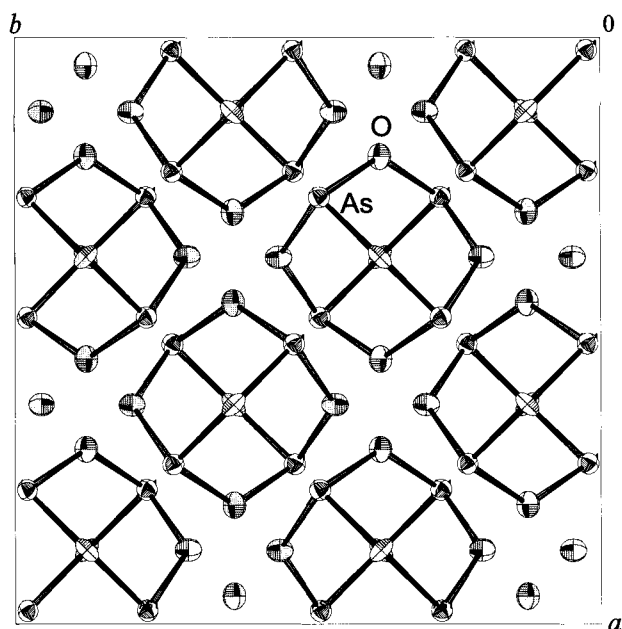


Refinement of the crystal structure of arsenolite, As_2O_3

P. Ballirano* and A. Maras

Università di Roma "La Sapienza", Dipartimento Scienze della Terra, P.le Aldo Moro 5, Roma, I-00185, Italy

Received March 21, 2002, accepted and available on-line May 7, 2002; CSD-No. 409611



Starting positional parameters were those of [1] after origin redefinition ($Fd\bar{3}m$, origin choice 2). Background was fitted with a Chebyshev polynomial, peak shape by a pseudo-Voigt modified to incorporate asymmetry [2]. Absorption was modelled by means of the empirical formula [3]. The presence of preferred orientation effects was checked [4].

Discussion

The structure of arsenolite, the cubic As_2O_3 polymorph ($Fd\bar{3}m$, $a = 11.074 \text{ \AA}$), has been determined by Bozorth [5] and subsequently confirmed in [1,6,7]. The best available structural data of arsenolite [1], however, report strongly negative displacement parameters of As.

The structure of arsenolite may be described by As_4O_6 cages built up by AsO_3 ψ -tetrahedra linked via bridging oxygens. The As—O bond distance is of $1.786(2) \text{ \AA}$, the O—As—O and As—O—As bond angles are of $98.4(2)^\circ$ and $128.7(3)^\circ$, respectively. These values compares favourably with reference data (1.787 \AA , 98.3° , and 128.8° [1]). Anisotropic thermal parameters of both As and O are similar to those reported for senarmonite, Sb_2O_3 [8].

Abstract

As_2O_3 , cubic, $Fd\bar{3}m$ (No. 227), $a = 11.07343(5) \text{ \AA}$, $V = 1357.8 \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 16$, $R(P) = 0.056$, $wR(P) = 0.073$, $R(I) = 0.068$, $T = 295 \text{ K}$.

Source of material

A white powder of the title compound was obtained by oxidation of realgar (As_4S_4). A crystal of realgar from M.te Sughereto, Latium, Italy has been crushed into an agate mortar. An open quartz-glass capillary was filled with the resulting red-ruby powder and inserted into an electric oven at 568 K . The sample was kept at this temperature for a week.

Experimental details

The capillary was mounted on a goniometer head and fitted in a Siemens D5005 automatic powder diffractometer operating in transmission geometry. The instrument has Goebel mirrors along the incident beam providing a X-ray parallel beam.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Powder:	white
Wavelength:	Cu K_α radiation (1.54059 \AA)
μ :	229.82 cm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Siemens D5005, transmission
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$, stepwidth:	150° , 0.02°
$N(\text{points})_{\text{measured}}$:	7000
$N(\text{hkl})_{\text{measured}}$:	175
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	59
Program:	GSAS [9]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in \AA^2).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
As	32e	0.77221(5)	x	x	0.0169(3)	U_{11}	U_{11}	0.0003(3)	U_{12}	U_{12}
O	48f	0.9524(4)	1/8	1/8	0.027(3)	0.020(2)	U_{22}	0	0	0.010(2)

* Correspondence author (e-mail: paolo.ballirano@uniroma1.it)

Acknowledgmen. This work was supported by MIUR-cofin "Research into the alteration of realgar by advanced techniques".

References

1. Pertlik, F.: Structure refinement of cubic As₂O₃ (arsenolite) with single crystal data. *Czech. J. Phys.* **28** (1974) 170-176.
2. Finger, L. W.; Cox, D. E.; Jephcoat, A. P.: A correction for powder diffraction peak asymmetry due to axial divergence. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **27** (1994) 892-900.
3. Lobanov, N. N.; Alte de Vega, L.: Analytic absorption correction factors for cylinders to an accuracy of 0.5%. 6th European Powder Diffraction Conference, 1998, Abstract P12-16.
4. Von Dreele, R. B.: Quantitative texture analysis by Rietveld refinement. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **30** (1997) 517-525.
5. Lihl, F.: Praezisionsbestimmung der Gitterkonstanten von As₂O₃. *Z. Kristallogr.* **81** (1932) 142-147.
6. Almin, K.; Westgren, A.: The lattice parameters of the cubic As₂O₃ and Sb₂O₃. *Ark. Kemi, Mineral. Geol.* **15B** (1942) 1-7.
7. Svensson, C.: Refinement of the crystal structure of cubic antimony trioxide, Sb₂O₃. *Acta Crystallogr.* **B31** (1975) 2016-2018.
8. Larson, A. C.; Von Dreele, R. B.: GSAS, General Structure Analysis System, University of California, USA 1985.