# The crystal structure of rhombohedral $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$

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### Auszug

Die Kristallstruktur des rhomboedrischen Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> wurde mit Hilfe dreidimensionaler Diffraktometer-Daten (Philips PW 1100) bestimmt. Die Struktur wurde mittels direkter Phasenbestimmung und Differenz-Fouriersynthesen ermittelt. Die Gitterkonstanten, bezogen auf das hexagonale Achsensystem und ermittelt nach der Methode der kleinsten Quadrate aus direkt auf dem Diffraktometer gemessenen  $\theta$ -Werten, sind: a = 8,2362 Å, c = 22,1786 Å; Z = 6, Raumgruppe  $R\overline{3}$ . Die entsprechenden Gitterkonstanten für die primitive rhomboedrische Zelle sind:  $a_{\rm rh} = 8,7901$  Å,  $\alpha_{\rm rh} = 55,87^{\circ}$ , Z = 2. Atomparameter und anisotrope Temperaturfaktoren wurden nach der Methode der kleinsten Quadrate bis zu R = 0,057 verfeinert. Korrekturen für anomale Dispersion und sekundäre Extinktion wurden berücksichtigt.

In der asymmetrischen Einheit der Elementarzelle befindet sich nur ein fast regelmäßiges SO<sub>4</sub>-Tetraeder. Die S—O-Abstände sind praktisch gleich dem mittlerem Wert 1,465 Å. Die entsprechenden mittleren O—O-Abstände sind 2,393 Å, und die tetraedrischen Valenzwinkel weichen vom Idealwert 109,46° weniger als 1,9° ab. Die zwei Fe-Atome in der asymmetrischen Einheit sind oktaedrisch koordiniert. Beide FeO<sub>6</sub>-Oktaeder sind nur wenig verzerrt. Die mittleren Fe—O-Abstände in den zwei Oktaedern sind 1,981 Å bzw. 1,988 Å; die entsprechenden mittleren O—O-Abstände sind 2,803 Å bzw. 2,812 Å.

Alle Koordinationspolyeder sind isoliert. Die  $SO_4$ -Tetraeder haben ihre Spitzen mit je einem  $FeO_6$ -Oktaeder gemeinsam und bilden auf diese Weise ein dreidimensionales Gerüst von Tetraedern und Oktaedern, in welchem jedes O-Atom mit je einem S- und einem Fe-Atom verbunden ist. Die Struktur ähnelt im wesentlichen derjenigen der monoklinen Modifikation von  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ .

### Abstract

The crystal structure of the rhombohedral  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  has been determined using three-dimensional x-ray diffraction intensities, measured with an automated Philips PW 1100 single-crystal diffractometer. The structure was solved by direct phase determination combined with difference-Fourier syntheses. The hexagonal unit-cell constants, obtained by least-squares from direct  $\theta$ -value measurements on the diffractometer, are a = 8.2362 Å, c = 22.1786 Å, Z = 6; space group  $R\overline{3}$ . The constants corresponding to the primitive rhombohedral cell are:  $a_{\rm rh} = 8.7901$  Å,  $\alpha_{\rm rh} = 55.87^{\circ}$ , Z = 2. Atomic parameters and anisotropic temperature factors were refined by least squares to R = 0.057. Corrections for anomalous dispersion and secondary extinction were applied.

There is only one, almost regular  $SO_4$  tetrahedron in the asymmetric unit of the cell. The S—O distances are virtually equal, their average value being 1.465 Å. The corresponding average O—O distance is 2.393 Å and the tetrahedral bond angles deviate from the ideal value 109.46° by less than 1.9°. The two Fe atoms in the asymmetric unit are octahedrally coordinated. Both FeO<sub>6</sub> octahedra are only slightly distorted. The average Fe—O distances in the two octahedra are 1.981 Å and 1.988 Å respectively, whereas the corresponding average O—O distances are 2.803 Å and 2.812 Å.

All the coordination polyhedra are isolated. The SO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra share each of their vertices with an FeO<sub>6</sub> octahedron, thus forming a three-dimensional network of tetrahedra and octahedra, in which each O atom is bonded to only one S and one Fe atom. The structure resembles, in a general way, that of the monoclinic modification of  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ .

### Introduction

In a recent publication on the structure of the monoclinic  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ (CHRISTIDIS and RENTZEPERIS, 1975), reference was made to its rhombohedral modification and also to the previous work by Kok-KOROS (1965). Further on, a detailed description of the method of preparation of both modifications was given. In what follows the structure of the rhombohedral  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  is described in detail and compared to that of the monoclinic modification.

## Experimental

A perfectly developed, transparent rhombohedron was selected and shaped into a small sphere 0.33 mm in diameter in a Nonius sphere-grinder. To avoid moisture during shaping, a dry nitrogen stream was used. The sphere was put in a Lindemann capillary tube and centered on a computer-controlled Philips PW 1100 four-circle single-crystal diffractometer. The cell constants were determined first by using the PH ("peak hunting") routine and then the LAT ("lattice constants") routine of the instrument. To obtain greater accuracy, the intensity distribution of 82 strong reflections with large  $2\theta$  values was measured by an automatic step-scanning process. It was thus possible to have the diffractometer centered exactly on the  $Ka_1$  peaks, (Mo radiation) and to measure the corresponding  $\theta$  angles, taking advantage of the high accuracy of the  $\omega$  circle of the diffractometer. The  $\theta$ -values obtained were used in the least-squares program PARAM (part of the "X-ray system of crystallographic programs", STEWART

Thi investig	s ation	Коккогоs (1965)		This investigat	tion	Кокко (1965	ros )
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{ombohedrs} \\ \hline (3) & \text{Å} \\ 5) & \text{Å}^3 \\ & \text{Å}^3 \\ & \text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \\ \hline 7 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \\ : R \overline{3}. \end{array}$	ыl axes 8.791(4) Å 55.86°(3) 34.29 Å 2 Кокковоз	$\begin{vmatrix} a_{h} \\ c_{h} \\ V_{h} \\ Z \\ 1965 \rangle.$	Hex 8.2362( 22.1786( 1302.922 6	agona 2) Å 10) Å <sup>3</sup>	al axes 8.236(2 22.18(2) 1302.94 6	2) Å Å <sup>3</sup>

Table 1. Unit-cell data for the rhombohedral  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  (standard errors, given in parentheses, refer to the last digit)

et al., 1972). The final values obtained are given in Table 1, together with those of KOKKOROS (1965) for comparison. The agreement is excellent.

Systematic absences led to the two space groups R3 and R3. As statistical treatment of the measured intensities could not clearly differenciate between them, the centrosymmetrical space group R3, which seemed more probable (see also KOKKOROS, 1965), was tried first. It turned out to be the right one for the rhombohedral modification.

Three-dimensional intensity data over one hemisphere of the reciprocal lattice were collected on the diffractometer in the  $\omega$ -scan mode, using Mo $K\alpha$  radiation, monochromated with a graphite monochromator. All symmetrical reflections were measured and then reduced to 2361 independent ones. 238 of these had intensities lower than the background and were treated as weak, by applying to them the HAMILTON (1955) correction.

Integrated intensities were converted to  $|F_0|$  values in the usual way. Spherical absorption correction was applied ( $\mu = 41.86 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). For all the subsequent computations, the programs of the X-Ray System of crystallographic programs (STEWART et al., 1972) were used throughout.

# Determination of the structure and refinement

The structure was obtained by combining direct phase determination with difference Fourier syntheses. Using the program "PHASE" of the X-ra $\gamma$  system of crystallographic programs, the phases of 105 strong reflections were determined, which were further used to obtain an E map. The map contained all necessary information about the structure but, due to the many spurious peaks, it proved difficult to unambiguously assign specific atoms to certain maxima. Finally eight peaks were found on the threefold axis; these appeared to be candidate peaks for the two Fe atoms of the asymmetric unit. By critical elimination, and taking into account that the Fe atoms should be octahedrally coordinated by O atoms, two peaks at heights 11/72 and 25/72 were chosen as most probable for Fe locations. Using these positions of the Fe atoms, a  $\Delta F$  Fourier map was obtained, which showed a prominent peak at (7/24, 7/24, 18/72). The peak appeared also on the E map and was identified as a S atom position. With these positions for Fe and S, a structure-factor calculation was carried out, which gave R = 0.30. The positions of the O atoms were then easily found by successive Fourier and difference-Fourier syntheses. Structure factor calculation with all atoms included gave R = 0.254.

Refinement of the structure was carried out by least squares, using the program CRYLSQ of the "X-ray system". All the atoms were assumed to be in the fully ionized state and probable isotropic temperature factors were assigned to them. Atomic form factors and anomalous dispersion corrections for Fe<sup>3+</sup> were obtained from the *International tables* (LONSDALE, 1968). Scattering factors for S<sup>6+</sup> and O<sup>2-</sup> were taken from JAMES and BRINDLEY (1931). A single scale factor was used for the whole set of reflection data.

With isotropic temperature factors and unit weights the refinement went down to R = 0.101 in four cycles. Further cycles with anisotropic temperature coefficients reduced R to 0.071. Corrections for isotropic secondary extinction (ZACHARIASEN, 1967; LARSON, 1970) were then applied. Also the weighting scheme of CRUICKSHANK *et al.* (1961) was introduced, specifically  $w = (a + F_0 + cF_0^2)^{-1}$  with a = 50 and

$\mathbf{Atom}$	x	y	z	В
Fe(1)	0	0	0.14411(2)	0.27 Å <sup>2</sup>
Fe(2)	0	0	0.35070(2)	0.31
s	0.29044(7)	0.28818(8)	0.25072(2)	0.27
O(1)	0.1943(3)	0.2048(3)	0.19382(10)	0.65
O(2)	0.2240(3)	0.1456(3)	0.29843(11)	0.74
O(3)	0.4922(3)	0.3634(3)	0.24358(9)	0.42
O(4)	0.2527(3)	0.4393(3)	0.26590(11)	0.64

Table 2. Atomic parameters for hexagonal axes, and equivalent isotropic temperature factors B of rhombohedral  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ , with their standard deviations

Atom	x	y	z
Fe(1)	0.14411(2)	0.14411(2)	0.14411(2)
Fe(2)	0.35070(2)	0.35070(2)	0.35070(2)
S	0.54116(7)	0.24846(11)	-0.03746(8)
O(1)	0.3881(3)	0.2043(5)	-0.0109(4)
O(2)	0.5224(4)	0.2201(5)	0.1528(4)
O(3)	0.7358(3)	0.1148(4)	-0.1198(3)
O(4)	0.5186(3)	0.4525(5)	-0.1734(3)

Table 3. Atomic parameters for rhombohedral axes, for rhombohedral  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ , with their standard deviations

Table 4. Anisotropic temperature coefficients  $U_{ij}$  of rhombohedral  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  with their standard deviations

Temperature factor for hexagonal axes:

 $\begin{array}{l} \exp \ \{- \ 2 \, \pi^2 \ (U_{11} h^2 a^{\ast 2} \ + \ U_{22} k^2 b^{\ast 2} \ + \ U_{33} l^2 c^{\ast 2} \ + \ 2 \, U_{12} h k \, a^\ast b^\ast \ + \ 2 \, U_{13} h l \, a^\ast \, c^\ast \\ + \ 2 \, U_{23} k l b^\ast \, c^\ast) \} \end{array}$ 

The Fe atoms on the threefold axis have their parameters constrained so that  $U_{11}=U_{22}=2\,U_{12}$  and  $U_{13}=U_{23}=0$ 

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$
Fe(1)	0.00437(16)	0.00437(16)	0.00266(16)
Fe(2)	0.00426(16)	0.00426(16)	0.00339(16)
S	0.00321(16)	0.00354(16)	0.00357(17)
0(1)	0.0085(7)	0.0094(7)	0.0066(7)
O(2)	0.0084(7)	0.0101(8)	0.0098(7)
O(3)	0.0016(5)	0.0073(6)	0.0070(6)
O(4)	0.0075(7)	0.0052(6)	0.0117(8)
Atom	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	U <sub>23</sub>
Fe(1)	0.00218(16)	0	0
Fe(2)	0.00215(16)	0	0
S	0.00118(13)	0.00039(13)	-0.00120(12)
O(1)	0.0026(6)	-0.0050(6)	-0.0072(6)
O(2)	0.0043(6)	0.0071(6)	0.0082(6)
O(3)	0.0014(5)	0.0026(5)	-0.0010(5)
O(4)	0.0051(6)	-0.0023(6)	-0.0052(6)

c = 0.01. The discrepancy index was further reduced and stopped at R = 0.057.

The final atomic parameters referring to both hexagonal and rhombohedral axes are given in Tables 2 and 3. Table 4 shows the anisotropic temperature coefficients  $U_{ij}$ . Comparison between  $|F_0|$  and

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h k l h k h k l Fo Fe F Fe h k F Fe 1 F Fc F. F. 2.5 14.8 12.4 166.2 22.1 16.9 23.3 25.8 18.1 35.9 132.1 2.4 2.4 -13 14 -4  $\begin{array}{c} 127, \\ 7, 58, \\ 816, \\ 119, \\ 5, \\ 5, \\ 80, \\ 119, \\ 5, \\ 119, \\ 5, \\ 119, \\ 5, \\ 119, \\ 5, \\ 119, \\ 5, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 119, \\ 110, \\ 1$ -2 14  $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{5}, \mathbf{5}, \mathbf{5}, \mathbf{6}, \mathbf{6}, \mathbf{6}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{6}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{6}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{6}, \mathbf{7}, \mathbf{7},$ -7 10 1  $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1},$ 692581 581436  $\begin{array}{c} 2,9\\ 7,50,7,1\\ 17,9,9\\ 190,3,8\\$ 2  $\begin{array}{c} 1, 6, 0 \\ 28, 7,$  $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{5,4}\\ \mathbf{5,4}\\ \mathbf{136,6}\\ \mathbf{1$ -4 9 -2 15 2814710036925814 -13 15 -12 13 1 3  $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{80}, \mathbf{60}, \mathbf{80}, \mathbf{10}, \mathbf{$ 10 -7 11 -1 2 -4 10 -12 14 92 -7 12 -1 3 1 4 -4 11 35.9 35.3 47.3 13.0 100.9 20.9 22.8 17.8 12.5 25.5 11.7 64.1 18.3 75.9 24.8 108.1 -12 15 -7 13 - 1 4 5 4 7 10 -4 12 -11 12 -7 14 -4 13 -1 5 1 6 569258, -7 15 6 -11 13 - 1 10 3 6 9 2 5 8 1 -4-14 7 -11 14 -7 16 -1 7 9 2 -4 15 -11 15 1 8 7 10 3 6 -6 7 -3 4 -1 8 1 9 -6 8 -10 11 106.0 99.9 92.1 120.6 35.8 105.7 51.8 94.9 10.6 78.2 43.7 107.7 43.6 4710036 9 2 -3 5 ~1 9 471036 -10 12 1 10 -6 9 -1 10 -3 6 -10 13 92 -6 10 ι 11 10 3 925 -3 7 -1 11 -10 14 -6 11 1 12 -3 8 -1 12 107.7 43.6 51.2 87.5 86.6 87.0 49.6 12.7 74.0 2.9 32.4 16.0 96.1 33.0 30.8 23.6 30.8 23.0 30.8 20.7 201.0 4703692581 -10 15 1003692581470036925814 -6 12 -1 13 1 13 -39 -10 16 7 10 3 6 -6 13 -3 1.0 -1 14 2 0 -9 10 -6 14 9 6 -3 11 0 0 2 1 11  $\begin{array}{c} 03,5\\ 150,0\\ 54,9\\ 90,4\\ 47,4\\ 47,4\\ 90,4\\ 47,4\\ 70,4\\ 90,4\\ 47,4\\ 70,0\\ 47,4\\ 10,7\\ 10,4\\ 10,1\\ 10,7\\ 10,4\\ 10,1$ 9 2 7 10 3 6 10 3 6 0 1 -6 15 -3 12 2 2 -0 12 0 2 -6-16 -3 13 703692581471036925814 -5 6 -9 13 2 3 -3-14 0 3 96,00 15,22 22,22 22,22 22,22 22,22 22,22 24,4 24,7 14 10 2 4 نه ج -3 15 -5 7 0 4 7003692581 10 3 9 -9 15 -5 8 -2 3 05 2 5 -5 9 10 -9 16 -2 4 0 6 2 6 10 92581 -5 10 -2 5 0 7 7 2 10 3 6 471003692 10 -5 11 ~2 6 6 8 2 8 -8 11 710 3 6 9 2 5 8 1 4 7 130.2 147.0 96.0 129.0 75.5 15.3 92.6 33.6 50.3 111.2 -5 12 10 3 6 -2 7 0 9 ~8 12 9 3 -5 13 -2 8 0 10  $\begin{array}{c} 85.2\\ 95.4\\ 95.5\\ 954.5\\ 560.5\\ 80.$ 83.4 36.1 64.3 34.6 34.9 63.0 18.2 84.9 70.7 70.7 70.7 37.3 20.1 31.4 37.2 16.3 17.7 26.1 2 10 10 9 2 -8 13 -5.14  $^{-2}$ 9 0 11 10369258140369258 19.6 61.3 66.0 72.3 51.2 15.8 66.0 16.6 28.2 115.1 51.2 68.9 28.9 71.3 2.9 2.9 2 11 9281 -5-15 1.6 1036928714710369 -2 10 0 12 -8 15 10 2 12 -4 5 -2 11 0 13 10 -8 16 0 14 2 13 -4 6 -2 12 3 0 9 3 -7 8 8 1 4 7 10 3 10 7 6 9 2 - 4 7 9258 -2 13 1 -79 3 1 -4 -2 14

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Table 5. Observed and calculated structure factors for the rhombohedral  $Fc_2(SO_4)_3$ 

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Table 5. (Continued)																							
h k 1	F	(F	b		k	1	[F ]	F	h	1	< 1	F	<b>F</b>	ь	k	1	F	F	'n	k	1	F	(F )
1 2 1	117.5	111.3			7	0	183.1	193.7	6			01 1866	102 B	7	0	7	15 5	116	10		0	109 1	1 ¢1
- A	180.0	196.5			1	3	26.6	22.6			- 1	123.3	118.7		ó	2	70.5	62.9		•	3	22.9	19.2
7	124.5	117.1				6	2.9	14.7			- 10	93.7	86.0			- 5	2.4	1.9			- 6	58.9	58.9
40	116.4	100.5				9	9.7	9.2	6		5 (	126.1	123.4			я	99.4	91.9			13	22.5	18.4
330	205.8	235.7			8	2	2.7	5.8				3 28.3	24.6	8	1	1	56.8	56.9	10	2	$^{2}$	28,8	30.8
2	128.5	118.2				-2-	40.3	36.5				86.6	82.1			4	164.7	167.1			5	32.9	31.8
0	19.2	95.9				-	01.8	20.6	6		. ?	) 19.9 ) 63.6	50.3			-16	90.0	40.1	10	7	8	13.7	14.0
142	136.0	138.3	-		.,	÷.	68.1	69.3			' 3	2.4	7.8	н	.9	0	138.9	137.3	10	1	-	30.3	20.5
	24.4	20.7				ż	29.0	27.5			ł	82.6	80.6		-	3	15.2	15.3			10	129.9	138.5
8	150.1	156.3				10	80.5	83.7	tı.		5 1	36.2	34.3			6	79.8	78.1	10	4	0	122.3	129.8
351	82.0	74.2	4	1	0	0	111.6	115.8				120.1	120.5			9	17.5	20,9			3	2.9	6.7
4	131.9	133,3				3	2.0	2.7			- 3	12.2	15.4	в	3	2	59.8	56.6			ь	2.6	14.2
	87.1	80,8				6	39.0	40.5			. 16	1 66.8	67.0			5	40.4	36.9			9	2.9	2.6
1 6 0	108.9	105.5	,	,		9	17.4	18.0	0		· (	3 55.1	55.8				75.6	72.0	10	5	2	13.8	16.6
, , , ,	11.6	13 1		•	÷	1	91.5	20.2				113 8	115 3	0	4		103 3	103.0			2	20.6	18.5
6	135.9	138.3				8	47.6	47.9			è	50.1	52.1			7	76.8	23.3	10	6	1	03.5	05 5
9	2.4	10.9	1		0	2	41.5	32.0	6	1	7 6	2 23.0	19.5			10	76.3	77.4			i,	48.8	50.5
372	129.1	129.5				5	13.7	2.5				5 2.8	2.4	8	5	0	34.8	36.8			7	18.4	21.9
5	2.7	2,0				8	16.7	11.0			٤	\$ 53.1	50.2			3	52.0	50.9	11	0	2	75.5	74.0
8	130.7	135.1	5		1	1	149.8	146.5	6	1	8	13.2	12.3			6	110.3	112.0			5	2.8	2,0
381	- 57 • 5	49.2				4	197.7	208.8				42.9	43.7			- 2	85.3	85.2			8	83.4	80.1
4	70.8	36.0				÷.	193.4	194.7				26.7	29.5	8	b	2	55.9	55.0	3.1	1	1	57.0	54.9
10	70 7	75.6	5			0	79.9	68.3	6			50.8	41 5			2	60.7	60.0			-	/2.5	70.0
190	70.7	70.1			-	3	79.8	65.1	.,		'	5 31.8	30.6	в	7	1	18.0	12.9			10	70.1	79.3
3	70.0	68.5				6	177.2	179.3				66.1	66.3			4	56.6	57.2	11	2	0	57.0	55.0
6	69.0	69.8				9	12.9	4.9			ç	29.0	32,1			7	2.9	4.7			3	48.0	48.1
9	27.8	26.5	5		3	2	31.1	25.2	6	16	) :	2 14.9	14.1			10	59.6	59.8			ħ	54.0	51.3
3 10 2	66.3	66.0				5	67.9	61.0	_		5	5 16.6	16.7	8	8	0	40.6	42.7			9	29.4	29.4
5	16.2	16.2				8	31.7	28.8	7			15.5	14.4			3	46.7	51.1	13	3	2	52.0	49.9
1 11 1	51,1	0.1			4	1	117.1	112.7			_	1 15.0	25.8			0	51.8	- 53+5			- 5	25.7	24.3
, ,	46.3	46.0				2	64.3	60.7			- 1	19.5	290 3	0	n	- 9	100 6	72.1			8	11.5	79.5
7	2.9	7.8				10	95.2	91.7	7		1 0	133.4	132.1	,	0	3	21.6	19.7		1	4	61.9	64.2
10	102.4	111.7	5		5	0	96.5	95.5			-	2.4	4.0			6	110.9	107.5			7	22.7	21.3
3 12 0	38.1	37.1				3	102.7	95.2			e	111.5	104.9			9	30.8	28.3			10	56.3	53.1
3	21.4	21.0				6	104.6	104.0			•	111.5	104.9	9	1	2	37.7	34.5	13	5	0	55.6	61.4
6	74.3	83.3				9	76.6	70.5	_		. (	16.8	12.7			5	52.3	45.4	12	0	0	55.7	55.7
1 0 1	2.0	8.4	9		0	2	20.8	19.8	7	- 1		2 10.0	10.8			8	18.0	17.3			3	2.9	1.2
4 0 5	30.1	42.0				2	14.0	40.4				) 2).9 2 60.2	76.0	9	2	1	70.7	66.7			6	77.1	77.7
	1.9	1.2	5		7	1	9.5	6.3	7		τί	0.5	6.2			-	92.0	65.9	10	1	~	24.8	20.1
10	210,0	222.7				4	94.9	98.0				34.6	34.5			ıó	51.2	51.5	12		ŝ	39.9	39.0
¥ 1 0	145.6	146.6				7	2.7	2.6			- 7	12.2	7.8	9	3	0	35.7	37.5			8	15.5	19.6
. 3	118.1	109.2				10	61.1	61.1			10	144.9	152.9			3	44.9	40.2	12	$^{2}$	1	2.9	7.1
6	187.3	190.4	5		8	0	45.3	45.9	7	1	4 (	155.4	160.6			6	85.5	84.4			4	85.8	90.6
	121.6	112.3				3	42.9	42.1				5 26.9	22.4			9	22.8	20.6			7	13.9	15.7
4 2 2 5	02.9	52.0				0	40.6	93.0				2.6	15.3	9	4	2	25.6	22.4	10	-	10	55.0	58.4
á	56.0	42.5	e		0	2	13.7	11 5	- 7			, ,,,,	5.0			2	10.4	55.0	12	,	2	55.6	55.9
4 3 1	33.4	25.3			2	5	14.1	12.9	'		1	17.1	16.7	9	5	1	39.6	36.6			6	62 1	61.8
4	41.5	38.2				8	22.3	21.7			έ	33.5	33.3	,	,	i.	95.9	98.2			9	3.0	4.9
7	10.9	6.1	5	1	0	1	16.8	20.5	7	4	5	2.8	5.7			7	35.3	36.1	13	0	í	33.0	33.0
10	229.2	244.2				4	72.5	75.3			ł	57.0	57.1			10	32.2	29.6			4	52.4	50.2
4 4 0	129.5	129.3				7	11.4	14.9			7	2.8	1.0	9	6	0	69.5	73.6			7	26.5	27.7
3	61.6	53.2	_			10	47.1	46.8	_		10	120.9	126.0			3	41.8	42.3			10	63.2	61.8
0	49.8 55 /	49.8	2	1	1	0	50.3	106 6	7	-	( <u></u>	119.7	126.4			6	79.3	82.9	13	1	0	85.1	90.1
1 5 9	54.4 13.1	49.2	0		v	3	19 1	190.0			2	23.1	23.3	P	7	- 9	41.4	45.7			3	13.2	11.8
- 5	79.1	72.7				6	105.2	92.2			0	10.8	7.3	9		5	3.9	19.9			0	44.1	45.1
8	9.0	14.6				9	60.4	49.9	7	\$	3 2	2.9	3.0			ิธ์	18.0	16.4	14	0	2	78.3	88.0
\$ 6 1	2.5	5.6	6		1	2	71.3	62.2			- 3	5 22.2	21.7	10	0	1	18.4	18.1		Ŭ	5	3.0	2.4
4	47.2	46.6				5	21.8	18.9			ε	27.3	26.4			4	17.1	24.3					
7	11.2	4.8			_	8	106.6	96.0	7	9	) 1	3.0	8.2			7	40.9	34.7					
10	119.7	125.1	6		2	1	99.0	92.3			4	55.6	60.2			10	151.2	154.1					

 $|F_{\rm c}|$  values, obtained with the parameters in Tables 2 and 4 is made in Table 5. Owing to the large number of the measured reflections, only the first 834 (up to l = 10) are included in the table. The rest are available on request. Interatomic distances and bond angles are given in Tables 6 and 7, in which the indices in parentheses refer to the atoms in Figs. 2 und 3.

# Description of the structure and discussion

The two Fe atoms of the asymmetric unit occupy the special position 6c on the threefold axis, wheras all the other atoms occupy the general position 18f. Figure 1 is a clinographic projection of the rhombohedral unit cell. In the asymmetric unit of the cell there is one

SO <sub>4</sub> tetrahedron								
SO(1)	$1.465~{ m \AA}$	O(1)O(2)	$2.408{ m \AA}$					
O(2)	1.468	O(3)	2.396					
O(3)	1.463	O(4)	2.364					
O(4)	1.465	O(2) - O(3)	2.370					
Average S–O	1.465(2)	O(4)	2.420					
-		O(3) - O(4)	2.400					
		Average 0–0	2.393(3)					
	$\mathrm{Fe}(1)\mathrm{O}_6~\mathrm{oct}$	tahedron						
Fe(1) - O(1)	$1.980~{ m \AA}$	O(1) - O'(1)	$2.849{ m \AA}$					
O'(1)	1.980	O''(1)	2.849					
$O^{\prime\prime}(1)$	1.980	O'(3)	2.963					
O'(3)	1.983	$O^{\prime\prime}(3)$	2.674					
$O^{\prime\prime}(3)$	1.983	O'(1) - O''(1)	2.849					
O'''(3)	1.983	O''(3)	2.963					
Average Fe(1)-O	1.981(2)	O'''(3)	2.674					
0 ()	ζ, γ	O'(3) - O''(1)	2.674					
		O''(3)	2.728					
		O'''(3)	2.728					
		O'''(3)—O''(1)	2.963					
		O''(3)	2.728					
		Average O–O	2.803(3)					
	$Fe(2)O_6$ oc:	tahedron						
Fe(2) - O(2)	1.993 Å	O(2) - O'(2)	$2.808~{ m \AA}$					
O'(2)	1.993	O''(2)	2.808					
$O^{\prime\prime}(2)$	1.993	O'(4)	2.791					
O'(4)	1.984	O'''(4)	2.800					
O''(4)	1.984	O'(2) - O''(2)	2.808					
O′′′(4)	1.984	O'(4)	2.800					
Average Fe(2)-O	1.988(2)	O''(4)	2.791					
		O''(4) - O''(2)	2.800					
		O'(4)	2.848					
		O'''(4)	2.848					
		O'''(4) - O''(2)	2.791					
		O'(4)	2.848					
		Average O-O	2.812(2)					

Table 6. Interatomic distances in rhombohedral  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  with their standard deviations

 $SO_4$  tetrahedron and two different  $FeO_6$  octahedra. As in the case of monoclinic  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  (CHRISTIDIS and RENTZEPERIS, 1975) all the coordination polyhedra are isolated. The  $SO_4$  tetrahedron shares each of its vertices with an  $FeO_6$  octahedron and each  $FeO_6$  octahedron is

	SO4 tetra	hedron	
O(1)	S-O(2)	$110.34^\circ$	
	O(3)	109.79	
	O(4)	107.56	
O(2)	S - O(3)	107.89	
	O(4)	111.17	
O(3)—	S-O(4)	110.09	
Avera	ge	109.47(14)	
Fe(1)O <sub>6</sub> octah	edron	${ m Fe}(2){ m O}_6~{ m octahed}$	ron
O(1) - Fe(1) - O'(1)	$92.00^{\circ}$	O(2)—Fe(2)— $O'(2)$	$89.57^{\circ}$
O''(1)	92.00	O''(2)	89.57
O'(3)	96.75	O'(4)	89.16
O''(3)	84.86	O'''(4)	89.52
O'(1) - Fe(1) - O''(1)	92.00	O'(2) - Fe(2) - O''(2)	89.57
O''(3)	96.75	) O'(4)	89.52
O′′′(3)	84.86	O''(4)	89.16
O'(3) - Fe(1) - O''(1)	84.86	O''(4)—Fe(2)— $O''(2)$	89.52
O''(3)	86.91	O'(4)	91.73
O'''(3)	86.91	O'''(4)	91.73
O'''(3)—Fe(1)—O''(1)	96.75	O'''(4) - Fe(2) - O''(2)	89.16
O''(3)	86.91	O'(4)	91.73
Average	90.13(9)	Average	89.99(9)

Table 7. Bond angles in rhombohedral  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  with their standard deviations

linked to six SO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra. Thus a three-dimensional network of tetrahedra and octahedra is formed, in which each O atom is bonded to only one S and one Fe atom. As can be seen in Fig.2, which is a projection of the hexagonal unit cell on the  $(11\overline{2}0)$  plane, the eightmembered non-planar rings of the form already met in the structure of monoclinic Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, are also present



in the rhombohedral structure. In Fig.3 are shown the coordination polyhedra around the cations with the corresponding interatomic



Fig.1. Clinographic projection of the rhombohedral unit cell of  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ . Tetrahedra  $SO_4$ , at various heights in x, are differently shaded

Fig. 2. Normal projection of the hexagonal unit cell of rhombohedral  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ on the  $(11\overline{2}0)$  plane. Atoms with greater heights from the plane of projection are indicated with heavier circles. In case of atoms differing by a whole translation the lower atom is shown as a dashed circle

distances. The SO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedron is almost regular with virtually equal S—O distances, averaging to 1.465 Å. The average O—O distance is 2.393 Å. The tetrahedral bond angles are very near the ideal value 109.46°, with deviations not exceeding  $1.9^{\circ}$ . These values almost coincide with those of the three SO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra in the monoclinic Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.

The two FeO<sub>6</sub> octahedra are only slightly distorted. In each, the Fe–O distances are almost equal, averaging to 1.981 Å and 1.988 Å respectively. The corresponding average O–O distances are 2.803 Å and 2.812 Å. The bond angles differ from 90° by less than 5°. Both FeO<sub>6</sub> octahedra are similar to those found in monoclinic Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>8</sub>,

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The crystal structure of rhombohedral Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>



Fig. 3. Clinographic projections of the coordination polyhedra around the cations. The orientations of the polyhedra are for the cations shown in Fig. 1

although the latter are a little bit more distorted. The comparison with the  $FeO_6$  octahedra in other structures, made in our paper on the monoclinic  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  (CHRISTIDIS and RENTZEPERIS, 1975) holds also for the rhombohedral modification. Actually, the monoclinic structure may be regarded as a slightly distorted form of the rhombohedral. This easily explains the fact that, under slightly different conditions of preparation, the one or the other, or both modifications together, are obtained.

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Note added in proof: When this paper was in proof and ready for publication our attention was drawn to an earlier work on the same subject, which had escaped our notice. We gladly cite this paper: R. MASSE, J.-C. GUITEL et R. PER-RET (1973), Structure cristalline de la varieté rhomboédrique du sulfate ferrique  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ . Bull. Soc. franç. Min. Cristallogr. 96, 346–349.

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