

# Redetermination of brackebuschite, $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$

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The crystal structure of brackebuschite, ideally  $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$  [dilead(II) manganese(III) vanadate(V) hydroxide], was redetermined based on single-crystal X-ray diffraction data of a natural sample from the type locality Sierra de Cordoba, Argentina. Improving on previous results, anisotropic displacement parameters for all non-H atoms were refined and the H atom located, obtaining a significant improvement of accuracy and an unambiguous hydrogen-bonding scheme. Brackebuschite belongs to the brackebuschite group of minerals with general formula  $A_2M(T1O_4)(T2O_4)(\text{OH}, \text{H}_2\text{O})$ , with  $A = \text{Pb}^{2+}, \text{Ba}, \text{Ca}, \text{Sr}$ ;  $M = \text{Cu}^{2+}, \text{Zn}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Mn}^{3+}, \text{Al}$ ;  $T1 = \text{As}^{5+}, \text{P}, \text{V}^{5+}$ ; and  $T2 = \text{As}^{5+}, \text{P}, \text{V}^{5+}, \text{S}^{6+}$ . The crystal structure of brackebuschite is based on a cubic closest-packed array of O and Pb atoms with infinite chains of edge-sharing  $[\text{Mn}^{3+}\text{O}_6]$  octahedra located about inversion centres and decorated by two unique  $\text{VO}_4$  tetrahedra (each located on a special position  $2e$ , site symmetry  $m$ ). One type of  $\text{VO}_4$  tetrahedra is linked with the  $\infty[\text{MnO}_{4/2}\text{O}_{2/1}]$  chain by one common vertex, alternating with H atoms along the chain, while the other type of  $\text{VO}_4$  tetrahedra link two adjacent octahedra by sharing two vertices with them and thereby participating in the formation of a three-membered  $\text{Mn}_2\text{V}$  ring between the central atoms. The  $\infty[\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{OH}]$  chains run parallel to  $[010]$  and are held together by two types of irregular  $[\text{PbO}_x]$  polyhedra ( $x = 8, 11$ ), both located on special position  $2e$  (site symmetry  $m$ ). The magnitude of the libration component of the O atoms of the  $\infty[\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{OH}]$  chain increases linearly with the distance from the centerline of the chain, indicating a significant twisting to and fro of the chain along  $[010]$ . The hydroxy group bridges one  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  cation with two  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$  cations and forms an almost linear hydrogen bond with a vanadate group of a neighbouring chain. The  $\text{O}\cdots\text{O}$  distance of this interaction determined from the structure refinement agrees well with Raman spectroscopic data.

## 1. Mineralogical and crystal-chemical context

Brackebuschite, ideally  $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ , belongs to the brackebuschite group of minerals with monoclinic symmetry and space group type  $P2_1/m$ . The brackebuschite group is defined by the general formula  $A_2M(T1O_4)(T2O_4)(\text{OH}, \text{H}_2\text{O})$ , with  $A = \text{Pb}^{2+}, \text{Ba}, \text{Ca}, \text{Sr}$ ;  $M = \text{Cu}^{2+}, \text{Zn}, \text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Mn}^{3+}, \text{Al}$ ;  $T1 = \text{As}^{5+}, \text{P}, \text{V}^{5+}$ ; and  $T2 = \text{As}^{5+}, \text{P}, \text{V}^{5+}, \text{S}^{6+}$ . Together with brackebuschite, other secondary lead minerals within this group include arsenbrackebuschite  $[\text{Pb}_2(\text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{Zn})(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH}, \text{H}_2\text{O})]$  (Abraham *et al.*, 1978), calderónite  $[\text{Pb}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})]$  (González del Tánago *et al.*, 2003), tsumebite  $[\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})]$  (Nichols, 1966), arsen-tsumebite  $[\text{Pb}_2\text{Cu}(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})]$  (Bideaux *et al.*, 1966; Zubkova *et al.*, 2002), bushmakinite  $[\text{Pb}_2\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{VO}_4)(\text{OH})]$  (Pekov *et al.*, 2002), ferribushmakinite  $[\text{Pb}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{PO}_4)(\text{VO}_4)(\text{OH})]$  (Kampf *et al.*, 2015), feinglosite  $[\text{Pb}_2\text{Zn}(\text{AsO}_4)_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}]$  (Clark *et al.*, 1997), and possibly heyite





**Figure 1**  
Photograph of the brackebuschite specimen analysed in this study.

[ $\text{Pb}_3\text{Fe}^{2+}_2\text{O}_4(\text{VO}_4)_2$ ], in which a cursory X-ray diffraction investigation suggest a similarity with brackebuschite (Williams, 1973).

Other lead minerals related to the brackebuschite group include fornacite [ $\text{CuPb}_2(\text{CrO}_4)(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ ] (Cocco *et al.*, 1967; Fanfani & Zanazzi, 1967), molybdofornacite [ $\text{CuPb}_2(\text{MoO}_4)(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$ ] (Medenbach *et al.*, 1983), and vauqueyenite [ $\text{CuPb}_2(\text{CrO}_4)(\text{PO}_4)(\text{OH})$ ] (Fanfani & Zanazzi, 1968). These minerals demonstrate a richness to the crystallography of the group because the first two are described in space group  $P2_1/c$  with doubled  $c$ -cell edge, while the last one is described in  $P2_1/n$  and exhibits doubling of both the  $a$ - and  $c$ -cell edges (Fanfani & Zanazzi, 1967).

In addition to the lead minerals, the brackebuschite group of minerals also includes bearthite [ $\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{OH}$ ] (Chopin *et al.*, 1993), canasioite [ $\text{Ba}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ ] (Hålenius *et al.*, 2015), gamagarite [ $\text{Ba}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ ] (de Villiers *et al.*, 1943; Basso *et al.*, 1987), tokyoite [ $\text{Ba}_2\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ ] (Matsubara *et al.*, 2004), goedkenite [ $\text{Sr}_2\text{Al}(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ ] (Moore *et al.*, 1975), and grandaite [ $\text{Sr}_2\text{Al}(\text{AsO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ ] (Cámara *et al.*, 2014).

In the course of characterizing minerals for the RRUFF Project (<http://rruff.info>), we were able to isolate a single crystal of brackebuschite from the type locality Sierra de Cordoba (Argentina), with composition  $\text{Pb}_{1.91}(\text{Mn}_{0.81}^{3+}\text{Fe}_{0.07}^{3+}\text{Zn}_{0.07})_{\Sigma=0.95}(\text{V}_{1.98}\text{As}_{0.02})_{\Sigma=2.00}\text{O}_{8.00}(\text{OH})_{1.00}$ . The ratio Mn:Fe varies from grain to grain as shown in Fig. 1, where the colour of the crystals range from light-brown (Mn-rich, this crystal) to dark-brown [Fe-rich,  $(\text{Mn}_{0.43}^{3+}\text{Fe}_{0.42}^{3+}\text{Zn}_{0.10})_{\Sigma=0.95}$ ]. González del Tánago *et al.* (2003) suggested that brackebuschite [ $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ ] and calderónite [ $\text{Pb}_2\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ ] probably form a complete solid solution, as both phases have been found to coexist on a single specimen.

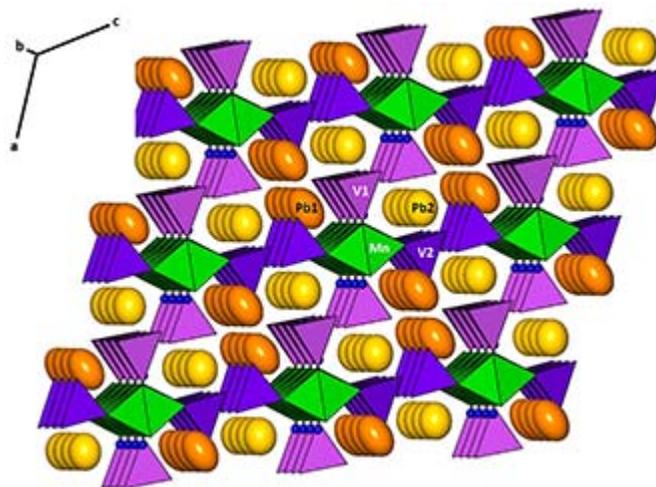
The crystal structure of brackebuschite was first determined by Donaldson & Barnes (1955) in space group  $B2_1/m$  assuming a chemical formula  $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{2+}(\text{VO}_4)_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Foley *et al.* (1997)

redefined its structure in space group  $P2_1/m$  and revised its composition to the currently accepted  $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ . Structure refinement of the latter converged at a reliability factor  $R1$  of 0.056 and was based on anisotropic displacement parameters for all non-O atoms [note that the deposited data in the Inorganic Crystal Structure Database (ICSD, 2016), entry #89256, report only isotropic displacement parameters], and the H atom undetermined. In the current work, all non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters, and the H atom was located, leading to a significant improvement of accuracy and precision, and to an unambiguous hydrogen bonding scheme.

## 2. Structural commentary

The structure of brackebuschite is characterized by a distorted cubic closest-packed array of O and Pb atoms along  $[10\bar{1}]$  as stacking direction. Infinite chains of edge-sharing  $[\text{Mn}^{3+}\text{O}_6]$  octahedra decorated by  $\text{V1O}_4$  and  $\text{V2O}_4$  tetrahedra are aligned parallel to  $[010]$ , perpendicular to the stacking direction.  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$ , located on an inversion centre, is coordinated by the oxygen anions belonging to  $\text{VO}_4$  tetrahedra ( $\text{O3}\times 2$  and  $\text{O5}\times 2$ ) and the hydroxyl group ( $\text{O7}\times 2$ ) in an overall distorted octahedral arrangement. Each  $\text{V1O}_4$  tetrahedron is linked to the  $\infty^1[\text{MnO}_{4/2}\text{O}_{2/1}]$  chain by one common vertex (O3) while each  $\text{V2O}_4$  links two adjacent octahedra by sharing two vertices (O5) with them. The  $\text{V1O}_4$  groups and the H atoms alternate, belong to the edge-sharing atoms and are arranged along one side of the  $\infty^1[\text{MnO}_{4/2}\text{O}_{2/1}]$  chain. The thus resulting  $\infty^1[\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{OH}]$  chains are held together by irregular  $[\text{Pb1O}_{11}]$  and  $[\text{Pb2O}_8]$  polyhedra (Fig. 2).

Looking down the axis of the  $[\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2\text{OH}]$  chain, there is a radial increase in the amplitude of the displacement



**Figure 2**  
Crystal structure of brackebuschite. The edge-sharing  $[\text{MnO}_6]$  octahedra (green) form chains parallel to  $[010]$  with  $\text{V1O}_4$  and  $\text{V2O}_4$  tetrahedra (purple and violet, respectively) linked to them. These chains are held together by Pb1 and Pb2 (orange and yellow ellipsoids, respectively). Blue spheres of arbitrary radius represent H atoms.

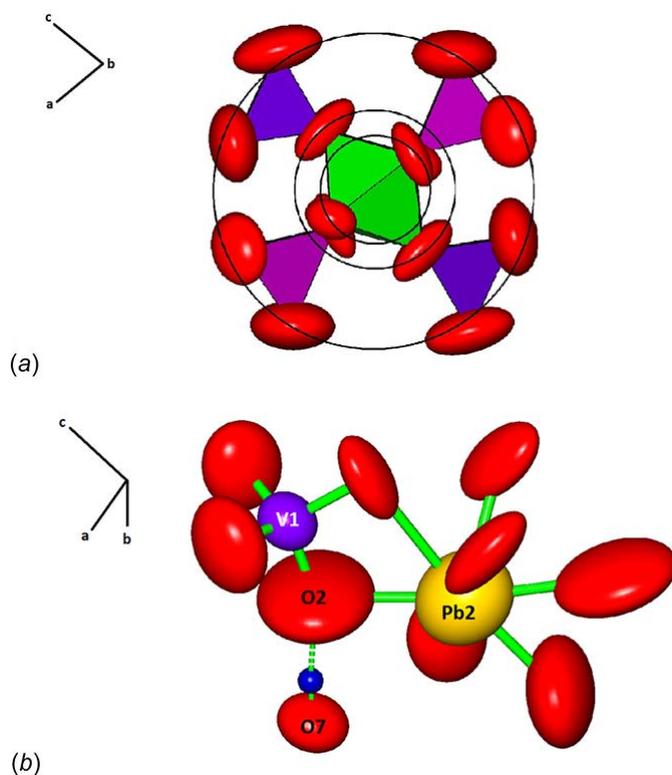
**Table 1**  
 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O7-H\cdots O2^i$	0.89 (2)	1.80 (2)	2.686 (7)	174 (10)

 Symmetry code: (i)  $x, y, z - 1$ .

parameters. We interpret this to indicate that the entire chain is undergoing rigid-body libration, oscillating to and fro along its axis. The radial change in amplitude is indicated by three concentric rings in Fig. 3*a*. The average amplitudes of the inner, middle, and outer rings (1.34, 2.00, and 4.06 Å, respectively) increase roughly linearly with the radial distance from the chain axis.

Bond-valence calculations (Brown, 2002) confirm that O7 corresponds to the hydroxyl group (bond-valence sum of 1.25 valence units), which is approximately tetrahedrally coordinated by three cations and O2 (bond-valence sum of 1.61 v.u.) with which it forms an almost linear hydrogen bond (Table 1). The Raman spectrum of brackebuschite (Fig. 4) shows a broad


**Figure 3**

(*a*) View of the  $\infty^1[Mn^{3+}(VO_4)_2OH]$  chain looking down [010]. The black rings represent different radii that correlate with the progressive increase of the libration component of oxygen atoms further away from the centre of the chain. Purple and violet tetrahedra and green octahedra represent  $V1O_4$ ,  $V2O_4$  and  $[MnO_6]$ , respectively. Red ellipsoids represent O atoms; (*b*) large O2 disk-shaped ellipsoid oriented perpendicular to the V1–O bond (anisotropic displacement ellipsoids at the 99% probability level). Note the hydrogen bond  $O2\cdots H-O7$  (dashed lines). Purple, yellow and red ellipsoids represent  $V1O_4$ ,  $[Pb_2O_8]$  and O atoms, respectively. The blue sphere represents the H atom.

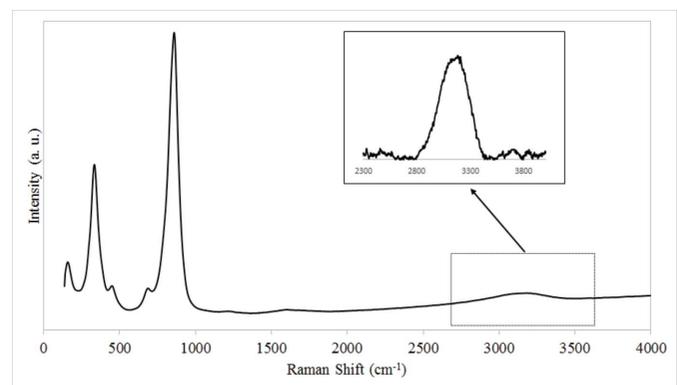
**Table 2**  
 Experimental details.

Crystal data	$Pb_2Mn(VO_4)_2(OH)$
Chemical formula	716.21
$M_r$	Monoclinic, $P2_1/m$
Crystal system, space group	293
Temperature (K)	7.6492 (1), 6.1262 (1), 8.9241 (2)
$a, b, c$ (Å)	112.195 (1)
$\beta$ (°)	387.20 (1)
$V$ (Å <sup>3</sup> )	2
$Z$	Mo $K\alpha$
Radiation type	47.27
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.05 × 0.05 × 0.05
Crystal size (mm)	
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker APEXII CCD area detector
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2004)
$T_{min}, T_{max}$	0.201, 0.201
No. of measured, independent and observed [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ] reflections	11674, 1521, 1356
$R_{int}$	0.037
$(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{max}$ (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.759
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.025, 0.056, 1.05
No. of reflections	1521
No. of parameters	82
No. of restraints	1
H-atom treatment	Only H-atom coordinates refined
$\Delta\rho_{max}, \Delta\rho_{min}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	2.67, -2.16

Computer programs: APEX2 and SAINT (Bruker, 2004), SHELXL2014 (Sheldrick, 2015), XtalDraw (Downs & Hall-Wallace, 2003) and publCIF (Westrip, 2010). Coordinates taken from a previous refinement.

band around 3145 cm<sup>-1</sup> that is assigned to the OH-stretching vibration ( $\nu_{OH}$ ). According to the correlation of O–H IR stretching frequencies and O–H···O hydrogen-bond lengths in minerals (Libowitzky, 1999), the stretching frequency inferred from this bond-length is 3143 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

The O2 atom, the one associated as the acceptor atom of the hydrogen bond, displays quite large anisotropic displacement parameters relative to the other atoms (Fig. 3*b*). The disk-shaped ellipsoid is oriented parallel to the weaker Pb2–O


**Figure 4**

Raman spectrum of brackebuschite. The weak Raman band around 3145 cm<sup>-1</sup> is assigned to the OH stretching vibrations associated with the OH group ( $\nu_{OH}$ ).

bond and perpendicular to the stronger V1—O bond, which constrains the thermal vibration in that direction.

### 3. Synthesis and crystallization

The natural brackebuschite specimen used in this study is from the type locality Sierra de Cordoba, Argentina, and is in the collection of the RRUFF project (<http://rruff.info/R050547>). The chemical composition of the brackebuschite specimen was determined with a CAMECA SX100 electron microprobe operated at 20 kV and 20 nA. Seven analysis points yielded an average composition (wt. %): PbO 60.8 (4), V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 25.6 (2), Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 9.1 (5), Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 0.8 (5), ZnO 0.8 (2), and As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 0.33 (8), with H<sub>2</sub>O 1.28 estimated to provide one H<sub>2</sub>O molecule per formula unit. The empirical chemical formula, based on nine oxygen atoms, is  $\text{Pb}_{1.91}(\text{Mn}_{0.81}^{3+}\text{Fe}_{0.07}^{3+}\text{Zn}_{0.07})_{\Sigma=0.95}(\text{V}_{1.98}\text{As}_{0.02})_{\Sigma=2.00}\text{O}_{8.00}(\text{OH})_{1.00}$ .

### 4. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. Electron microprobe analysis revealed that the brackebuschite sample studied here contains small amounts of Fe, Zn and As. However, the structure refinements, with and without a minor contribution of these elements in the octahedral and tetrahedral sites, did not produce any significant differences in terms of reliability factors or displacement parameters. Hence, the ideal chemical formula  $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$  was assumed during the refinement. The H atom was located from difference Fourier syntheses and its position refined with a fixed isotropic displacement parameter ( $U_{\text{iso}} = 0.03$ ), and soft DFIX constraint of 0.9 Å from O7. The maximum residual electron density in the difference Fourier map, 2.66 e Å<sup>-3</sup>, was located at (0.6661, 0.1681, 0.5521), 0.66 Å from Pb1 and the minimum, -2.16 e Å<sup>-3</sup>, at (0.7036, 0.25, 0.5714), 0.41 Å from Pb1.

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## supporting information

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Redetermination of brackebuschite,  $\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}^{3+}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$ 

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## Computing details

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: coordinates taken from a previous refinement; program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015); molecular graphics: *XtalDraw* (Downs & Hall-Wallace, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

## Dilead(II) manganese(III) vanadate(V) hydroxide

## Crystal data

$\text{Pb}_2\text{Mn}(\text{VO}_4)_2(\text{OH})$

$M_r = 716.21$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/m$

$a = 7.6492$  (1) Å

$b = 6.1262$  (1) Å

$c = 8.9241$  (2) Å

$\beta = 112.195$  (1)°

$V = 387.20$  (1) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 616$

$D_x = 6.143$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 4222 reflections

$\theta = 2.5\text{--}32.3^\circ$

$\mu = 47.27$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 293$  K

Tabular, light-brown

$0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.05$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scan

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2004)

$T_{\min} = 0.201$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.201$

11674 measured reflections

1521 independent reflections

1356 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$

$\theta_{\max} = 32.6^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.9^\circ$

$h = -11 \rightarrow 11$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -13 \rightarrow 13$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.025$

$wR(F^2) = 0.056$

$S = 1.05$

1521 reflections

82 parameters

1 restraint

Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map

Only H-atom coordinates refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0195P)^2 + 3.6132P]$

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 2.67$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -2.16$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Extinction correction: *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick,  
2015),  $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001xF_c^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$

Extinction coefficient: 0.00067 (18)

*Special details*

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

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Pb1	0.32423 (5)	−0.2500	0.39735 (4)	0.02766 (9)
Pb2	−0.25814 (4)	−0.2500	0.25617 (4)	0.02176 (8)
Mn	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00476 (15)
V1	0.55901 (14)	0.7500	0.82401 (12)	0.00821 (18)
V2	0.96053 (14)	0.7500	0.66182 (12)	0.00864 (17)
O1	0.4927 (5)	0.9756 (6)	0.7041 (4)	0.0167 (6)
O2	0.4546 (8)	0.7500	0.9583 (8)	0.0304 (13)
O3	0.8084 (6)	0.7500	0.9407 (6)	0.0124 (8)
O4	0.7301 (8)	0.7500	0.5441 (7)	0.0256 (12)
O5	0.0115 (5)	0.9882 (5)	0.7801 (4)	0.0147 (6)
O6	0.0767 (8)	0.7500	0.5377 (7)	0.0249 (12)
O7	0.1837 (6)	0.7500	0.0814 (6)	0.0102 (8)
H	0.268 (11)	0.7500	0.034 (11)	0.030*

*Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Pb1	0.03242 (17)	0.02685 (15)	0.03049 (18)	0.000	0.01957 (14)	0.000
Pb2	0.02570 (15)	0.01980 (13)	0.02074 (14)	0.000	0.00988 (11)	0.000
Mn	0.0067 (3)	0.0032 (3)	0.0038 (3)	0.0001 (3)	0.0013 (3)	−0.0001 (3)
V1	0.0071 (4)	0.0080 (4)	0.0093 (4)	0.000	0.0029 (3)	0.000
V2	0.0111 (4)	0.0079 (4)	0.0073 (4)	0.000	0.0039 (4)	0.000
O1	0.0161 (15)	0.0130 (14)	0.0175 (17)	0.0020 (12)	0.0023 (13)	0.0045 (12)
O2	0.023 (3)	0.048 (4)	0.029 (3)	0.000	0.019 (3)	0.000
O3	0.0056 (18)	0.0109 (18)	0.016 (2)	0.000	−0.0019 (16)	0.000
O4	0.016 (2)	0.039 (3)	0.015 (3)	0.000	−0.001 (2)	0.000
O5	0.0274 (17)	0.0111 (13)	0.0077 (14)	−0.0031 (12)	0.0089 (13)	−0.0026 (11)
O6	0.033 (3)	0.028 (3)	0.025 (3)	0.000	0.024 (2)	0.000
O7	0.0085 (18)	0.0111 (18)	0.012 (2)	0.000	0.0054 (16)	0.000

*Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )*

Pb1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	2.563 (3)	Pb2—O6 <sup>ii</sup>	2.830 (6)
Pb1—O7 <sup>ii</sup>	2.611 (5)	Pb2—O3 <sup>vi</sup>	3.045 (5)
Pb1—O6 <sup>ii</sup>	2.635 (5)	Mn—O5 <sup>iv</sup>	1.999 (3)
Pb1—O4 <sup>ii</sup>	2.878 (5)	Mn—O7 <sup>vii</sup>	2.019 (3)
Pb1—O1 <sup>ii</sup>	2.898 (4)	Mn—O3 <sup>i</sup>	2.046 (3)
Pb1—O5 <sup>iii</sup>	2.933 (4)	V1—O2	1.673 (6)
Pb1—O4 <sup>i</sup>	3.1610 (15)	V1—O1	1.703 (3)

Pb2—O1 <sup>iii</sup>	2.579 (3)	V1—O3	1.795 (4)
Pb2—O5 <sup>iv</sup>	2.588 (3)	V2—O6 <sup>viii</sup>	1.661 (5)
Pb2—O4 <sup>v</sup>	2.605 (6)	V2—O4	1.677 (5)
Pb2—O2 <sup>vi</sup>	2.735 (6)	V2—O5 <sup>viii</sup>	1.756 (3)
O5 <sup>iv</sup> —Mn—O5 <sup>ix</sup>	180.0	O3 <sup>i</sup> —Mn—O3 <sup>vi</sup>	180.0 (3)
O5 <sup>iv</sup> —Mn—O7 <sup>vii</sup>	92.45 (16)	O2—V1—O1	109.90 (17)
O5 <sup>ix</sup> —Mn—O7 <sup>vii</sup>	87.55 (16)	O1—V1—O1 <sup>x</sup>	108.4 (3)
O5 <sup>ix</sup> —Mn—O7 <sup>ii</sup>	92.45 (16)	O2—V1—O3	106.0 (3)
O7 <sup>vii</sup> —Mn—O7 <sup>ii</sup>	180.0 (2)	O1—V1—O3	111.31 (14)
O5 <sup>iv</sup> —Mn—O3 <sup>i</sup>	90.67 (17)	O6 <sup>viii</sup> —V2—O4	106.4 (3)
O5 <sup>ix</sup> —Mn—O3 <sup>i</sup>	89.33 (17)	O6 <sup>viii</sup> —V2—O5 <sup>viii</sup>	110.34 (16)
O7 <sup>vii</sup> —Mn—O3 <sup>i</sup>	81.87 (12)	O4—V2—O5 <sup>viii</sup>	108.58 (16)
O7 <sup>ii</sup> —Mn—O3 <sup>i</sup>	98.13 (12)	O5 <sup>viii</sup> —V2—O5 <sup>xi</sup>	112.4 (2)
O5 <sup>iv</sup> —Mn—O3 <sup>vi</sup>	89.33 (17)		

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$ ; (ii)  $x, y-1, z$ ; (iii)  $-x, y-3/2, -z+1$ ; (iv)  $-x, -y+1, -z+1$ ; (v)  $x-1, y-1, z$ ; (vi)  $x-1, y-1, z-1$ ; (vii)  $-x, -y+1, -z$ ; (viii)  $x+1, y, z$ ; (ix)  $x, y-1, z-1$ ; (x)  $x, -y+3/2, z$ ; (xi)  $x+1, -y+3/2, z$ .

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
O7—H...O2 <sup>xii</sup>	0.89 (2)	1.80 (2)	2.686 (7)	174 (10)

Symmetry code: (xii)  $x, y, z-1$ .