109.5
O(1)-O(3)	2.406(9)	O(2)-O(3)-O(1)	109.5
O(2)-O(3)	2.495(9)	O(3)-O(1)-O(2)	109.5
O(3)-O(1)	2.403(11)		
<O-O>	2.405	<O-Sr-O>	109.5

TABLE 5. MAGNITUDE AND ORIENTATION OF THE PRINCIPAL AXES OF THE THERMAL ELLIPSOIDS FOR CELESTITE

	R.M.S. displacement (Å)	Angle to a-axis in degrees	Angle to b-axis in degrees	Angle to c-axis in degrees
Sr	0.089(2)	100(16)	90	10(16)
	0.098(2)	170(16)	90	100(16)
	0.122(2)	90	0	90
S	0.066(7)	93(10)	90	3(10)
	0.080(6)	90	0	90
	0.097(5)	3(10)	90	87(10)
O(1)	0.073(25)	34(9)	90	124(9)
	0.160(15)	124(9)	90	147(9)
	0.168(15)	90	0	90
O(2)	0.104(22)	57(8)	90	33(8)
	0.128(14)	90	0	90
	0.154(14)	33(8)	90	123(8)
O(3)	0.084(13)	73(17)	18(15)	85(16)
	0.113(12)	41(22)	100(21)	129(22)
	0.135(10)	55(21)	105(12)	39(22)

TABLE 6. COMPARISON OF S-O DISTANCES AND ANGLES FOR BARITE, CELESTITE AND ANGLESITE<sup>3</sup>

	Barite <sup>1</sup>	Celestite <sup>2</sup>	Anglesite <sup>3</sup>
S-O(1)	1.472(7) Å	1.470(8) Å	1.47
S-O(2)	1.448(7)	1.456(9)	1.42
S-O(3)	1.484(5)	1.483(6)	1.48
	1.472	1.473	1.46
O(1)-S-O(2)	111.8(5)°	112.0(5)°	112
O(1)-S-O(3)	109.8(3)	109.1(3)	110
O(2)-S-O(3)	108.6(3)	108.1(3)	108
O(3)-S-O(3)	108.2(3)	108.2(4)	109
	109.5	109.5	109.5

<sup>1</sup>Coville & Staudhammer (1967) <sup>2</sup>This study <sup>3</sup>Sahl (1963)

TABLE 7. BOND STRENGTH TABLE\* FOR CELESTITE

	S	Sr	$\Sigma^{\dagger}$
O(1)	1.512	0.325 0.054 <sup>‡</sup>	1.945 (1.837) <sup>†</sup>
O(2)	1.589	0.244 0.098 <sup>‡</sup>	2.029
O(3)	1.469 <sup>‡</sup>	0.206 <sup>‡</sup> 0.226 <sup>‡</sup> 0.148 <sup>‡</sup>	2.049
$\Sigma^{\dagger}$	6.039	2.033 (1.925) <sup>†</sup>	

\* Calculated from the curves of Brown & Shannon (1973) and Brown (1975).

† Values in parentheses are for a Sr coordination of [10].

a distortion is induced in the  $\text{SO}_4$  tetrahedra that compensates for this with a shortening of S-O(2) and lengthening of the S-O(3) bonds.

Four major structure types occur in the divalent metal sulphates of the form  $M^{2+}\text{SO}_4$ . Figure 3 shows a type I stability diagram (Shannon & Prewitt 1970a) for three of these types, the nickel sulphate group ( $M^{2+} = \text{Ni, Mg, Co, Fe}$  and  $\text{Mn}$ ), the mercuric sulphate group ( $M^{2+} = \text{Hg}$  and  $\text{Cd}$ ) and the barite group ( $M^{2+} = \text{Sr, Pb}$  and  $\text{Ba}$ ). The copper sulphate group ( $M^{2+} = \text{Cu, Zn, Co}^1$  and  $\text{Mg}^1$ ) was omitted for clarity. Despite the fact that only octahedral cation radii were used in the diagram, these structure types are easily distinguished with boundaries between the stability fields at about 0.90 and 1.07 Å. The transition from the barite stability field to the mercuric sulphate stability field, which occurs at  $\sim 1.07$  Å, involves a change in the large cation coordination number from [12] to [4]. The octahedral radius of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  places anhydrite in the mercuric sulphate stability field; however, Ca is not compatible with tetrahedral coordination. It should be noted that this is not entirely a function of ionic radius, as the occurrence of Cd and Hg in tetrahedral coordination implies that an ion the size of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  could occur in this coordination, since for other coordinations  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  is intermediate in size between  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  (Shannon & Prewitt 1969, 1970b). While this may be rationalized as the inability of Ca to form the significantly covalent bonds necessary for this coordination, this is not implicit in the use of cation radii in this context as "these radii

<sup>1</sup>high-temperature modification.

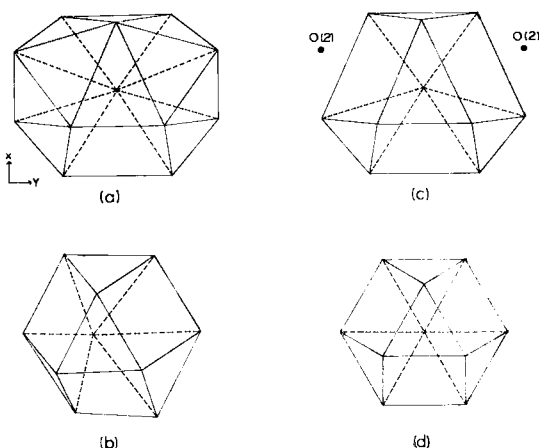


FIG. 2. (a) the [12]-coordinated Sr site in celestite; (b) the [10]-coordinated Ca(2) site in merwinite; (c) the coordination of Sr in celestite, treated as [10] + [2] (note that the O(2) atoms in the figure are not the furthest anions from Sr); (d) the ideal Ca(2) coordination polyhedron in merwinite.

are empirical and include effects of covalence in specific metal oxygen . . . bonds" (Shannon & Prewitt 1969). Another way of approaching this question is to consider the bond strength requirements of the anions in the mercuric sulphate structures. For Ca in tetrahedral coordination, a mean bond strength of 0.5 v.u. is required; using the bond strength curves of Brown & Shannon (1973), the necessary Ca-O<sup>IV</sup> distance may be calculated, giving a value of 2.10 Å. An ionic radius for tetrahedrally coordinated Ca

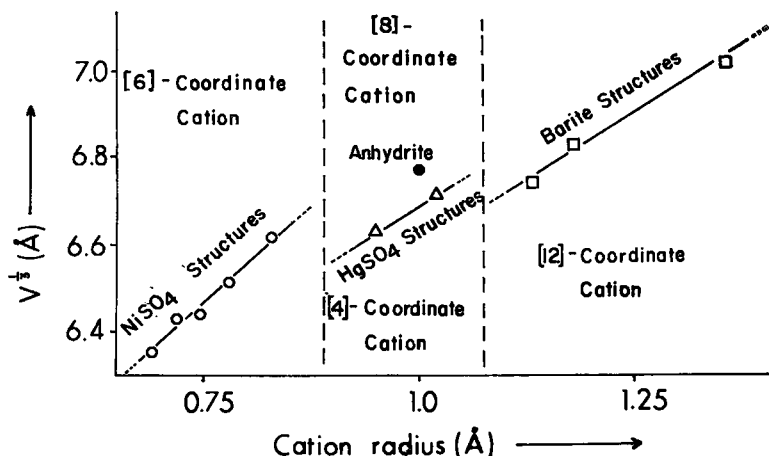


FIG. 3. Type I stability diagram for the divalent metal sulphates  $M^{2+}\text{SO}_4$ . The copper sulphate structures have been omitted for clarity.

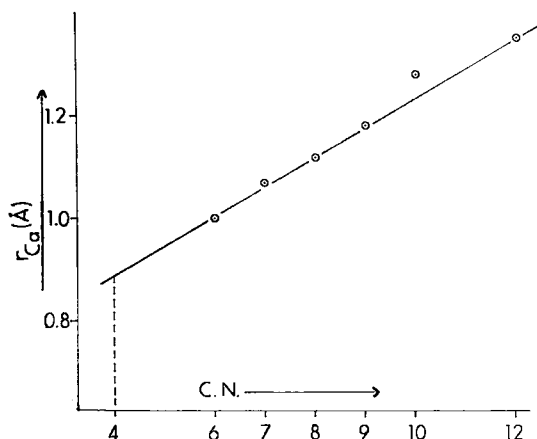


FIG. 4. Ionic radius of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  versus cation coordination number.

may be obtained by extrapolation in Figure 4, giving a value of  $0.88\text{\AA}$ , and an expected  $\text{Ca-O}^{\text{IV}}$  distance (based solely on an ionic radius criterion) may be obtained by interpolation between the mean bond lengths for  $\text{HgSO}_4$  and  $\text{CdSO}_4$  (based on the listed octahedral radii). The expected mean bond lengths based on ionic radii sums are compared with the observed (and interpolated) mean bond lengths below:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CdSO}_4 \quad 0.80\text{\AA} + 1.35\text{\AA} &= 2.15\text{\AA} \\ \text{Observed Cd-O}^{\text{IV}} &= 2.17\text{\AA}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{HgSO}_4 \quad 0.96\text{\AA} + 1.35\text{\AA} &= 2.31\text{\AA} \\ \text{Observed Hg-O}^{\text{IV}} &= 2.28\text{\AA}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CaSO}_4 \quad 0.88\text{\AA} + 1.35\text{\AA} &= 2.23\text{\AA} \\ \text{Interpolated Ca-O}^{\text{IV}} &= 2.25\text{\AA}\end{aligned}$$

Based solely on an ionic radius criterion, the agreement here is quite good. However, it was shown above that the anions require a  $\text{Ca-O}^{\text{IV}}$  distance of  $2.10\text{\AA}$  to balance the bond strengths, a very large deviation from the above values for Ca. It has been shown (Brown & Shannon 1973) that covalence is related to bond strength, shorter bonds being associated with higher covalence. Thus the previous qualitative conclusion that Ca will not occur in tetrahedral coordination because of its inability to form covalent bonds may be put on a more quantitative basis. The bond strength requirements of the anions require a bond covalence (0.17 v.u.) that is incompatible with the empirical ionic radius of  $\text{Ca}^{\text{IV}}$  which indicates a maximum possible covalence of 0.10 v.u. Consequently,  $\text{CaSO}_4$  must crystallize in a structure with a higher cation coordination number.

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## APPENDIX

### THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF THENARDITE

As part of a continuing study of anhydrous sulphates, the crystal structure of thenardite ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) was refined. While this work was in progress, an account of the crystal structure of a synthetic thenardite,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{V})$  was published (Nord 1973). As our results on the natural mineral confirm those of the synthetic phase, this account will be confined to a brief presentation of results.

The material used in this investigation was from Borax Lake, California. Single-crystal precession photographs exhibited orthorhombic symmetry with systematic absences compatible with the space group  $Fddd$ . Cell dimensions were determined as for celestine, giving the following values:  $a = 9.829(1)$ ,  $b = 12.302(2)$ ,  $c = 5.868(1)\text{\AA}$ . These are close to those of synthetic  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{V})$  and this composition was assumed for the purposes of refinement. The experimental method was as described above. A total of 742 reflections were collected over two asymmetric units; standard data reduction procedures (no absorption corrections) resulted in 324 unique reflections of which 283 were considered as observed.

Full-matrix least-squares refinement with anisotropic temperature factors and a variable correction for isotropic extinction resulted in convergence at  $R$ -factors of 2.4% (observed) and 2.8% (all data), and  $R_w$ -factors of 2.6% (observed) and 2.9% (all data). Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table A1<sup>1</sup> and final atomic positions and anisotropic temperature factors are presented in Tables A2 and A3. Interatomic distances and angles are given in Table A4 and the magnitudes and orientations of the principal axes of the thermal ellipsoids are given in Table A5.

The results presented here are virtually identical to those of Nord (1973); the small but statistically significant differences that do occur in some of the anisotropic temperature factor

<sup>1</sup>Available from the authors on request.

coefficients could be attributed to differences in the refinement procedures and minor absorption effects in both studies.

TABLE A2. ATOMIC POSITIONS AND EQUIVALENT ISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS FOR THENARDITE

	$\bar{x}$	$\bar{y}$	$\bar{z}$	$B_{\text{equiv.}}$
Na	0.4416(1)	1/8	1/8	1.51(2) Å <sup>2</sup>
S	1/8	1/8	1/8	0.85(2)
O	0.2138(1)	0.0572(1)	0.9793(2)	1.43(2)

TABLE A3. ANISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS FOR THENARDITE

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Na	0.00449(11)	0.00255(6)	0.00914(26)	0	0	0.00021(11)
S	0.00228(7)	0.00160(4)	0.00503(18)	0	0	0
O	0.00359(11)	0.00259(7)	0.00976(32)	0.00031(8)	0.00144(17)	-0.00149(13)

TABLE A4. SELECTED INTERATOMIC DISTANCES AND ANGLES FOR THENARDITE

Na-O <sub>2</sub>	x2	2.538(1) Å			
Na-O <sub>1</sub>	x2	2.426(1)			
Na-O <sub>2</sub>	x2	2.334(1)		S-O <sub>2</sub>	x4
Na-O <sub>6</sub>		2.432			1.479(1) Å
O-O <sub>5</sub>	x2	2.415(2)		O-S-O <sub>5</sub>	109.41(9)°
O-O <sub>7</sub>	x2	2.389(2)		O-S-O <sub>7</sub>	107.67(9)
O-O <sub>8</sub>	x2	2.444(2)		O-S-O <sub>8</sub>	111.36(8)
O-O		2.416		O-S-O	109.48
O-O <sub>7</sub>	x1	2.389(2) <sup>a</sup>		O-Na-O <sub>7</sub>	56.15(6)
O-O <sub>8</sub>	x2	3.397(2)		O-Na-O <sub>8</sub>	86.35(5)
O-O <sub>7</sub>	x2	3.944(1)		O-Na-O <sub>7</sub>	108.05(5)
O-O <sub>8</sub>	x2	3.189(1)		O-Na-O <sub>8</sub>	81.67(4)
O-O <sub>5</sub>	x2	3.119(2)		O-Na-O <sub>5</sub>	81.88(5)
O-O <sub>7</sub>	x2	3.481(1)		O-Na-O <sub>7</sub>	93.99(4)
O-O <sub>8</sub>	x1	4.481(1)		O-Na-O <sub>8</sub>	134.93(8)
		3.428		O-Na-O	91.25

Equivalent positions:  $a=x, y, z$ ;  $b=1/4-x, 1/4-y, z$ ;  $c=x, 1/4-y, 1/4+z$ ;  $d=1/4+x, 1/4-y, 1-z$ ;  $e=1/4-x, y, 1/4-z+2$ ;  $f=x, 1/4-y, 1/4-z+2$ ;  $g=3/4-x, y, 3/4-z+1$ ;  $h=1/2-x, y, 1/2-z+1$ ;  $i=1/2-x, y-1/4, 1/4+z$ ;  $j=1/4+x, 1/4-y, z$ ;  $k=x, 1/4-y, 1/4-z+1$ ;  $l=3/4-x, 1/4-y, z-1/2$ .

<sup>a</sup> denotes edge shared between SO<sub>4</sub> and NaO<sub>6</sub> polyhedra

TABLE A5. MAGNITUDE AND ORIENTATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL AXES OF THE THERMAL ELLIPSOIDS FOR THENARDITE

	R.M.S. Displacement, Å <sup>2</sup>	Angle to $a$ -axis in degrees	Angle to $b$ -axis in degrees	Angle to $c$ -axis in degrees
Na	0.126(2)	90	102(6)	12(6)
	0.140(2)	90	168(6)	102(6)
	0.148(2)	0	90	90
S	0.094(2)	90	90	0
	0.106(2)	0	90	90
	0.111(1)	90	0	90
O	0.100(3)	121(2)	61(2)	46(2)
	0.142(2)	146(4)	120(6)	105(5)
	0.156(2)	78(6)	136(5)	48(3)

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